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Sporting Topics.

The latest sensation on the Oakland track is a bay gelding by Gibraltar, his dam by Volunteer and his grandam by American Star. He was one of the queerest-gaited horses imaginable, twisting his legs about as though all the joints had a rotary motion. Part of the time the forelegs would have an inclination to fly off at a sort of outward circular motion, and then the hind legs would wallop about in an unaccountable manner. When Dustin took him, some two months ago, a forty gait appeared to be his full limit, when, to the surprise of everyone, he trotted half a mile, one day last week, in 1:07. That he can go a long way inside of 2:20 is conceded by all who saw him make this fast move, and as he has no record he is apt to be troublesome in nearly any of the classes. His dam was one of the most perplexing animals that ever troubled a trainer. She would trot a hundred yards or so very fast, and then indulge in a hard gallop, and, it might be, refuse to strike a trot for the rest of the afternoon. Dick Barnes would occasionally keep her on the track from breakfast time until the horn sounded for dinner, and when her owner, Mr. Salisbury, got seated in the skeleton wagon the limit was only reached when he became too tired to sit longer. Gibraltar was the antithesis of the mare. Sluggish does not express his peculiarity. He was so thoroughly imbued with a determination not to go faster than was necessary that a chain was used to overcome the inertia of his muscles. The chain was attached to a short handle, and hard blows showered on his buttocks did not appear as effective as the rattling of the links. If any horse could correct the idiosyncrasy of the dam it was "old Gih." When forced to a break he had no desire to task his muscles so severely as a fast gallop demanded, and the blending of rattle brain and lymphaticism has resulted in another phenomenon.

"What two-year-old trotted a half mile in 1:12," has been a frequently repeated query since the fact was published. There is no secret in relation to the performance, as there were several watches "held" on the youngster, and therefore it is no breach of confidence in stating that it was Graudce. It is out of the question to keep trials secret with animals which are trained on a public track. The education of trotting colts cannot be carried on without fast work, and the older horses must be sent along to prepare them for races in which they will have to exert their utmost powers. There are so many good ones now a days that fast trials have little effect in influencing the betting, or interfering with the entries, especially when green horses are the subjects of comments. Until a horse has shown in races his capacity cannot be estimated. Should the Gibraltar colt pattern after his mother under the excitement of a public race, it will be of small importance how fast he went in his work. There have been numbers of horses which showed admirably in private completely upset by the crowd, bustle and confusion of a race day, whereas slingers in private have been stimulated to exertions which no one deemed them capable of exhibiting. "Public running is the only real test," was promulgated long before the advent of chronographs, and though the watch is a better measure of trotters than any other touchstone, it is not infallible. Colts, too, are proverbially uncertain, and hence, when implicit confidence is placed on the result of trials, oftentimes misplaced, a sort of will-o'-the-wisp illusory, and liable to end in "getting in a hole."

The American Derby won by a California-bred colt, and his sire and dam also a home production. It is an easy thing after the race has been decided to tell how much C. H. Todd was thought of, and yet it did not require a great deal of sagacity to foresee that he had a good chance. Whenever in condition he ran well; more than that, he has made some great races. Albert Cooper stands very high as a trainer of colts, and hence it was fair to infer that he would run a good race.

It is true that he had a lame leg, though the injury was so slight as not to awaken serious misapprehension. His winning races last year were very good. With eighty-one pounds—rule weights—he beat a good field at Stockton, running the mile in the very fast time of 1:41½. At San Jose the following week he carried 110 pounds, and ran seven furlongs in 1:28½, and with one day intervening he carried 113 pounds and ran a mile in 1:43½. At the Blood Horse meeting he won a purse for two-year-olds which necessitated the carrying of 110 pounds, and beat Jim Duffy, Laredo, Voltigeur, Safe Bau and Rohson a mile in 1:42½. Had it been otherwise than his running in the lead at a clipping pace for a mile in the Park Stakes, he might have won that, and as it was he was not beaten very far in 2:08½. Most assuredly his two-year-old racing was sufficiently good to warrant naming him in Chicago, and we were instrumental in inducing his owner to make the engagement.

As will be learned from the report it was a close thing between him and Miss Ford, and had "the stable" thought as much of her chances as it did of Goliath's good thing, the finish might have been still closer. When on her good behavior Miss Ford is good company for anybody's horse, though the Derbys appear to be trying places for fillies, though once in a while that sex is victorious. The allowance in their favor of from three to five pounds does not seem to be concession enough, though the main cause is foreign from pounds carried.

Apart from the working of trotters young and old, it is rather a dull time on the tracks of California. An occasional trot on the Bay District and Oakland tracks, and "semi-occasionally" a brush for money in other places. San Jose presents rather an attractive hill for the Fourth, and the match which will edge off on the Bay District to-day, Saturday, 2d of July, between Chapman and Lot Slocum, should draw out a big crowd. So far Chapman has been invincible, and no matter what he was matched against he has won though apparently hard pressed at times. Some who have watched him closely claim that he has not yet shown what he can do, while others are of the opinion that had Barney Horn been contented to move slower the middle half mile of the third heat, he would have won. Some of the sharps have contended that Chapman should have been beaten in several of his races, and if he wins against the fleet-footed Lot there will be any amount of conjecture regarding the cause. There is also a good deal of curiosity about his breeding and where he came from. So far we believe his owner has not gratified the enquiries.

The following is the speed programme of the Petaluma Fair. It is certainly a liberal bill, and should draw plenty of entries:

Tuesday, Aug. 30th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Two-year-old stake, five-eighths mile dash. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added, \$50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more five pounds extra.

No. 2. TROTTING, District—For two-year-olds; mile and repeat. Purses \$250. Closed May 1st with fourteen entries.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:25 Class. Purses \$700.

Wednesday, Aug. 31st.

No. 4. RUNNING—For all ages. Free purse \$200; \$50 to second mile and repeat.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:38 Class. Purses \$600.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:20 Class. Purses \$1,000.

Thursday, Sept. 1st.

No. 7. RUNNING—For three-year-olds; one and one-eighth mile dash. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$250 added, \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds extra, maidens allowed five pounds.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all. Purses \$400.

No. 9. TROTTING—For foals of 1886, mile dash. \$25 stake, \$150 added. Closed Feb. 1st with fifteen entries.

No. 10. TROTTING—For three-year-olds. Purses \$600.

Friday, Sept. 2d.

No. 11. RUNNING, District—For all ages; mile dash. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added, \$50 to second.

No. 12. TROTTING, District—For three year olds. Purses \$300. Closed May 1st with five entries.

No. 13. TROTTING—For foals of 1885; mile and repeat. \$50 stake, \$200 added. Closed Feb. 1st with eleven entries.

No. 14. TROTTING—2:23 Class. Purses \$800.

Saturday, Sept. 3d.

No. 15. RUNNING—For all ages; one and one-half mile dash. Free purse \$250, \$50 to second.

No. 16. TROTTING, District—2:40 Class. Purses \$400.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:27 Class. Purses \$700.

No. 18. TROTTING—Free for all. Purses \$1,200.

A better understanding now prevails in relation to the speed drive in Golden Gate Park, and those who could see nothing in it but a race track have modified their views since the publication of the article in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN on that engrossing topic. The indications are now favorable for a "speedy" construction, and we trust that when the balmy winter days come it will be a fixed fact. There is likely to be another speed mile contiguous to San Francisco, some portion of the Bay being selected for the course. A petition from the Union Iron Works was presented to the Harbor Commissioners, the object being to have an exact mile where the speed of the new steamers can be tested. The reply can scarcely be otherwise than favorable.

Now there may be dinners, bottles of wine and occasionally coin ventured on the time that one of these new cruisers will make over this aqueous race track, but he who argues that the United States should be without war vessels on this account would be nearly as logical as those who opposed the speed drive for analogous reasons. A majority of men will bet when there is a chance for differences of opinion, and this (what may be termed) universal passion must have been implanted for some good purpose. Were the passion to be eradicated there would follow a lack of enterprise, and mankind degenerate into a mere animal existence.

Conde's Maiden Win.

The following is the summary of the race won by Conde at Janesville, Wis., on June 13th. The eastern papers appear to have some difficulty in arriving at the pedigree of this colt. One calls him a son of Sultan. Another gives him as by Nutwood, but the Chicago Horseman, from which paper the appended summary is cut, gets him right. Conde is by Abbotsford, out of that rare trotter and brood-mare Katy Tricks, dam of Empress, 2:24½. He was foaled March 6, 1882, and purchased at the Cook Farm Sale in February, 1883, by Mr. C. C. Coleman, of this city, who still owns him.

JANESVILLE, WIS., June 16, 1887.—2:45 trotting class: purse \$500.
Conde, ch g, by Abbotsford—A. Hickok.....7 7 1 1 1
Fiano Boy, b g—F. H. Ball.....4 1 2 4 4
Benefactor, ch b—W. A. Sanborn.....1 3 3 3 3
Sharper, ch b—W. H. Wilson.....3 4 4 2 2
Lady Adela, b m—J. W. Voglesong.....2 2 5 6 6
Daisy Wilkes, b m—W. H. McCarthy.....6 6 6 6 6
Hoodwink, b m—Forest City Farm.....6 6 7 dr
Time, 2:29½, 2:31, 2:30½, 2:31½, 2:33.

Winners at St. Louis.

The following are the owners who were the principal winners at the St. Louis meeting:

J. W. Guest.....	\$10,950	Ed. Wiley.....	400
J. B. Haggin.....	8,656	W. McGuigan.....	400
E. J. Baldwin.....	5,110	E. W. Price.....	400
E. Corrigan.....	3,540	Geo. Withers.....	400
Chinn & Haukies.....	3,235	Al Caskey.....	400
J. Ullman.....	2,610	L. A. Legg.....	400
T. H. Stevens.....	2,360	W. O. Senly.....	400
Treacy & Leavy.....	925	W. Malkey.....	350
A. G. McCampbell.....	900	R. J. Lucas.....	300
A. M. Boyer.....	850	F. L. Jones.....	150
J. T. Williams.....	850	C. Neleon.....	100
R. W. Thomas.....	850	Bradley Bros.....	100
L. H. Todhunter.....	550	R. A. Swigert.....	100
Curtis & Nepper.....	500	A. Wingard.....	100
D. A. Honig.....	500	H. C. Shelton.....	100
C. L. Hass.....	500	W. E. Smith.....	100
J. D. Patton.....	500	L. J. Yore.....	100
M. Young.....	450	W. R. Letcher.....	100
J. & J. Swigert.....	400	S. E. Crouse.....	10

Although Abbotsford reached Kentucky in the back end of the breeding season, he made a book of twenty-five mares, a fact very complimentary to the brown horse.

Pocatello has appeared at Sheepshead Bay. A report says he has been sold to Walter Gratz.

General Topics.

"A flying visit" can be made to nearly any place not too far from San Francisco nowadays, as trains are timed so that quite a journey can be made, a few hours to transact business and return before the sun goes down. Saturday last we crossed the bay on the 8:30 A. M. boat, and found that a delay of half an hour would still have brought us in ample time for the 8:30 train on the Southern Pacific. The country is hardly in its most attractive garb, green having given way to more sombre shades, though there is evidence of a rich harvest on every hand. That is when San Francisco has been left some distance behind, though before reaching San Mateo there are waving grain fields and hay in profusion. As we pass through Mr. Corbitt's land there are mares and colts on both sides of the railway, and even the cursory glance through the car window shows that they are in good plight. Mr. Corbitt seems fully impressed with the Yorkshire motto, that "the main halt of the horse goes down his throat," as there are feeding troughs in profusion and the foals are sleek and full of gleeful spirit. Blood is the basis, good keeping rears a structure in accordance with the foundation. There are tantalizing glimpses of Mr. Hayward's track through the gaps in the trees, but these show that it is in good order, and as we pass a horse is jogging along as though it enjoyed the quiet sunshine of the morning. But the breeze was gaining force, and when the object of our journey was reached there was a furious wind from the west. It swept through the ravine in steady force, and raised clouds of dust on the track at Palo Alto.

Marvin was laid up, a horse having bitten his thumb severely so that in all probability it will be some time before he can resume his seat in the sulky. So far as fast driving went, however, the day was so unfavorable that it is not likely that any of the rapid division would have been driven fast enough to aweat much. It was certainly the worst day for "speeding" that we ever saw at Palo Alto, and so the track doings were limited to moving some of the yearlings to and fro on the stretch, while the spectators sat in the lee of the big building which was fortunately on the sunny side. Nearly everyone exhibited glided along with frictionless action, though the one that impressed us the most favorably was the filly by Norval from Elaine. It is early in the season for a yearling to show a forty gait, though this filly can manage it quite handily. There were Piedmontes, too, which are not far behind, and fine looking youngsters as well as giving indications of speed. Mervin still sticks to Boxhorn, and he has grown so much since we last saw him in January, that it is hardly possible we would have recognized him had it not been for the glitter in Marvin's eye as the door of the box was opened.

As we will skip this week in replying to the article in *Wallace's Monthly*, the interval will be utilized in presenting a few more of the lessons Palo Alto is giving on the advantage of racing blood in trotters. Here are practical demonstrations of the truth of Fannie Kemble's remark, "that none but thoroughbreds do quite well," and though the famous actress had the course in view when she uttered the proverb, it is, with some modification, equally applicable to the track. Hitched to Governor Stanford's carriage were a pair of stylish bays 16 hands one inch in height, and in form nearly perfect models of carriage horses. The pair were by Electioneer from Blarney, by Blarney Stone out of Geneva by Lexington, and Emma Robson by Woodburn, her dam Lady Bell by Belmont. There is another one which "hitches up well" with the pair mentioned, also by Electioneer, from Esther by Express, her dam by Colossus. The latter and the Blarney Marvin "trotted to the pole" a quarter in thirty-eight seconds, and either one of the trio can show a quarter in harness in thirty-six seconds. There are no "unknown" crosses in the dams of these big fast trotters until we get far beyond the requisite number of generations to entitle them to registry in the Standard Book, though, by the way, it is just as proper to claim that "unknown" is highly bred as to assume that they were dunghills.

To digress for a time. In a conversation on this topic not long ago, one of the company advanced the argument that as thoroughbreds were comparatively scarce fifty and more years ago, there was a greater likelihood of them belonging to the prevailing class. At first this appears to be a strong argument, but any one who will take the trouble to look over the old-time records will find that the popular stallions were nearly related to the celebrities of the breed. New York and the Eastern States were supplied from the breeding farms of New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the northwestern territory, from Kentucky, Tennessee, and others of the Southern States, while there were direct importations in many of the States mentioned from England. Not until the craze came for Morgan and Vermont Black Hewke, was the blood of the thoroughbred lighted, and previous to that there were numbers of "country stallions" of clear and undoubted pedigree.

After seeing the youngsters show their paces on the track, a move was made to the stables. The first visited was the most eastern of "Marvin's row," Palo Alto, Ansel and Azmoor being in adjoining boxes. Here are sons of Dame Winnie by Planet, Annette by Lexington, and Mamie C. by Imp. Hercules. Dame Winnie and Annette are also like McCleish's daughter of Clavershaw's wild pedigree. Mamie C. has three undiaped crosses of blue blood, and the next said to be a thoroughbred mare. From what Ansel and Azmoor have shown in their work, the public form of Palo Alto, supplemented with trials which show a vast improve-

ment, it is within bounds to assert that these three are the superior to the same number of stallions ever bred at Palo Alto. Not far from the three mentioned was a more than ordinarily handsome filly. As we were admiring her Governor Stanford quietly remarked: "Marvin expects to beat the record with her." From her appearance she must either be a three-year-old or a year more, though it might be that she was one of the precocious sort and a year younger than three. In either case it was a "hard stint." Two twenty-one, 2:19½, 2:16. Four years old, so that the fastest is the mark, and should she accomplish it she will well deserve the highest rank. There was no necessity for the information that she was from a highly bred mare, as her looks were a guarantee of that, but when it became known that she was a "full sister" to Palo Alto, it was further evidence of the value of racing blood. Had he been the only one in the family which showed fast trotting action, it might have been held sporadic. With others of high excellence it must be acknowledged a family characteristic. There were several others of high breeding in this line of boxes. Mamie by Hambletonian Jr., from Gilda, by Imp. Mango, her second dam by Imp. Sovereign, third dam imported Jane Shore, has some fast representatives; and then there is a sister to Azmoor and a whole lot which would be thought of extraordinary promise if domiciled on Eastern breeding farms.

Manzanita is looking wonderfully well. That she is doing well is manifest from showing a quarter in 30½ seconds a few days ago. It is not an over-sanguine expectation which prophesies that she will rank with Jay-Eye-See, in her five-year-old form, perhaps better. With so much speed as 2:02 gait, it is a reasonable anticipation that 2:10½ will be beaten. Not long ago we gave a synopsis of her performances of last year, among them her great race at St. Louis when she beat Patron and Eagle Bird in straight heats, 2:17½, 2:19½, 2:20. We have conversed with a number who saw that race, and their opinion is unanimous that there was no heat in which she was extended, in fact, as nearly as could be told by observation, several seconds outside of her capacity. Her sister, Floweret, is a grand-looking filly bearing a marked resemblance to others of the family. A peculiar accident threw her out of training, though she is recovering rapidly and in a short time will be able to go to work. She wore a "hoof expander" which became unfastened, and one prong pierced the sole. Of all the many contrivances for speeding the hoof this appears to be the least calculated to effect the object. A piece of curled steel with two prongs, the anterior portion being held in place by the shoe in front of the point of the frog, the prong extending between the bare and frog and carried backward to the heel. The horn is cut away at the heel so as to permit the prong to press against the outer part, the steel being fashioned so that there is a point made by turning the extreme end to nearly a right angle with the prong. Judging from the cut this part which is to expand the foot is not over a quarter of an inch, and as the spring is quite across there must be a tendency to bruise. When the natural spring of the quarters is fettered by a rim of iron, it is manifestly preposterous to imagine that such a contrivance can remedy the difficulty. It is somewhat singular that when the evils of shoeing are so well understood that a hundred or more contrivances have been invented to remedy the trouble, that Nature's method should be so completely overlooked. Veterinarians order the shoe to be pulled off and as soon as the Good Mother effects a cure on they must go again to repeat the injury.

Rexford has grown in height and "lengthened" since he won the Stanford, and should we improve in speed in accordance with increase in size, he will be troublesome, indeed, to the four-year-olds. Ella has also grown and spread without losing any of the high-bred look, but the animal which has improved the most since our visit in January last is Electricity. He is so large that he will not arrive at his full proportion until he is at least five years old. He is a remarkably fine looking colt now, when matured he will be a magnificent specimen of the American trotter, or we shall be much disappointed. Should Miss Russell, remain another year at Palo Alto, what a combination there would be to breed her to Electricity! The dam of the fastest trotter in the world coupled with one that is three-quarters of the same blood as the second on the list. Mother of 2:08½, brother (nearly) in blood to 2:10, and then the Hambletonian and Green Mountain Maid to add to that. Electricity shows very fast now, and of all the youngsters on the place he is the most likely to be benefited by age. We will venture the prediction that he emulate Jay-Eye-See's mark in his four-year-old form, and there is nothing to hinder him going on. The early afternoon train leaves Menlo at 3:11. By taking the cable line at Valencia street we reach the wharf in time to board the five o'clock ferry-boat and a quarter of an hour before six, post meridian, at home.

A correspondent at Tulare sends a short account of some late importations to that part of the State, and their breeding is such as to warrant the highest expectations. One is named Free Trade, bred by R. S. Veech, St. Matthews, Kentucky. He is by Woodford Mambrino, his dam by Belmont (Alexander's), his grandam Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See. He is a big horse, 16½ hands, and weighs 1,200 pounds. He is a steel grey, and was foaled in 1881. His owner, Thomas Rochford, has kept him out of the stud, intending to trot him this fall, and should he perform in accordance with his form and breeding, it will take a clipper to beat him. Another late importation is Rydyk Chief, bred by J. C. McFerran, Louisville, Kentucky. He is by Strader's Hambletonian, his dam Lady Alice, who trotted in 2:31 when four years old, and his

grandam by Hayden's Pilot. He is 15½ hands, weighs 1,070 pounds, and won all the races he was engaged in when three years old. Both of these horses are in training on the Valencia track, and our correspondent adds that Emma Temple is showing well, and that there are three colts which are also of promise, one each by Anteeo, Guy Wilke, and Electioneer. In all probability the Anteeo mentioned is from a mare by Owen Dale, her dam Mneidora by Belmont, bred by Judge Williamson, of San Jose.

There were tricks in the old days of racing as well as at the present time, though some could not have been accomplished under our rules. With platform scales the sharp jockey could not have dug his spur into the ground, and the clerk of the scales who did not detect the imposition would not be worthy of the place. Then the rules here forbid weighing on or off with a whip, so that fraud could not be carried out in that way. The neatest attempt to swindle by change of weight occurred in Chicago in 1873. Limerick Boy was in a race of 1½ miles, which he won with plenty to spare. The party in charge was prone to rascality and noted for slight-of-hand in the shifting business. In place of coming near the judges' stand to unaddle, he was stopped some distance away. The jockey stood on the "off" side when he pulled the saddle off, and as the groom threw the blanket over the horse, we pushed the rider back and ran our hand under the blanket. The groom, thinking that it was the jockey's, placed the fraudulent weight in our hands without being aware of what he was doing. It was a neat roll of canvas weighing 13½ pounds, and was held under the saddle when the jockey weighed on. All parties were expelled, the money, including bets, given to the second, and in place of a "clean-up" of several thousand dollars, had to borrow money to get home. Limerick Boy, with others belonging to the stable, was sent to California, one of the string being Demirep, who figures in some of our pedigree, both running and trotting.

There never was a more magnificent contest than that witnessed in 1863 for the Ascot Cup, when Tim Whiffler, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland, and Buckstone, belonging to Mr. Merry, ran a dead heat. Buckstone had run a third for the Dorby in the previous year with Ceratana and the Marquis in front of him, and had been defeated by the Marquis for the St. Leger by a head. Tim Whiffler had been an extraordinary performer as a three-year-old, and was made favorite for the Ascot, and there can be little doubt he was the better horse of the two; yet, when the race was run a second time Buckstone won easily by a length and a half. The result was a mystery to most sportsmen, for the secret was known but to few. The facts of the case are these: Both horses were four-year-olds, and the weights were 8 st. 7 lbs.; the normal weight of the jockey who rode Tim Whiffler was 9 st. 7 lbs., and for some time previous he had had great difficulty in scaling at a much lower weight. Now, without any fraudulent intention, he was too lazy to waste, and had such a high opinion of his horse that he thought he could win even thus severely handicapped. And now it will be asked, how did he manage to deceive the sharp clerk at the scales? Well, Master Jock was sharper than he, for on the instant the dial touched 8 st. 7 lbs. he cleverly dug his spurred heel into the ground and lifted himself out of the chair. After that it has always been insisted upon that jockeys should be weighed with their feet in the air. But this was not the only time the scales have been tricked. The rider of Musjid, the winner of the Derby of 1859, is said to have weighed in and weighed out with a whip of 7 lbs. or 9 lbs. and to have exchanged it for a lighter one during the race.

We have known the following wasting exploit of Dick Christian exceeded on two occasions. Bill McLaughlin took off more than twenty pounds in less than twenty-four hours at Davenport, Iowa, in 1857, one of the aids to reduction being a decomposing manure heap nearly hot enough to roast an egg. He rode Ginger against Marie Hamilton in a three-mile race and was so weakened that he would have fallen off had it not been for his spurs locking in the horse's shoulders. He had to be carried to the scales being too much exhausted to walk. Billy Johnson in nearly as short a time took off 18 pounds to ride Hock-Hocking in the memorable race which ended the Pacific Jockey Club, but the only effect on the second Billy was to change his clear black complexion to that of an old ash heap.

Old Dick Christian, the famous rough rider, used to tell a story of "wasting" that it would be difficult to parallel. We cannot do better than give it in his own graphic words: "I am good 'un to waste; you wouldn't think it though to look at me; I'm so thick across, and there's not much to come off my legs. Well, I once got off twelve pounds in about as many hours. I was at it one way or another from half past four one afternoon till six next morning. I was at Birmingham, and Captain Fendel he wanted me to ride 11 st. on his grey horse at Alcester next day, and he had to be there at eight o'clock to enter him, and I turned the scales at 11 st. 11 lbs. So he would have me go into a hot vapor bath. I went in usual time—twenty minutes—and a man comes: 'How do you feel?' 'I feel very well,' I says; 'I'll be in a bit longer.' Then he comes a hack with a tray, and begins: 'Gentlemen sometimes has coffee when they're in a bath.' So I puts my head out of the little hole; I was tied in, you see, and I says: 'D—n your coffee; I am hot enough outside and in; take it away.' In five minutes he comes again, and I says: 'I am doing uncommon nicely; just you wait.' It was pouring off me then. Well, when that five minutes was over, he didn't ask me what I'd do, but he whips the curtains away, wraps me in a blanket, and has me off across the passage to another room under a regular pile of blankets for half an hour. My heart, how it did jump to be sure! I'd just been and overdone it. Then the Captain he'd been and got the physic, and a precious stiff dose they'd mixed for me. They dressed me and the Captain and I went off in a chaise. When I was two miles off Alcester I got out and walked, and the Captain he went on to get me a bedroom ready. When I got to the inn Macon and Beecher and Powell were all there in the coffee-room; they'd come down to ride. When I went in they says: 'How are you, old cock?' and then the Captain he comes in with his, 'Well, Dick, how are you after your boiling?' At six next morning he knocks at my bedroom and up I gets. I went into a grocer's shop and asks them to weigh me. I said, 'Put 'n eleven stone.' The captain he says: 'Nonsense, Dick, you'll be six pounds more than that.' I said: 'I know

I'm right," and it's true as I sit here alive I could scarcely pull the eleven stone down—the weights had the best of me. The Captain he wanted me to have some breakfast, but I said: "No, a very little will fetch me up." So I had a cup of coffee and a bit of boiled bacon and a shaving of bread and butter, and just two glasses of sherry; that made 11st. 4lbs.; it's a ticklish thing is weight—but I rode the race and won it."

Mares Bred to Antevolo, 1887.

- No. 1. J. B. Mahoney, San Francisco, chestnut, by General McLellan. Dates of services Feb. 1st, Feb. 18th, March 22d, April 28th.
- No. 2. Rancho del Paso bay, Mabel, by The Moor, her dam Miss-naha by Bald Chief (sister to Beautiful Belle). Dates of services Feb. 25th, April 7th.
- No. 3. Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, chestnut, Lady Del Sur by Del Sur, her dam by Clark Chief, granddam thoroughbred mare by Captain Beard. Date of service Feb. 27th.
- No. 4. J. B. Mahoney, San Francisco, grey, Catchup by Rustic, her dam by Don Victor. Dates of services Feb. 28th, April 2d.
- No. 5. A. Waldstein, chestnut (dam of Albert W.), by John Nelson. Dates of services March 1st, March 30th, May 3d, June 24th.
- No. 6. R. Hopp's bay, by Nutwood, her dam Gracie. This pedigree has to be verified, though from the statement of her breeder and a letter from J. W. Knox it is nearly certain that she is by Nutwood. Dates of services March 2d, March 21st, April 1st, May 1st.
- No. 7. Rancho del Paso, bay, by Nutwood, her dam the dam of Vol-tair. Date of service March 5th.
- No. 8. Mr. Lamoureux, San Pablo, brown, by Billy Roberts. Date of service March 7th.
- No. 9. D. T. Sexton, San Francisco, chestnut, by Captain Webster, her dam by Argyle. Date of service March 11th.
- No. 10. Wm. Hughes, Scarville, brown. Dates of services March 12th, April 17th, May 17th.
- No. 11. Martin Carler, Newark, chestnut, by Steinway. Dates of services March 14th, April 18th, May 7th.
- No. 12. Martin Kemper, S. Vallejo, chestnut, by Admiral, her dam by John Nelson. Dates of services March 15th, April 6th, May 4th, May 24th, June 13th.
- No. 13. J. McDonough, San Francisco, bay. Date of service March 16th.
- No. 14. Henry Pierce, San Francisco, by Elhan Allen, (Hamilton's) Dates of services March 16th, April 25th.
- No. 15. Henry Pierce, San Francisco, brown, by — her dam the dam of Lou Whipple. Dates of services March 17th, May 18th, June 8th.
- No. 16. J. B. Chase, San Francisco, black, by Venture. Date of service March 19th.
- No. 17. Suel Harris, Yuba City, bay, by Brigadier, her dam by California Dexter. Dates of services March 23d, April 12th, May 6th.
- No. 18. E. Newland, Oakland, chestnut, by Whipple's Hamble-tonian. Dates of services March 25th, April 15th, May 2d.
- No. 19. R. O. Newman, Visalia, brown, Elizabeth Basler by Bill Arr, her dam by Warfield. Date of service March 26th.
- No. 20. William Ballingall, bay. Dates of services March 27th, April 14th.
- No. 21. Judge Spencer, Snsanville, bay, Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, her dam by Langford. Date of service March 28th.
- No. 22. Mr. Berryman, Berkeley, black, by Fred Low. Dates of services March 29th, April 22d.
- No. 23. Captain Frank Drake, Vallejo, chestnut, by Admiral. Dates of services March 31st, April 23d.
- No. 24. A. Patterson, Alvarado, bay, Belle Patterson by Belmont. Date of service April 1st.
- No. 25. Henry Mayer, San Francisco, black, by Whippleton. Date of service April 3d.
- No. 26. C. R. Lewis, Oakland, bay, by Winthrop, her dam by Chieftain. Date of service April 3d.
- No. 27. Rancho del Paso, black, Walla-Walla Maid, by Millman's Bellfounder. Dates of services April 4th, May 10th.
- No. 28. Henry Pierce, San Francisco, brown, sister to Poscora Hay-ward. Date of service April 6th.
- No. 29. J. McM. Shafter, San Francisco, gray, Sister to Nighttime by Rustic. Date of service April 5th.
- No. 30. J. H. Strotzbridge, Haywards, chestnut, of St. Clair blood. Dates of services April 9th, May 1st, May 28th.
- No. 31. J. C. Smith, Oakland, bay. Dates of services April 9th, April 27th.
- No. 32. Mr. Morley, Oakland, chestnut. Date of service April 10th.
- No. 33. Wm. Gifford, Oakland, gray, by Mayboy, her dam by Rufus Shakespeare. Date of service April 11th.
- No. 34. H. Thornton, San Francisco, bay, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Date of service April 13th, May 16th.
- No. 35. F. K. Shattuck, Oakland, brown. Dates of services April 15th, May 3d.
- No. 36. J. B. Cole, San Francisco, brown, by Signal Chief. Dates of services April 15th, May 15th.
- No. 37. R. Haley, Alameda, chestnut, Queen by Erwin Davis. Dates of services April 16th, May 13th, May 31st, June 27th.
- No. 38. T. J. Lowrey, Vallejo, bay, Maggie L. by a Hambletonian horse, her dam Vashy by Chieftain. Dates of services April 17th, May 11th.
- No. 39. Cook Farm, Danville, roan, Slepnola by Steinway, her dam Phaeola. Date of service April 18th.
- No. 40. Dr. Lillienkrantz, Oakland, bay. Date of service April 19th.
- No. 41. A. C. Dietz, Oakland, bay, by Sam Purdy. Date of service April 19th.
- No. 42. P. J. Matthews, San Leandro, bay, by Speculation. Dates of services April 21st, June 1st, June 26th.
- No. 43. E. H. Miller Jr., Alameda, black, sister to Pansy and Thap-sin, by Berlin, her dam Lady Hubbard. Dates of services April 22d, May 20th.
- No. 44. Mr. Galinda, Oakland, bay. Date of service April 23d.
- No. 45. R. Haley, Alameda, bay. Date of service April 24th.
- No. 46. Geo. J. Hughton, San Francisco, black, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr. Date of service April 25th.
- No. 47. Mr. Emley, Oakland, grey. Dates of services April 26th, May 19th.
- No. 48. Mr. Stoddart, Oakland, brown. Dates of services April 27th, May 19th.
- No. 49. B. Haley, Alameda, bay, Guenn by Echo. Dates of services April 27th, May 24th, June 12th.
- No. 50. A. D. Starr, Oakland, brown. Date of service April 29th.
- No. 51. H. I. Thornton, San Francisco, bay, by Happy Medium. Date of service April 29th.
- No. 52. I. Requa, Piedmont, bay, by Nutwood, her dam by Alexander Abdallah. Date of service April 30th.
- No. 53. L. Vellegia, Oakland, chestnut, by —. Date of service May 1st.
- No. 54. J. K. Newton, San Francisco, bay, by Whippleton. Dates of services May 2d, May 22d, June 11th.
- No. 55. J. Hughes, San Francisco, bay, by Buccaneer. Dates of services May 4th, May 23d.
- No. 56. A. B. Sprockles, bay, Sister to Crown Point by Speculation. Date of service May 6th.
- No. 57. W. R. Merrill, Willows, brown, Belle A. by Tilton Almont. Date of service May 6th.
- No. 58. Henry Pierce, San Francisco, bay, by Abbotsford. Date of service May 6th.
- No. 59. J. H. Strotzbridge, Haywards, chestnut, by John Nelson. Date of service May 8th.
- No. 60. S. Hewitt, Stockton, chestnut, by Prim, her dam by Ken-tucky Hunter. Dates of services May 9th, June 1st, June 23d.
- No. 61. Senator Whitney, Stockton, chestnut, dam of Honesty. Date of service May 9th.
- No. 62. Mr. Haines, Oakland, bay. Date of service May 13th.
- No. 63. N. B. Harris chestnut, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr. Date of serv-ice May 14th.
- No. 64. L. Barriere, Oakland, bay. Date of service May 17th, June 14th.
- No. 65. Martin Carter, Newark, gray, by Nutwood. Dates of services May 18th, June 6th.
- No. 66. Milton French, Willows, by Tilton Almont. Date of serv-ice May 20th.
- No. 67. D. J. Murphy, Gilroy, chestnut. Date of service May 21st.
- No. 68. A. Chabot, Oakland, bay. Date of service May 21st, June 29th.
- No. 69. Dr. Young, Oakland, brown. Date of service May 25th.
- No. 70. M. D. Boruck, San Francisco, bay. Date of service May 25th.
- No. 71. J. P. Dunn, Berkeley, chestnut by —. Dates of services June 2d, June 26th.
- No. 72. James Hart, San Jose, chestnut, by Nutwood. Date of service June 3d.
- No. 73. J. P. Dunn, Berkeley, brown, by —. Date of service June 4th.
- No. 74. E. Newland, Oakland, chestnut, by Bell Alta, dam by Lang-ford, her dam by Belmont. Date of service June 6th.
- No. 75. P. J. Matthews, San Leandro, chestnut, by Venture, her dam by Speculation. Dates of services June 7th, June 28th.
- No. 76. H. R. Meeks, San Lorenzo, bay, by Chieftain, her dam Bonnie Belle by Belmont. Date of service June 10th, June 28th.
- No. 77. Ira Ramsdell, San Francisco, black, Luella by Sultan, her dam Ella Lewis. Date of service June 10th.

No. 78. L. U. Shippee, Stockton, bay by Nutwood. Date of service June 28th.

There are four more which we have agreed to serve, so that there will be at least 80 in the season, extending from 1st of February to 1st of July. This would be equivalent to 45 in a season of three months, and so far as can be told from appearance there has been no injury resulting. The horse has gained in flesh, though restricted to six quarts of oats a day. But as we feed the very best wheat hay obtainable, the amount of oats is not a proper criterion. There is a good deal of grain in the hay, some of the heads being filled with kernels of wheat which are very little shrunken. Fed nothing but hay and oats, never missing his daily exercise from 7 to 10 miles, he has been in robust health all through the season.

As will be seen from the above list there are mares of capital breeding, and several of those of which the strains are not given are of good blood.

Treatment of Mares in Foal.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have received several letters this spring, asking me many questions about brood mares' treatment when in foal and after the age for weaning the foal, etc. I never thought that one man's opinion was better than another, and I do not place myself as reliable authority on these points, but I will answer through your paper, as I know all are readers of it, and freely give them all my opinion on the subject.

When you have decided to breed your mare you have let up on her work. It will be better to cool her out well before breeding her, by turning her out to grass, and take away all her grain before she is bred. There is a wonderful difference in opinion. Some believe in keeping a mare at speedy work. Some mares will get upset if kept at too hard a strain at work and refuse to feed, lose their condition, and cannot be depended on for their usual exertions. At all events it is found in practice that though the majority of maiden mares will become stunted while at work, yet that a large number require a run out to grass before they will become in foal. There are many mares which their owners desire to work on for some months after being bred and wish to avoid the expense of keeping from the spring when bred to the horse to the next spring. I believe all mares are better for slow work up to within two months of foaling, but they should not be ridden or driven so fast as to occasion exhaustion. Farm or truck mares are generally used to within a few days of their time. You must see that the work is gradually let up on your mare, and avoid straining her. If her legs keep sound a mare may be made to earn her keep for nine months. The time of sending your mare to the horse will vary with the purposes for which her produce is intended. If for racing, it is desired that she will foal as soon as possible after the first of January, and as she carries her foal about eleven months, the first time of her being in use, after the first of February is the period chosen for her. All racing colts take their ages from the first of January, and other classes from the first of May; and as about March 1st is the time when the young grass begins to be forward enough for the use of the mare, the breeder is not anxious to have his foal dropped much before March 1st. As mares are very uncertain animals he will do well to take advantage of the first opportunity after March, as by putting off the visit to the horse you may be disappointed altogether, or the foal may be dropped so late that the grass is all gone. All valuable brood mares are often sent to foal at the place where the sire stands, who is intended to be used next time. The travelling the foal too soon after foaling would be injurious to both dam and her foal, and hence the precaution I have named is adopted. The mares then remain to be tried at interval days, some in nine days and others in seven days, and in others in fourteen days, and others in eighteen days. Mares are not the same. By the time your mare is stunted the foal is strong enough to stand a journey of about fifteen miles a day which is quite as much as a nine-days-old foal can travel to a horse without injury, and that done very quietly, the mare being led at a slow walk all the way. When the mare is in foal, if not intended to be kept at work, she should be turned out in good pasture, but it should not be so rich and succulent as to disagree with her stomach or make her newly from fat. This mistake is a constant cause of mis-carriage, the bowels becoming relaxed from the improper nature of the grass, and sometimes the mare will become thin and starve her foal in its growth. Mares that have been grain fed highly all their lives should have, if possible, one or two feeds daily of ground oats or barley with bran and a few carrots, after they are six months gone and a free use of their paddocks. Excessive fat is a state of disease and interferes with the due nutrition of the foetus, while it is very dangerous in foaling time when it not only interferes with the process but also produces fever. Supposing yours is at work; she should have some kind of green food, any kind of green grasses, or, after the grass is gone, carrots are fine sliced in a bran mash every night. By adopting this food the mare is kept free from inflammation, and yet the foal is well nourished. Excitement of every kind should be avoided if possible. Shipping the foal is sometimes caused by the smell of blood or excitement, and my experience teaches me that one mare miscarrying will sometimes affect others. If a mare has "slipped" a foal in a previous pregnancy, double care should be taken as she will be far more likely to do so again. When it happens about the fourth to sixth months gone care should be taken at that time. It is better to keep her by herself, in a small paddock where she will get exercise. Physic or purging should not be given unless it is really necessary. If the bowels are so confined as to require some stimulus of this kind, and if bran mash or other changes in the food fail to produce any effect, choice should be made of the mildest aperient which is likely to answer the purpose. With regard to the management of the mare in parturition, I shall leave its consideration to my readers, and to some of them, who will agree with me, my advice is, if they should have a case of this kind and assistance is needed, it is safer to have recourse at once to a properly educated veterinary surgeon. Stud groomers who have had much experience will sometimes be able to aid Nature with advantage, but in the long run will probably do more harm than good if they attempt any serious interference. Treatment after foaling in a healthy state, the mare very soon recovers from the efforts she has made in bringing forth the foal, and in fine weather she may be allowed to enter the field the fourth day, which is soon enough to enit the strength of the foal, though the young foal is very active within a few hours after it is born. Until the foal is strong and straight on its limbs, it is better in my opinion, to keep it from running too much. Until the mare can get plenty of grass, she should have carrots and a mash of ground oats, with bran, which should be made at first in the shape of gruel. The water in which this is made should have the chill taken off. The proper time of putting the mare to the horse your readers all know; with me I prefer the ninth day. During the remainder of the time of suckling no special treatment is required, except to see that the mare gets well fed and protected from bad weather. At weaning

time, she sometimes requires a dose or two of cooling medicine, but generally she is so nearly dry that no interference is required. If the young foal is well formed and healthy it will require no attention beyond that which I said is necessary for the dam. Those accidents which are liable to happen, such as rupture either in the navel or flank, abscess in the hernia, or inversion of the feet, etc., can all be treated in the proper time and place. In some cases about the time of the mare being "in use" the foal is generally purged a good deal, and a warm drench will often be required. At three months or so the foal will eat a little ground oats, which is required for all highly bred young stock if you require to race them young. All work horse colts would be better for this. But if it is begun it should be continued. But unless the foal is bred and shows such promise that it is expected to turn out well, the extra expense will not be reimbursed. Now, between a trotting bred or a thorough bred for racing purposes fed a little grain and one confined to hay the difference in value would be a thousand per cent., but among inferior bred horses, on the average, it would scarcely pay. Shelter from the bad weather should, however, be afforded to colts of all classes during the winter season, and unless they have this they soon grow out of form and lose flesh however well they are fed. A colt neglected in the winter never recovers its proper shape, nor does it grow into the size and strength of body and limbs which naturally appertain to its breed. Therefore, the cruelty of exposing the young colt to a climate for which it is not fitted does not pay, and on the latter account if not on the former, even the most heartless who consider their own interests will make suitable arrangement for protecting their young colts from the bad winter climate. The colt should be handled from the very first week of its life, but there is no occasion to nee it roughly. The pressure of the hand on all parts of its body and limbs, and in a short time the foal will allow its feet to be picked up and its head and ears to be rubbed without taking offense. Grooms are sometimes in the habit of showing off their powers in this way by taking the foal up in their arms. But this can do no good for it may do some injury to the walls of the abdomen. About the fourth month during weaning a light halter should be put on, and after the colt is accustomed to its pressure by repeatedly handling in a few days a leading rein may be put on and the colt enticed to follow. At the same time it must be made to feel that resistance is useless, and if it begins to pull it must on no account be allowed to get away. By no means pull straight back on him, but coerce him gently. With a side strain and carefully handling the colt will rarely give any trouble in this way. But there are variations in the power which different men have over the animal creation; some will control without using the slightest violence, while others will be always fighting with the colt. This class should never be allowed to have anything to do with the baby colt. Yet, if a man is fond resorting to violence with a young foal, he should be removed or he should be carefully watched, and if he repeats his offense you ought to say to him "Here, you take a long walk from here; you are getting too fat," etc. The usual age for weaning the foal is about the end of the fifth or six and a half months because the dam is generally about half gone with her next foal and cannot bear the double drain upon her system, nor does the foal benefit much by the milk after this age, the teeth and stomach being quite strong enough to crop and digest its food. For a youngster like this if the fall is dry and no green feed, a few steamed turnips or carrots should be mixed with bran and given to foal night and morning. Two foals placed together in the same stall or paddock for company miss their mothers sooner than when confined by themselves. Care should be taken that nothing is left within their reach which can do injury, every fence being carefully examined so that no nails or rails are likely to get to their bodies or limbs as they gallop and play about. Foals of all ages are mischievous and are inclined to lay hold of anything which attracts their notice. Besides the shelter which I have insisted on, the foal requires throughout the first winter good feeding proportioned to its breeding and the purposes for which it is intended. Let the breeder bear in mind that a check given to the growth in the first winter is never afterwards entirely recovered, and that if the colt which has experienced it turns out well, he would have been still better without it. Yours,

COOK FARM, Danville, June 26, '87. SAM'L. GAMBLE.

Colore Claimed.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The Laurelwood Stable claims as colors, Blue Jacket, White Sash, Blue Cap. My colors are Crushed Strawberry. W. L. APPLEBY.

To soak or not to soak is a question that was started in a coterie of horsemen the other day, on being informed that Harry Wilkes has not stood in a tub for two years. An outspoken extremist delivered himself as follows: "Some old plater or sore-toed trotter, whose legs have been soaked to death and whose feet have been cut to pieces, may be relieved for the time by this process, but none of that sort of thing is needed by a sound horse. My horse was given three fast heats yesterday; we cooled him out slowly, washed his feet and legs, applied liniment and bandages. This morning we showered or sprayed them and repeated the liniment with bandages. This treatment left his feet and legs as cool as ice without puffs or filling around the cords, and the horse free from soreness. I also object to the practice of scooping out the sole of the foot. A few days ago I picked up the foot of a four-year-old team horse, in the habit of drawing heavy loads over hard, stony, rutty roads. Not a shoe on her foot and yet the sole was shedding as required and the crust firm and unbroken. That animal will remain all right unless she shows speed and some one begins to soak her feet and legs in hot water, and the average horse-shoer carves her feet; then she will cripple up and become a fit subject for hoof expanders, spring heel shoes, pads and all sorts of inventions."

HERD AND SWINE.

American Devon Cattle Club—Transfers.

Trim 4059; A. F. Bronson to Luther Frost, Kasong, N. Y.
Equal 3652; Display 3653, M. C. Brookover to Wm. Foreyth & Son, Rix Mills, O.
Trowbridge Lass 7311, H. W. Calkins to R. G. Hart, Leeper, Mich.
Prince of Dalton 3039; Queen of Scots 4061; Sophia Colvin 4177; Bright Promise 547; Stranger 6949; H. H. Colvin to M. W. Oliver, Conneautville, Pa.
Rena 25th 7288; Mrs. A. C. Howard to Miss Margaret Ludy, Zanesville, O.
Proctor 3557; Edward Hungerford to E. A. Darling, New York City, N. Y.
Mart 3795; Prima Donna 6495, S. S. James to M. M. Shmway, Spring Hill, Pa.
Lady Washington 7392; Charles Merriman to Wm. B. Oreson, Litchfield, Ct.
Red Jack 4072; John M. Miller to S. H. Oberholzer, Evandale, Pa.
Dick Puritan 2105; John M. Miller to S. C. Work & Sons, Buffalo, Pa.
Anthony 3299; E. Palmer to S. S. Bonar & Son, Coon Island, Pa.
Lolo Hutchinson 7285; P. Palmer & Son to Hiram True, Lower Salem, Pa.
Trowbridge Lass 7311; J. W. Reed to H. W. Calkins, Allegan, Mich.
2d Duke of Danville 3445; Chas. L. Stevens to G. E. Doty, Wolcott, Vt.
Red Jack 4072; S. C. Work & Sons to John M. Miller, Hickory, Pa.

To Regulate Stock Breeding.

The following is the law now in force in Illinois for the protection of stock breeders.

SEC. 1. In order to protect farmers in this State against damage resulting from breeding to sires advertised with bogus or fraudulent pedigrees, and to secure to the owner of sires payment for service, the following provisions are enacted: That every owner of a sire charging a service fee, in order to have a lien upon the get of any such sire under the provisions of this act for said service, shall file a statement, verified by oath or affirmation to the best of his knowledge and belief, with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, giving the name, age, description, and pedigree, as well as the terms and conditions upon which such sire is advertised for service.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, upon the receipt of the statement as specified in section one of this act, duly verified by affidavit shall issue a certificate to the owner of said sire, a copy of which certificate shall be forwarded to the clerk of the county court in which said sire is stationed or located, and another copy furnished the applicant, which shall be posted by the owner in a conspicuous place where said sire may be stationed, which certificate shall state the name, age, description, pedigree, and ownership of said sire, the terms and conditions upon which the sire is advertised for service, and that the provisions of this act so far as relates to the bling of the statement aforesaid have been complied with.

SEC. 3. The owner or owners of any sire receiving such certificate, by complying with section one of this act, shall obtain and have a lien upon the get of any such sire for the period of four months from date of birth of get: *Provided* said owner or owners shall, within six months of the time of the rendition of such service by such certified sire, file for record a statement of account verified by affidavit or affirmation with the recorder of the county wherein the service has been rendered, of the amount due such owner or owners for said service, together with a description of the female served.

SEC. 4. No get of any such sire shall be exempt from levy and sale under execution issued upon a judgment obtained in any court of competent jurisdiction for said service: *Provided* that the court rendering such judgment shall find and certify in the record of the same that the plaintiff or plaintiffs have complied with the provisions of this act, and that the progeny sought to be levied upon is subject to the lien herein created; and, *provided further* that said finding, together with a description of the dam of the progeny so liable to such lien, shall be indorsed upon the execution.

SEC. 5. For filing certificate, making copy of such affidavit or affirmation, the certificate of the date of such filing, the clerk or recorder shall be entitled to the same fees as are provided by law for like service in regard to chattel mortgages.

SEC. 6. The Illinois State Board of Agriculture shall have the power to make such charge for certificates as may be necessary to cover the expense of executing the law, and the treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture, after paying the office expenses, printing, etc., incident to executing the provisions of this act, shall pay into the treasury of the State any surplus remaining in his hands on account of fees received under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. The commissioners of State contracts shall have such a number of the annual reports printed and bound in third-class binding as may be deemed advisable by the State Board of Agriculture to obtain the greatest benefits to the breeders of improved stock in this State, under the provisions of this act, said reports to contain copies of certificates issued and such other data of especial interest to live-stock breeders as said Board of Agriculture may designate for publication therein.

From San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, June 27th.—There has been something of a revival in sporting interest during the past few days here. An athletic club is being organized, and already nearly one hundred and fifty members have been obtained. The proposition is to organize a stock company and build a fine club house. We have plenty of young men here who are inclined to athletics, and if such a move is fairly started it will not lack support. The class of men who are taking hold of this matter gives assurance that it will be properly conducted. There is a line between sport and brutality, and the gentlemen now interesting themselves in this club will see to it that they stay on the side of sport.

But a fact of greater general interest was made known to-day when it was stated as coming from good authority that the Coronado Beach Company had finally determined to devote what we locally know as North Island, but which, in fact, is the end of Coronado Peninsula, to a race ground. A better place for racing does not exist on earth. There is ample room for a good mile track, and a splendid place for a track. It will require some money to build a good track, for the ground there is simply loose sand. The track will all have to be made, but money will do that easy enough, and the Coronado Beach Company has plenty of money. The Coronado people are pushing the work of building their great hotel, and expect to have it ready for guests by the first November. The race track is to be completed about the same time, and we shall probably have an early spring meeting on Coronado. The grounds will be reached by a steam motor line, which is already in operation over portions of the peninsula.

Baseball grounds are also to be laid out on the beach, and when the hotel is ready to receive guests a professional club will be engaged and application made to enter the California League. There is unquestionably a large sporting constituency down here, and it will only be necessary to complete organizations and get projects started to insure great success.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

W. P. H., Vacaville.

Was the track muddy or dusty when Ten Broeck ran against Mollie McCarthy?

Answer—The track was very heavy with mud.

H. W. Peck, Healdsburg.

The stallion John Nelson was described by his owner twenty-five years ago, of a bright chestnut, both hind feet white, fifteen and a half hands high, and of fine form.

George Forbes, who brought out Oliver K., has forsaken the trotters and gone to bookmaking at the running tracks. He says: "I would probably never have the good luck to get another Oliver K.; and then the boys would get my money, so I think I am better here."

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dams and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Kennel Name Claimed.

ELCHO KENNELS, by Mr. A. B. Trumau, San Francisco.

Names Claimed.

By James E. Watson, San Francisco.

Gyr, by Spice 2d—Vixen, white black and tan fox-terrier bitch puppy, whelped April 16, 1887.

JERRY, by Dorr—Dorris, black, tan and white setter dog pup, whelped April 20, 1887.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the club will be held on Wednesday evening, July 5th, at the clubroom, No 7 Montgomery Avenue, Room 17.

Elsewhere Mr. Trumau, of this city, claims the name "Elcho Kennel" for his stud of red setters, pointers, and Irish water spaniels. If we are not mistaken that name has been used by Doctor Jarvis for some years, and if Mr. Trumau ascertains such to be the fact, he will avoid confusion by selecting some other title.

The letter about fox terriers printed last week, unsigned, was by Mr. J. B. Martin, of this city.

Clubs Confounded.

"Every week now brings notice of new dates selected for the San Francisco show. I had positive information from the Secretary, two weeks ago, that the dates were the first week in April of 1887. Now I note in a San Francisco paper that August is to be the month. If the last is the right date, I do not see what chance there is of dogs being sent from the East. Seven days in a baggage car in August would be tough on the dogs. I should have thought the end of October would have been about right, but I suppose it is impossible to suit everybody."—*Philadelphia Sporting Life*.

The *Sporting Life* may note that the Pacific Kennel Club will give a dog show in San Francisco on April 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1888. An organization known as the California Kennel Bench Show and Field Trial Club is said to intend giving a show in August next, but from observations made here we conclude that it will not do so. The date selected by the Pacific Kennel Club was that best suited to local conditions. All, or nearly all, of Californian owners of sporting dogs use them. There is no class of beuchers purely. The autumn and winter months are those in which held dogs are used, and few owners would suspend preparation of their dogs for the field simply to place them on the bench, as would be necessary if a show was held in October or November. In April all classes will be in good coat, and showing them will in no wise interfere with using them in coursing, deer hunting, or on birds. It is the wish of the Pacific Kennel Club to have a good entry from crack eastern kennels, and some dogs are expected, but local demands must first be met.—*En.*

American F. T. C. Running Rules.

[Continued.]

RULE 26. No one shall be allowed to talk to a handler while his dog is under judgment, unless what is said is spoken openly in the presence of the judges, and nothing shall be said at such time that may prove advantageous to the handler in working his dog. If the judges know that any information has been given to a handler while his dog is under judgment, that may help him to locate birds, the judges may require the handler to draw off his dog from the birds so located, or they may decline to give any credit for the work of the dog upon birds so located, or may enforce Rule 18.

In case a dog is lost while on point or he has gone astray, the judges shall appoint those who may assist in finding the dog so lost. No person other than those appointed shall be permitted to take part in any search. In case any unauthorized person take part in the search, any credit which might otherwise come to the dog so lost, shall, on account of their interference, not be credited to him if the judges so decide; and any demerit due to the competing dog, on account of the interference of such persons shall not be scored against him.

RULE 27. If in the order of running there shall be but three dogs in a series, so that one would run a bye, then, while the competing dogs are running their heat, the third dog shall run a side heat without competition. The judges shall appoint (or if they prefer may request the Board of Control, or their representative, to appoint) an extra judge to see that the dog running the bye shall, while the competing dogs are running their heat, be run and handled the same as if in a competitive heat. The side heat so run is for the purpose of bringing together the winning dog of the heat and the dog running the bye upon an equality for the final heat determining first place.

If the dog running the bye would not compete for first place the same day he would run the bye, the side heat need not be run.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.

1. The judges shall order up the dogs as soon as they have determined which is the better. Unless a dog shows such a low order of merit that, in the opinion of the judges, he cannot show creditably, he shall, if time permit, have at least two chances to show his behavior on birds. Either or both dogs may be ordered up by the judges for want of merit.

2. Pointing fur, feather, reptile, or scent of game birds shall not be considered a false point.

3. Retrieving shall not be required or recognized as a merit in the Derby.

4. The judges shall give a dog ample opportunity to discover whether he is on a true or false point.

5. No assistance shall be given by the handler to enable a dog to discover whether he is on a true or false point.

6. Judges shall avoid, as far as possible, holding a dog so long on a point, for the purpose of securing a back or otherwise, as to enable the bird to run. Dogs should be brought up to back only when opportunity offers, without interfering with the pointing dog, and a dog drawing on or pointing game which he has found independently, shall be afforded ample opportunity to locate the game without competition, and the handler ample time to flush the bird, it being left to the discretion of the judges to direct when the opposing dog shall be held in check. A dog shall not be held an unreasonable time upon a point, and if held on a point by order of

the judges for a dog to secure a back, he shall not incur any penalty for results.

7. The number of times a dog points, backs, etc., shall not necessarily give him the preference, but the judges shall consider the quality of the performance rather than the frequency of the occurrence.

8. When the handler calls a point, it shall be considered only as calling the attention of the judges to the dog.

Backing.—The judges are requested to give no credit for backing unless it appears to be voluntary. Any assistance from the handler shall deprive the dog of credit for his performance.

Ranging.—The judges are requested to give greater credit to the dog that maintains the fastest and most killing range throughout, wide or close, as the necessity of the case requires; that works his ground with judgment; that observes his handler's course and position as a base of operations, and that hunts to the gun.

Obedience and Disposition.—The judges are requested to give much greater credit to the dog that works promptly, without noise or severity, and is obedient, prompt, cheerful and easily handled.

The rules are based upon the principle that each heat is a complete race, and the winner of the trial is the unbeaten dog which has directly or constructively beaten every other dog in the stake.

The judges are requested to observe that the scale of points given below is set forth as the scale of the club. They are requested to use this scale, but they shall not consider the keeping of a score obligatory. Any scores so kept shall be solely for their use in determining each heat as scored, and said scores cannot under any circumstances be required of them.

MERIT.

Nose	.....25		
Pointing	.....Staunchness	.....10	.35
	Style in Pointing	.....5	.40
Ranging	.....15		.75
Pace	.....10	.30	
Quartering	.....5	.35	
Style in same	.....5		
Obedience in Disposition	.....10		
Backing	.....10	.25	
Retrieving	.....5		

DEMERIT.

False pointing, breaking in, breaking shot, chasing.

These faults shall be ganged by the judges in their discretion.

The third chase, however, loses the heat.

DEFINITIONS.

Breaking in, is where a dog, through imperfect breaking or from excitement, leaves his position when the bird rises, whether the gun is fired or not, and starts to chase, but stops within a few feet from where he started, of his own accord or by command.

Breaking shot, is where a dog runs in when a shot is fired with the intention of getting to the bird, and does not stop promptly at command.

Chasing is where a dog follows the birds, either when a gun is fired or not, to an extent beyond the control of his handler for the time being.

Pointing.—The judges will rate a dog's merit under this head by the display of nose and judgment in finding and pointing birds and his accuracy and quickness in locating birds after he has caught scent of them. False pointing, flushing or uncertainty will detract from a dog's score under this head.

"L" to C. N. Post.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—In your issue of June 18th appears an article from C. N. Post, headed "L' Scari'ed." I am aware that the writer has never been noted for possessing any too much of that amiable quality called modesty, and the fact of his styling his own article "a scari'ed" shows that he has not much improved in that respect. Well, as acariation in surgery goes only as far as the skin and makes no serious wound, neither does Mr. Post's scari'ing article. He makes one or two mistakes which I wish to correct. He says—and puts it rather poetically, for which I give him credit—"It was probably my poetic aversion to the association of vulgar 'coin' with sport that prevented my initiation fee and dues to the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club from materializing, and compelled that organization to finally 'drop' me from the roll of members." Mr. Post is in error. I paid \$5 yearly subscription—as I understood it there were no initiation fees at that time—when elected a member. At the end of the year I was notified that another \$5 was due. As I did not like the way the club was being managed, I did not respond, and dropped myself from the rolls. He further says, "In justice to a great dog, he wishes to correct an error in which I stated that Gladstone broke down in a two-days' race." Mr. Post replies, "It was not Gladstone but his antagonist that broke down." The real facts are that they both broke down. "Guido"—who saw the race—says, "About 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, while going at race-horse speed, Joe Jr. wrenched his hind leg on rocky ground and was instantly lame." Mr. Campbell says, "It was done in jumping a ginch." That might happen to any dog at any time. I once had a dog who put his hip out in jumping a gulch. But Gladstone, according to the same writer, "slowed down so that the gun was fired over him to urge him on when no game was up." As to the cause, whether broken tail or otherwise, is impossible to say. But my object in mentioning Gladstone's failure was to show the folly of these three-days' challenges. If I remember rightly, Mr. Post himself uttered Herod by putting out a challenge to run his Irish setter for six consecutive days from sun to sun. It is a pity the challenge has not been accepted, so that the sportsmen of the world and go-as-you-please men might have been edified with a description of the wonderful six-days' tramp, tramp, tramp of O. N. Post and his dog. He also complains that I called the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, for which he has labored so hard, "Post's side show." I said "Post's private theatricals," and the fact of the meetings getting worse every year and culminating in the melancholy fizzle of last year's Derby, when only two dogs contended, and not a point obtained, after dragging patrons and spectators two hundred miles, shows that I was tolerably correct. That the meeting will be better attended this year there is every promise, as several valuable additions have been made to its membership. Mr. Post concludes by saying I must let the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club alone. If the club is not an institution open to the public for entry or criticism, give it its proper name, "Post's Private Theatrical Company," and any further that all the star parts will be monopolized by C. N. Post, while the other actors will be allowed to revolve round the great luminary. "L."

GILROY.

[Judge Post is in no wise responsible for the caption prefixed to his letter.—*Ed.*]

Courtesies Acknowledged.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—As a member of the Walla Walla team which attended the tournament recently concluded at Seattle, and speaking, I am sure, for all the visiting sportsmen, I desire to say that the visitors were delighted at the courteous and friendly manner in which they were received and entertained by the Seattle Gun Club. The journey from Walla Walla to Seattle was most pleasant one, while the pleasure in meeting such sportsmen as Messrs. Robertson, Perry, Moore, West, McMicken, McNaught, Dodge, Close, Harker, Hndson, Muir, Brooks, Lamberson, Hardy, and hosts of others, is more than compensation in full for the trouble and expense incident thereto. The tournament was well managed throughout, while the shooting of the Walla Walla infant, Mr. Johnnie Foster, with his little Parker gun, was very fine. The array of Parker guns used at the tournament was extraordinary, and the quantity of "Standard" Chamberlin cartridges used amazing. It seemed to be the general impression, as it is in most places where they have been thoroughly tested, that the Peoria blackbird is a flyer and breaker no equal, with the Cleveland Blue Rock a good second. The American Clay bird, however, is much cheaper, as it can be thrown many times when not broken by shot, besides carrying by freight for long distances with very little breakage. It was generally conceded as an offset that the latter targets were pretty tough customers, many being retrieved that showed shot marks that would have shattered a Peoria bird into fragments. The Parker gun, as usual, took to itself two out of the three prizes offered for individual matches, besides looming up well in the sweeps.

It would be ungenerous to close without making special mention of the brilliant marksmanship of Mr. Herker, of Seattle, a man who certainly has few equals at live bird shooting. Under Harlinham rules he is a hard man to beat, delivering his first five with lightning rapidity and terrific execution, while his ever-ready second comes crashing space, hastening as it were, to correct any error that may have been made by its predecessor. All in all, Mr. Harker and his Parker as twine form a most interesting and formidable couple, while the shooting of Messrs. Robertson, McNaught, West, Collins, Dodge, Greus and Moore was very fine. Mr. West is entitled to a vote of thanks from the entire community for the indefatigable manner in which he labored, and the happy results he achieved in the management of so successful a tournament.

WALLA WALLA.

GUACHO.

Golden Gate G. C. Tournament.

The open meeting of the club held on Sunday last, at McLahon's Station, was not largely attended, but those who did go down kept up the popping all day. The club has been using clay pigeons, but has discarded them, and now uses Peoria black birds and will soon use Blue Rocks also.

At 10 single clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, \$1.00 entrance. Messrs. Cate and Mellish divided first and second, and Mr. Campbell won third.

C. Cate 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 - 8
C. Mellish 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 - 8
U. Campbell 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 - 8

At 10 single clay pigeons, \$1.00 entrance. Mr. Cronin first, Mr. Cate second, Mr. Dunshee third.

C. Cate 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 - 8
C. Mellish 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 - 6
E. Dunshee 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 - 7
U. Campbell 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 - 4
W. Ashcroft 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 - 6

At 15 single clay pigeons, \$2.50 entrance. Mr. Mellish first, Messrs. Cronin and Fanning divided second and third.

D. Cronin 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 - 11
C. Cate 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 - 8
C. Mellish 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 - 11
E. Dunshee 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 - 11
J. Fanning 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 - 11
W. Ashcroft 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 - 9
M. Campbell 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 - 11
F. Cate 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 - 8
Schlueter 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 - 8

Ties at three pairs, 15 yards rise.

Cronin 1 0 1 1 1 - 4
Mellish 1 0 1 1 1 - 5
Dunshee 1 0 1 0 1 - 3

At 10 Peoria black birds, 18 yards. \$1.50 entrance. Messrs. Mellish and Fanning divided first and second; Mr. Dunshee won third.

C. Mellish 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 - 9
J. Fanning 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 - 9
E. Dunshee 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 - 8
Lee 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 - 7
Campbell 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 - 4

At 10 Peoria black birds, same conditions, \$1.50 entrance. Mr. "Lee" first, Mr. Cate second.

J. Fanning 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 - 6
C. Cate 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 8
W. Ashcroft 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 - 6
M. Campbell 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 - 4

THE GUN.

Ein October Morgen.

Once more had the painter Autumn drawn his brush of frost over the forest, and bright were the colors he had painted the trees. To the maple he gave a tint of yellow and red. Over the ash he spread the russet and brown. The cedar and fir he tinged with a fresher green. From the cottonwood and willow he stripped the leaves and the north wind had gathered them in heaps in the hollows of the glades, or else cast them in the stream to discolor its pure bright waters. It is Indian summer. Not the Indian summer of the Misissippi Valley, where the sun, a great golden ball goes sailing through the smoky air—but the Indian summer of the west, where, from a sky of the deepest blue, the dazzling sun smiles upon the rainbow-colored forest, the green-robed, snow-capped mountains, and the shining sunset sea.

Freed from his prison of brick walls, released from his vigil by the nickel-plated charge, the engineer walks a free man on his own domain, his own master for two weeks, then again to don the badge of a city servant. But in the two weeks he had more sport by wood and stream than his less favored brother of the East—whose life is living in the factory or machine shop—could have in every vacation during his natural life.

In the Sumas Valley and the Sumas Mountains there is no lack of game, from the lordly elk to the tiny swamp rabbit, in animals, and from the elusive snipe to the majestic swan, in birds. Should the hunter desire sport in which there is a spice of danger, he can find it in the pursuit of the great "Balins" bear in the foothills of the mountains, or his milder brother the black bear, in the valley near at hand, and at any time he may meet the shy, cowardly, cruel cougar—the hunter of the woods.

The first morning after his arrival the engineer set off on a hunt. As pheasants (ruffed grouse) are very numerous in

the Sumas Valley, he determined to devote this day to them, and at the same time pay a visit to his brother who lived in British Columbia about seven miles distant. The easiest route to his ranch was a trail made through the dense forest that bordered the valley by the prospector and engineer years before. This trail led to the discarded Caribou road, the once great thoroughfare of British Columbia. By following this road good shooting might be had, as pheasants love to congregate in the open places at this season of the year.

Taking his cartridge belt and fifty cartridges, and throwing his gun over his shoulder, the engineer and his dog departed on their excursion, with many well wishes for their success from the inmates of the house. When he had crossed the meadow he entered the woods. Here he stopped and inserted two buckshot cartridges in the chambers of his gun, for he was liable to meet deer, elk or bears at any moment. In the sporting journals there are many warnings against the use of buckshot in choke bore guns. Perhaps it may damage the guns of certain makers whose guns are muzzle choked by shooting this size shot, but it never will injure an honestly made gun. After hundreds of charges of buck and BB's had been shot out of this gun it made the highest score in the Selby Chamberlin Contest, scoring ninety-six (96) out of one hundred blue rocks at eighteen (18) yards rise, and when targeted a few weeks ago made a better pattern than the factory guaranteed. I need hardly add that it bore the legend "Parker Bro's., Meriden, Conn., stamped on its rib."

That was one of the mornings that makes a chap glad that he lives in this fair bright world. There was not a cloud in the sky. A gentle wind was sighing through the tree tops with a murmur like the sea. A tinge of frost, just enough to send the blood tingling through the veins, was in the air. Odorous as the scent of roses came the breath of the balsams to the nostrils. It seemed that nature had sent the spirits of color and wind and light to cast a spell upon the engineer, and to captivate and hold his heart and brain willing prisoners.

A brisk walk for twenty minutes brought the engineer to a place where an iron pillar stood bearing this inscription: "Treaty of Washington, A. D., 1846." This pillar marked the boundary between British Columbia and the United States. When the engineer crested the line he raised his hat and made a respectful bow. Perhaps Queen Victoria, that estimable old lady, vexed by dynamite plots, may never know of this act of politeness done at so great a distance, with no witness except a spotted dog; but it was done, and done in the spirit of courtesy, too. How strange it is when a man sets foot on foreign soil how virtuously patriotic he feels. Such was the engineer's patriotic mood that it would have fared badly with a British Columbia deer that morning had it undertaken to stop his progress. But there was but little hope of encountering a deer that morning. There had been a drought for months, and everything was so dry and brittle as to render still hunting an impossibility.

In half an hour the engineer emerged from the trail into a road now unweeded and fensome—the Caribou road. Beginning at New Westminster it skirts along the Melega Sumas and Chilliwack prairies. Then it winds along the canyon of the Frazer River for hundreds of miles, and then branches off into the rugged hills of Cariboo. It is a splendid piece of engineering, and cost the Canadian Government more than six millions of dollars, and is one of the finest roads in the world. Still it is abandoned, and the reason is that the Canadian Pacific Railroad has set up opposition on the other side of the river and has proved that the stage coach cannot compete with the palace car.

Seating himself on a moss-covered log, the engineer fell into a reverie concerning the past. How expressive of human hopes had been that deserted road! Once the king of highways, now deserted and forgotten like a fallen human monarch. How many tragedies of real life had been acted upon it. Many a tired, disheartened foot had passed over it, and many a free, bounding one, light with the thought of wealth gained in a few weeks. Sometimes the stealthy Smas or Chilliwack Indian had crept up behind the tired or elated wayfarer, and a sudden blow or stab ended all joys or fears, as many a skeleton found in the dense thickets that bordered the road testified. The acting on the stage of real life is more vivid and thrilling than that on the mimic boards, and the forest has its romance as well as the palace.

The engineer was suddenly awakened from his day dream by his dog rushing against him, his hair turned the wrong way with fright. Looking down the road, the cause of the dog's alarm was apparent in the shape of a big black bear standing in the road about a hundred yards distant, snuffing the tainted air. Springing to his feet the engineer fired one barrel at the shaggy marauder. It fell at once and made a slap at its side as if stung by a hornet, then it was on its feet in an instant, and went lumbering down the road at an awkward yet fast gallop. The engineer fired the other barrel at it, which seemed only to accelerate its speed. He then endeavored to set his dog after it, but that dog had no desire to chase bears, so the fugitive soon disappeared around a bend in the road.

The engineer, continuing his walk, descended a hill and reached the Sumas Valley again. Groves of alder and maple and crab-apple bushes formed an avenue of the road. He soon discerned a number of objects in the road that proved to be a covey of grouse taking a dust bath. The dog, who was in advance, had scented them, and was standing on a stanch point. The engineer advanced to within a few yards of the dog, and ordered him to lie on. He went crouching along until within a few yards, and then made a rush and endeavored to catch one. When they rose they were saluted with both barrels, and two birds fell. Instead of flying away the flock alighted in the branches of an alder near at hand. What a chance that would have been for a pot hunter! Eight glossy birds sitting within a few yards of the shooter, staring at him with their bright head-like eyes. In shooting grouse, if the shooter selects the bird that sits lowest on the limb, the others will watch the fallen one fluttering in death until the flock is exterminated; but if he shoots the one on the highest branch the noise it makes as it falls flutters the alarm the others and they take wing at once. As it was a question of sport, not game, with the engineer he did not molest this flock farther. When the dog retrieved the birds they were found to be torn to shreds and not worth carrying home. That's the fault of the Parker gun in shooting in thick brush. Shooting so terrifically close and hard; any bird that falls before them at a less distance than thirty yards is riddled and torn so as to be unfit for the table. Yet the gun that will spoil a bird at that distance is par excellence the huck gun, and will kill a mallard fifty to seventy yards off as if it was struck by a flash of lightning. The engineer now uses a Parker, the right barrel cylinder bore, the left closely choked, and believes that there is not a better gun in the territory for all purposes.

Flinging the birds from him with a pine candelation, (he never wears) he journeyed on down the road and had not gone more than two hundred yards before he saw another covey dusting themselves. When within thirty yards he

sent the dog forward, and when the flock took to wing he grassed his pair. Reloading as soon as possible, he sent the dog forward to retrieve the fallen. When he had arrived within a few feet of the bird he stopped and pointed, and when ordered to lie on a grouse rose and flew down the road, but at the flash of the right barrel it folded its wings in eternal rest, and the dog soon brought it to bag. It seemed that all the grouse in the Sumas Valley had chosen that road for a stamping ground. In less than twenty minutes the engineer had twelve in his game bag, and, had he wished to pot his birds, could have had more than that number.

The Sumas river was now reached. Here it is a stream about thirty yards wide. On one side lay the Sumas prairie and the side the road followed thickly wooded. As he went softly along there arose a loud a-meek a-meek, and a flock of woodducks flew above the bank fifty yards away. Then came the rapid detonations of the Parker, and two of the flock fell on the land and one in the water. With the aid of the dog the three ducks were placed in the game bag that now was filled to its utmost capacity.

This was game enough for one day; beside the load was growing heavy, and it was yet two miles to his brother's ranch, so the engineer vowed that he would not add more to his burden, but would refuse to shoot even if he met a deer in the road; yet, he was firmly resolved that he would not shoot at anything under any circumstance. Firm in this resolve he was walking along when he saw two objects swimming in the river and coming rapidly toward him. He could not determine what they were at first, and stepped to the bank to get a better view, when they disappeared under the water. The engineer stood watching the stream when the head of an otter emerged from the water. Almost instantly the Parker rang out, and just at the same instant the other otter rose to the surface and the left barrel rang the knell of death. Throwing off the game bag and his coat, the engineer sprang into the water, which was only waist deep, and seizing the otter nearest him threw it on the shore, and then quickly secured the other, the dog refusing to go near them. They had a fine coat of fur, and as the engineer gazed on his victim, the light of a promise made to a young lady dawned upon him. The furs promised years before were at hand at last.

The engineer fancied that he heard a noise like the sound of jolly voices, down the road, so he gave a wild western war-whoop that sounded like a locomotive whistle that had a bad case of croup. A loud clear yell came in response, and soon two barefoot boys came rushing up the road as fast as the few wet clothes they wore would permit. One of them the engineer recognized at once as the Indian boy who had been his guide and companion in many a hunting trip when he was a resident of the valley, five years before. The other was a bright-eyed little fellow wearing that look of honesty on his handsome face that nature gives to the untutored children of the frontier.

The boys then informed the engineer that the settlers were congregated at a creek a short distance below; that the day before the annual run of salmon had begun, and they were catching their winter's supply.

Each shouldered an otter, and in a short time they reached the creek, where the engineer was welcomed by the fishermen both white and Indian.

It was a wonderful sight to look upon. The creek was a living mass of fishes madly forcing their way up stream. The banks of the creek were piled up with salmon that had been captured the night before. These salmon were of the species called "ashoes," and would average about eight pounds in weight. Occasionally among them could be seen a "tyee" or king salmon that would weigh twenty-five or thirty pounds. This annual run of salmon is an item of no small interest to the settlers in every well regulated family, on the Sumas. Salt salmon and potatoes form the staple breakfast and a good breakfast it is. The engineer, however, is a person of depraved taste and prefers trout.

What a jolly morning that was! What running and splashing and struggling with the king of fishes! Some of the settlers had pitchforks, some had spears, others had geffs. Those who were young and active discarded the use of implements and caught their prey with their hands. The stream was a small brook with a clear, sandy bottom, and the water was not over a foot deep, except in places where a deep hole had been washed out beneath the roots of some great cedar. It was in the capture of a "tyee" about three feet long, in one of these pools, that the engineer caused more mirth for the assembled fishers than ever clown of Forepaugh's delighted an enlightened audience with. This scaly old villain had heretofore evaded all attempts to capture him, and had taken up his abode under the roots of a cedar in a deep pool, safe beyond the reach of geffs and pitchforks, and from his place of concealment would every now and then poke forth his head and open his mouth derisively at the fishers on the bank.

After viewing this boss of the pool, the engineer determined to capture him, and accordingly plunged into the pool. The water came just up to his neck and was ice cold. Locating the place where the salmon was concealed, he made a plunge beneath the water. Reaching his hand under the root he tried to find the head of the salmon, in order to insert his fingers in its gills. But that salmon had his own peculiar view on this question, and when he felt violent hands laid upon him with malice intent, he vacated his quarters and sought to escape, but not before the engineer had seized him with both hands by the tail.

Then the circe began. The fish darted upward and a moment later both engineer and fish were struggling in the water before a delighted audience, who applauded the contest heartily. It was not a prejudiced audience either. First there were cheers for the engineer when he had the advantage, and cheers for the salmon when it appeared that he might escape. They went whirling and splashing in the water, sometimes on the surface and sometimes at the bottom of the pool. After a struggle of two minutes the salmon made a quick dart sideways, threw the engineer off his feet, dragged him under water and escaped, and again sought his retirement under the cedar root.

Continued laughter and renewed applause greeted the engineer when he rose to the surface and blew the water out of his nostrils. Bets of two to one were freely offered on the salmon, but as these bets consisted of salmon, it could not effect the financial standing of these frontier sports. "Time" was called, and down went the engineer for the second round, and he succeeded in catching his opponent as he had done before. The salmon had not weakened, in fact he seemed to relish the fray. The ring of red and white spectators on the bank grew wild and uproarious; for a time it seemed that victory was with the salmon, but in an unguarded moment, he ran into the shoal water at the end of the pool. The engineer threw himself prostrate on the fish and held it down with his whole weight and inserted his right hand in its gills, and a moment later, amid loud cheers in English and Chinook, drew his victim on shore.

SILALICUM.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENT.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 45 Murray Street, duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, collector and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 2, 1887.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, Aug. 6th to 13th.
Santa Clara Valley Association, San Jose, Aug. 15th to 20th.
Sonoma County, A. F. Association, Santa Rosa, Aug. 22d to 27th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Association, Petaluma, Aug. 29th to Sept. 3d.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada, State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Sixth District Agricultural Assn., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 16th.
Monterey Agricultural Assn., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Chicago Fair, Chicago, Sept. 4th to 10th.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Assn., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, August 30th to September 3d.
Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 1st to 5th inclusive.
Seventeenth Agricultural District, at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Oakland, September 5th to 10th.

Splints.

Veterinarians are unanimous that horses become affected with spavine, splints, ringbones, etc., from being shod and from travelling on hard roads; and they are almost equally unanimous that these injuries are transmitted. Formerly, horses were not shod in North Carolina, and it has been asserted that they did not then suffer from these diseases of the legs and feet.

The above is quoted from Darwin's Animals and Plants under Domestication, and while there is no doubt that a large majority of splints and diseases of the extremities come from shoeing, it is not the sole cause. We have seen yearlings which had never been shod, with splints, but in these there were predisposing causes outside of shoeing. At the same time we have not been troubled with any kind of abnormal osseous growth since shoes were discarded, though previous to that we had our share of these troublesome ailments. But it is not the purpose of this article to consider the cause of splints, further than is necessary to discuss the treatment, and feeling somewhat confident that the usual course is wrong, present our views at the request of a reader of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. It may be considered presumptuous to offer opinions which are contrary to those of men who have gained distinction in veterinary science, but inasmuch as there appears to be a rigid adherence to practices which prevailed a hundred years ago, it may be that in this age of progression, veterinary science has not kept up with the requirements of the times. We have a work on "Farriery" nearly a hundred years old, and the treatment recommended for splints is much the same as in the latest works. Irritation the basis, and whether by friction, excessive friction, blistering or firing the aims are the same. In the old work Mr. Taplin is quoted: "the only expectation of cure, without anxiety and difficulty, is to be careful in observing such appearances in their earliest state; and then seeing that frequent frictions are used for a considerable time, twice every day, with the utmost force of the operator's hands, letting the part be well moistened after each time of rubbing, with a proportion of the following liniment, leaving a pledget of tow wet with the same bound on pretty firmly with yards of wide tape as a roller:

"Take camphorated spirits of wine and spirits of turpentine of each 4 ozs. (a quarter of a pint). Mix together. Or oil of origanum and spirit of turpentine each ½ oz., camphorated spirits of wine, 2 ozs. Mix."

Severe as this treatment is it does not vary much from that of some of the practitioners of the present day, in fact, we know of instances where the actual cautery has been employed at the first or acute inflammatory stage. Still there has been progression. Stonehenge recommends a more rational method which we will give in his own words. "Numberless are the instances in which I have known splints go on for years without causing lameness, as long as they were left unmolested; but no sooner were they treated by some ignorant person who promised a

cure, than they became inflamed and lamed the horse for many months. The cure can only be effected by rousing inflammation in them so as to cause absorption; but this action is always incapable of control, and when the fire is once lighted there is no knowing how far it will go. For this reason it is that I advise every one to let well alone, and not to tamper with an innocent disease which always works its own cure in time if left to itself; but if the splint is really causing lameness it is time to interfere, and the best mode of treatment is as follows: In the first place the horse should be cooled down a little by a dose or two of physic, and by mashes, or, with a loss of half his corn. Next when the legs are cool, rub in some of the mercurial blistering ointment No. 6, over the splint previously cutting off the hair; this will cause the skin to swell and discharge, after which the arnica wash—tincture of arnica, 1 oz., water 12 to 15 ozs., mix—is to be painted on with a brush daily for a fortnight, or until the swelling of the skin is entirely gone, when the ointment may again be rubbed, followed as before by the arnica wash, and this routine being repeated until the splint is wholly gone, after which the horse should have nearly a month's rest to get rid of all the inflammation, and during which time wet bandages may be applied, and then the leg may be considered perfectly cured, though sometimes a degree of lameness will remain only to be removed by steady exercise and light work."

The latest work we have is that of F. O. Kirby, published in 1883. He recommends: "If the splint does not cause lameness it should be left alone. The nature and cause of splint very clearly indicate the treatment required—namely rest. This powerful sedative may be assisted by the application of a bandage, wet in cold water, around the part affected. In most cases these remedies will be sufficient. If, however, after an interval of a month or six weeks' rest the horse continues lame, and the seat of the splint under manipulation is very sensitive, it may be advisable to apply a blister. Cantharides and lard or the biniodide of mercury ointment, one part of biniodide to eight of lard, or a seton. In some cases if a splint is treated by rest in the very early stage, the lameness rapidly disappears; but the lameness recurs as soon as the horse is put to work. If this occurs several times the better plan is to give the animal exercise enough to moderately develop the splint."

Williams strongly recommends: "Subcutaneous periostotomy or cutting with a knife into the new bony formation, or in obstinate cases the use of the actual cautery; such measures, however, are not often necessary."

The lameness arising from splints is from one or more of three causes. First, acute pain from inflammation of the membrane which covers the bone; from contiguity to the tendon irritating the sheathing, or from being located so high that the joint is involved. Rest and cooling applications would appear to us to be the first treatment. In order that the application may not be lost by rapid evaporation it is necessary that a bandage should be applied, but this must be put on so loosely as not to press upon the diseased part. Fastened above the knee and the wrappings so loose as merely to touch the skin there will be scarcely any pressure. In soft enlargements moderate pressure will aid in absorption, when there is violent inflammation even moderate pressure will aggravate. We have a strong partiality for hot water and invariably use it in preference to cold when there is much pain. As an emollient we hold it superior to anything else, and when the inflammatory action is in a measure subdued, combine the extract of witchhazel with the hot water.

Should the splint continue to cause lameness after the violent inflammation is overcome, biniodide of mercury and lard in the proportion given by Kirby, we have found of great benefit. It appears to excite the absorbing vessels more actively than any other application we have used, and when our horses had splints or curbs we never had a failure after using hot water, when the ailment was taken in time. Double Cross was peculiarly prone to throw out bony excrescences, and when a four-year-old had two splints on one fore leg and one on the other. One was neglected until it got quite large, the others were treated when comparatively small. There is not a trace of the latter while the former was much reduced in size. He had a habit of springing into a fast gallop when turned for home, jerking the wagon clear from the ground when he first started, and the result was a big curb on each hock. The above treatment effected a perfect cure, leaving the joint as straight as it possibly could be, and he was entirely free from lameness in a short time. There was a slight protuberance on the lower part of one hock, and, imbued at the time with the prevailing idea of the efficacy of firing, we had Dr. Wier cauterize it. It not only increased the trouble when the operation was performed, but for years afterward the joint was stiff. Although we have had several horses "fired," we

cannot recall an instance where benefit resulted, though the same ailments when let alone, or treated more mildly, were cured or ameliorated.

The "permanent bandage" theory we have lost all faith in. Had it been necessary to confine the tendon nature would have given a thicker skin, and in place of being highly elastic endowed it with the rigidity of oak-tanned leather. Neither do we believe in bandaging legs when there are no ailments. The artificial support must surely weaken and be a predisposing cause of extraneous osseous formations. Hereafter we will compare the treatment of surgeons with that of veterinarians. In analogous cases there must be analogous treatment, and what has been proved of the greatest benefit to man be equally applicable to the horse.

Arrival of Anteeo.

Thursday last Anteeo reached the Oakland track, where he will join Dustin's string, and he is looking in good condition to take the work necessary to take part in the fall campaign. The opening is not far off, as the Bay District meeting will open on August 6th, but from what we hear Anteeo has had a good deal of preparatory work, and "sharpening up" can be commenced forthwith. As Goldsmith will have Guy Wilkes and Dawn, it is a good thing that Dustin will pilot Anteeo, ensuring the filling of purses which would lapse if all were in the same stable. Goldsmith has the strongest stable ever known on the Pacific Coast. In addition to the two named there is Sister, Mamie Comet, Mt. Vernon, Perihelion, Sable Wilkes, Grandee, and a number of others. It is understood that Dick Havey will resume the tutelage of Mr. Valensin's horses, so that there are now three formidable "etrings" exercising on the Oakland track.

Chapman.

Elsewhere there is an allusion to this sidewheeler who is now exciting any amount of interest among the trotting fraternity. There are nearly as many conflicting opinions regarding him as there are commentators. One will have it that all of his races have been won handily, and that there is a big margin held in abeyance, while another is equally as confident that he could not do better, and that in his last race his party hedged their bets after losing two heats. If we are not greatly mistaken the race to-day with Lot Slocum will determine which is right. With a good day (the track is sure to be good) he will have to pace faster than he has yet shown to win and though Lot is handicapped to a cart the race at Oakland proved that he could handle it with comfort. It will be a race worth seeing, and we advise all of our readers who are not too far off not to miss it.

The Defeat of Todd.

The defeat of C. H. Todd on Wednesday last, at Chicago, was not unexpected by those who knew the most about the great colt. He had a leg which was liable to trouble him at any time when he left home, and two races so close together as Saturday and Wednesday must necessarily work to his disadvantage. Then again, he had been especially prepared for the big race, "keyed up" to the highest pitch for that one effort. It is well known, that after a horse makes his greatest exertion he is not capable of repeating it until some time has elapsed, and that there are few indeed who can run frequently without a falling off in their speed. That he was not the Todd of Saturday is evident from the telegraphic account. That he will "come again" is as nearly certain as anything in the future can be foretold. That is if nothing more serious than exhaustion is in the way.

Another High Bred One.

There is a likelihood that another son of a thoroughbred mare will make a big mark on the trotting tracks. This is Longfellow by Whipple's Hambletonian. 1st dam Revere by imported Glencoe. 2d dam by imported Harkforward. 3d dam imported Vaga by Lisabago, etc. Longfellow obtained a record of 2:26 last year, but he is showing so much better in his work that it is not out of the way to look for "close to twenty," and it may be that he will reach the teens before the season closes. Revere is also the dam of Priam, the sire of Honesty, 2:23½, and several other trotters. Wallace has it that the pedigree of Revere is "not traced," though this is an error. She is in the Stud Book, property of S. B. Whipple, and she can be traced from time of birth until all of her colts were foaled.

Change of Date.

The Eighth District Fair Association, which includes Plumas, Lassen, Sierra, Modoc and Butte Counties in California, Washoe County in Nevada, Lake and Grant Counties in Oregon, for racing purposes, has changed the date of opening to Oct. 3d. This alteration has advanced the date for closing, entries for the races to Thursday, Sept. 1st. The fair will extend over five days.

Two weeks ago Mr. M. Storn's mare Seraphine, by Wheatley, dam by Joe Daniele, died of lung fever at Oakland. She was in foal to Shamrock, and her owner had been very recently offered \$1,000 for her.

Pacific Board of Appeals.

A meeting of this Board was held at the Palace Hotel, last Tuesday evening. Present, Hon. J. D. Carr, Capt. N. T. Smith and Secretary Frank Sharp.

Several communications from the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Association were read. The first was relative to the suspension of the horse Vengance for non-payment by its owner, A. Patterson, of \$100, the amount of the entrance to a race. Though this amount had never been paid, the horse had been allowed to run in a race at the Bay District track, although Mr. Hinchman had been notified of his suspension. This association, therefore, claims \$122 from the Bay District track.

It was decided to write to W. J. Eden, of Oakland, in whose name the horse had been entered.

Another communication from the San Joaquin Association claimed that certain penalties charged against the association by the National Trotting Association were all wrong. The records of the office do not show the reinstatement of Monarch nor the suspension of Albert W. The association further claims that the other reinstatements charged against them are on runners, and are therefore not under the jurisdiction of the National Trotting Association.

A communication to the San Joaquin Association from the National Trotting Association at Hartford was read. It stated that the San Joaquin Association was in default several hundred dollars on account of their having only paid to the National Association the fees due by a society of the fourth class, whereas their business, which had considerably exceeded the \$5,000 during the last four years, the limit of the fourth class, entitled them to pay the fees belonging to the third class. It was decided, after a short discussion, to refer the matter back to the Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

A communication was received from the San Joaquin Association in which it accused the San Jose Association of having collected on its behalf the sum of \$200 on reinstatements which the San Jose Association had failed to pay over.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the Santa Clara Valley Association to pay the money immediately, and in default to show cause why they should not be suspended.

The Embryo Stakes matter then came up for discussion and settlement.

Captain Smith said there had been much misunderstanding in reference to the Embryo Stakes, all of which was due to the fact that they had been made up in the manner of running stakes and not in that of trotting stakes. In consequence of this many owners who were unacquainted with the conditions were caught. The conditions of entering had been that any owner wishing to withdraw could do so by a payment, to the Secretary of the stakes, Mr. Harris, of \$10. In the event of a failure to pay the horse was suspended.

A number of owners had entered colts which, when the time came, they decided not to trot. Being under the impression that a failure to appear meant simply a forfeiture of the entrance fee, the majority failed to notify Mr. Harris, in consequence of which a large number of horses throughout the State were suspended. The owners ought to have known better, but the fact that so many had been caught showed that there must have been a complete misunderstanding. He believed the best course would be to declare released all those thus suspended. When the matter had come up previously the Board, he said, had been disinclined to take action because of the Secretary's contingent interest.

Mr. Harris, Secretary of the Embryo Stakes, agreed with Captain Smith as to the advisability of relieving the suspended horses. Ample notice, however, had been given the owners and their failure had been their own fault. As far as his contingent interest was concerned he was willing to forego it.

It was resolved, on motion of Captain Smith, that all persons and horses connected with the Embryo Stakes, who had been suspended in consequence of a failure to declare out, be reinstated.

A letter was read from N. Steiner asking to have the horse Gaston reinstated. Gaston took part in a put-up trotting race at the Bay District track last year. The judges detected the fraud and expelled the horse, his owner and the driver.

The matter was held over.

The matter of the suspension of Daniel McCarthy then came up. McCarthy, together with George Rupert, had been suspended by the San Joaquin Association in 1881, for failure to pay the entrance fee on Caetoria. An affidavit was read from George Rupert, declaring that previous to the race he was the owner of Caetoria, and that he entered him in a district trotting race of the San Joaquin Association. On the day of the race, however, he sold the horse to Daniel McCarthy, paying him at the same time the sum of \$40, the entrance fee, under the agreement that McCarthy would go immediately and pay the same to the judges. Instead of doing so, however, McCarthy kept the \$40 and withdrew the horse from the race, in consequence of which Caetoria, McCarthy and Rupert were suspended.

By reason of this suspension McCarthy was precluded from running any horses under the San Joaquin Association. In August, 1881, however, the horse Billy Wilkes was entered for the September meeting of the association under the name of J. M. Goldman of Merced.

An affidavit was read from Goldman denying that he had ever entered any horse, much less Billy Wilkes, and stating that his name, if it had been signed by anyone, had been done so without his knowledge or authority.

A communication was also read from L. U. Shippee, stating that Goldman refused for a long time to sign an affidavit to the above effect, having said that McCarthy, whom he characterized as a dangerous man, would do him personal injury.

In view of the affidavit the San Joaquin Association demanded from McCarthy the sum of \$263.25. Mr. Shay said he had notified Mr. McCarthy of the charges against him, and requested him to be present.

It was decided by the board that unless McCarthy showed cause why he should not pay he should be suspended by the National Trotting Association. The board then adjourned.

Wrongfully Accused.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—We see by the San Francisco Morning Call that our Society, Santa Clara Valley Agr'l Society, is indebted to the San Joaquin Association. Such is not the case. We are not indebted to that society, or any other society, neither do we owe any bills except what we can pay upon presentation. Our society was very successful last year. We paid all our bills, and had over a thousand dollars in the hands of the Treasurer on January 1st, 1887. We have built forty new box stalls this year at an expense of about twelve hundred dollars. We are now building a new box and entry clerk's office, which will be a great ornament, and convenience to our grounds. Our society owns our grounds (of over 70 acres) and gets no

appropriation from the State. We are members of the National Trotting Association, and will protect all societies working under above rules. This reporter of the Call no doubt got our society misconstrued with the San Mateo and Santa Clara County Agricultural Association No 5. We are sorry to say that they have been a little unfortunate the past few years. This above society is, no doubt, the one that is indebted to the San Joaquin Association. By publishing the above in your valuable paper you will greatly oblige

G. H. BRAGG, Sec'y.
SAN JOSE, June 29. Santa Clara Valley Agr'l Society.

The Derby at Chicago.

(Telegram to the Examiner.)

Out of the 10,000 men who struggled to the bookstends and poolboxes when the Derby candidates were posted, 9,000 unmistakably believed Baldwin's Goliah was going to win. They thought so mainly because jockey Isaac Murphy, the winner of three Derbys, was his rider. Nine hundred and ninety others thought Miss Ford and Terra Cotta might win, while the remaining ten evidently had heard that Haggis said in St. Louis that C. H. Todd would be first, and they laid their money accordingly.

Such a struggle to get to the hooks has rarely been seen at any race track in this country. It began with a rush and ended in a rush, which for a time threatened serious results. Hats were smashed indiscriminately, coats were torn, and a half dozen noses were hit.

The struggle was at its highest when the cry, "They're off" sounded through the quarter. Immediately a furious squeezing backward movement commenced in the direction of the stretch. Without was such a sea of heads, numbering in the aggregate, a crowd seldom looked upon inside a race-course. Every foot of ground from the betting inclosure to the clubhouse and beyond was occupied, reminding one of an ice jam in the St. Lawrence.

The sound of the gong had hardly died away when the Derby candidates issued from the stables, one by one, and lazily picked their way through the tall grass of the field to the saddling paddock. Here the toilets were carefully prepared, extra precautions being taken to prevent a loss of the great \$14,000 prize through insecure fastenings.

Hindoo Rose breezed down the stretch in blankets, and the predictions were free that a good run would be made by the "Snappers" mount.

Snapper, it was remarked, had been brought a thousand miles expressly to ride Hindoo, while Shauer had come all the way from Sheephead Bay to bestride Fenelon.

It was not till a dozen starters were on their way to the post that Baldwin's Goliah and Miss Ford came into view. Johnny McClelland himself adjusted the saddles and whispered the final words of advice in the ears of the two crack riders, Murphy and West, under the protecting sheds of his own stable.

As soon as the crowd saw the black jacket with the Maltese cross coming they cheered heartily.

The "colored Archer" made an acknowledgement by lifting his cap.

Starter Sheridan had been at the half mile pole some time when the Baldwin team joined the waiting field, and the little red flag was already high in the air.

As soon as Jim Gore beheld this signal of warning and became aware that it was about time to move up, he adopted the tactics for which he has now become famous, and absolutely refused to budge. The jockey, Link Jones, had about exhausted himself in endeavoring to ride Gore, and the starter Sheridan's face was fast assuming an ominous scowl, when the 35,000 spectators were not a little surprised to see the ill-tempered brute turn about and canter up to his mate. At the same instant the starter shouted a warning to the jockeys. The entire platoon moved up in a bunch.

The little red flag fell and the Derby journey was begun. Fenelon was the first to show his aristocratic Eastern nose across the starting line. Carey was just after him, and Montrose in the next best position, with no daylight discernible between the three. Jim Gore led the next division, with Terra Cotta alongside, the balance being well up. This sort of running was exactly suited to Fenelon's disposition, and he galloped merrily in front of his antagonists. Fourteen flyers veered around the stretch.

Behind the leader, however, matters had not gone so smoothly, for in that short distance Carey had exchanged his place with Terra Cotta, which McCarthy hustled along from the first jump.

The hope of the Corrigan stable was moving one notch to the rear.

Jim Gore was running freely in fourth position, Montrose having dropped behind the rogue, while Clarion, C. H. Todd and Goliah were all in soft places. Down the straight and past the crowd Fenelon held his own, but Terra Cotta was getting dangerously close, though McCarthy was driving his mount at what seemed a suicidal pace too early in the race.

A neck only separated the two as they dashed by the ladies on the clubhouse verandah, where the waving of handkerchiefs and treble voice shouting plainly signified the excitement.

Carey still clung to third position, but Jim Gore allowed him only a length's advantage, while Todd was right after the maroon jacket and running a great race under Hamilton's guidance.

From this on the changes from behind the leaders became kaleidoscopic, the most noticeable being the appearance of the Baldwin team for the first time in the fray, and side by side the flyers from the "glorious climate" raced in fifth and sixth positions respectively.

Carey was just before the Baldwin pair, and had slid back another notch, and in front of the green jacketed rider. Jim Gore and Terra Cotta were having a head-to-head struggle, while ahead of all, and tearing up the back stretch, that had now become red-hot, was Gratz' champion Fenelon.

The great little horse had still the speed of the party, and was cutting through space and a full length ahead of his competitors.

The forcing that the leader had received from the time the flag fell till now showed its effects, and the plucky leader partly shot his bolt as the great turn was approached for the last time.

Terra Cotta headed him and stayed there longer than was to have been expected with the pilotage given him by McCarthy, who had been driving his horse, as though he feared getting in too late for his train home.

It could be hard to parallel this young man's riding of Jim Gore's really game colt, nor his absolute unadulterated idiocy. He may, however, have been riding to orders, in which case the orders were unmitigated insanity.

When the turn was struck, C. H. Todd had some show and sneaked ahead of a few more and was still running with remarkable freedom, and was now in the third place, with Carey and Goliah.

Miss Ford and Libretto were leading the balance, and

Murphy's urging of the Baldwin crack at this point made very evident the fact that Goliah was almost hopelessly beaten.

Clouds of dust obscured the horses from the view for a time, but the straight run for home was first touched by Terra Cotta.

Plucky Fenelon was yet second, and Miss Ford, who had come with a great burst of speed, third, but with Todd lapped to her girth.

When the real struggle began Terra Cotta no longer flattered his backers, for he was already receiving whalshous and iron in liberal doses, and was too far exhausted to respond.

Goliah was carrying on a useless struggle behind the central division, but Murphy had not yet quit trying. His teeth were shut hard and every crack of his whip rung out like a pistol shot. The final burst having disposed of Terra Cotta and Fenelon, C. H. Todd now made for Miss Ford and under Hamilton's mighty rush passed the Baldwin filly. Here Haggis' rider displayed his excellent horsemanship by keeping hard at work on his mount. Miss Ford had again come away with one mighty, final effort, and as they swept under the wire C. H. Todd took the \$13,940, and the odds of 25 to 1 by only a head from Miss Ford.

Wary finished third, coming from no one knew where, and in her wake there was an awful tripe extending half way down the stretch.

The Sale at Sacramento.

The Combination sale held at Sacramento, Thursday of last week, did not attract the attention the quality of the stock deserved. Mr. Killip worked hard to do full justice to his clients, but the scarcity of buyers made a good sale impossible. Many of the animals did not elicit a single bid. The animals sold and prices realized were as follows:

Property of Theo. Winters.

1. Bay colt (Mar. 22, 1886) by Norfolk, dam Irene Harding by Jack Malone; R. S. Terry, Fresno, \$120.
2. Bay colt (May 3, 1886) by Joe Hooker, dam Addie O'Neal by Leinster; L. U. Shippee, Stockton, \$115.
3. Chestnut colt (May 12, 1886) by Duke of Norfolk, dam Black Mare by Langford; D. McBride, Sacramento, \$135.
4. Bay colt (Mar. 3, 1886) by Duke of Norfolk, dam Lon Spencer by Norfolk; T. Lyuch, Sacramento, \$255.
5. Bay colt (Apr. 24, 1886) by Three Cheers, dam Quession by Joe Hooker; W. M. Murray, Sacramento, \$245.
6. Bay filly (Apr. 29, 1886) by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten by imp. Eclipse; L. U. Shippee, \$245.
7. Chestnut filly (Jan 6, 1886) by Joe Hooker, dam Puss by Norfolk; H. Stover, Marysville, \$220.
8. Chestnut filly (March 31st, 1886) by Three Cheers, dam Nellie Collier by Joe Hooker; H. Stover, \$180.

Property of W. L. Pritchard.

12. Comanche, chestnut mare (1879) by Leinster, dam Vivian by imp. Leamington; J. B. Haggis, \$405.
17. Bay gelding (1885) by imp. Kyrie Daly, dam Comanche by Leinster; W. McCormick, \$510.
20. Bay colt (1886) by imp. Kyrie Daly, dam Mamie B. by Leinster; J. B. Haggis, \$140.
21. Chestnut filly (1886) by imp. Kyrie Daly, dam Little Flash by Leinster; L. U. Shippee, \$75.
22. Chestnut colt (1886) by Leinster, dam Tibbie Daubar by imp. Bonnie Scotland; R. E. Bybee, Portland, Or., \$800.
24. Chestnut filly (1886) by Joe Hooker, dam Hattie Ball by Leinster; J. S. Clark, New York, \$600.

Property of J. McM. Shafter.

27. Napa Queen, bay mare (1872) by Norfolk, dam Sweetwater by Volscian; L. U. Shippee, \$330.
29. Bonita, bay mare (1880) by Shauvon, dam Napa Queen by Norfolk; Theo. Winters, \$325.

Property of W. B. Todhunter.

38. John A., black horse (1881) by Monday, dam Lady (Care by Norfolk; L. U. Shippee, \$1,400.
41. Sister to Jim Douglas, bay mare (1877), by Wild-Idle, dam Yolone by Norfolk; J. B. Haggis, \$1,000.
42. Glendair, chestnut mare (1881) by Norfolk, dam Glendew by imp. Glengarry; J. B. Haggis, \$1,500.
43. Angueta E., bay mare (1880) by Monday, dam Yolone by Norfolk; J. B. Haggis, \$1,500.
45. Alameda, chestnut mare (1882) by Springbok, dam Alvie by Planet; L. U. Shippee, \$665.
46. Tricksy, bay filly (1885) by Joe Hooker, dam Ahhie W. by Norfolk; C. H. Eldred, Sacramento, \$850.
47. Rock, chestnut gelding (1882) by Bob Woolley, dam Miss Stoner by Joe Stoner; W. McCormick, \$200.
- Chestnut gelding (1884) by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Martin by Norfolk; J. W. Wilson, Sacramento, \$125.

Property of J. B. Haggis.

54. Terah, bay gelding (1884) by imp. Glenelg, dam Anna Bush by Lexington; M. Storn, Oakland, \$370.
 57. Chestnut gelding (1884) by imp. Young Prince, dam Fron Frou by Asteroid; Dr. C. E. Farnum, San Francisco, \$140.
 - Chestnut gelding (1884) by Joe Hooker, dam Puss by Norfolk; McCormick & Gannon, \$255.
- After the sale closed Col. H. I. Thornton bought from Rancho del Paso the brown colt Mono, 3. (No. 55 in the combination catalogue) by imp. Muscovy, dam Imperatrice by imp. Warmister, for \$250.

Dan McCarthy is, of course, more than happy over the result of the American Derby, and advises us that he has bought the full brother to C. H. Todd. This advice comes by wire and the price is not given. The colt is a yearling and one of the finest and most promising on Mr. Winters' place. If there is anything in looks this youngster is the making of a great race-horse—greater than even his elder brother. We wish his new owner all possible good fortune over his latest purchase.

Pacific Yacht Club Excursion to Santa Cruz.

Ordere No. 1.—The yacht of the Pacific Yacht Club will rendezvous at Meigs' Wharf, on the morning of Saturday, July 2d, 1887.

First gun will be fired at 1:15 A. M., preparatory. At 1:30 A. M. a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way and sail direct to Santa Cruz.

Time will be taken from firing of second gun.

Prizes will be awarded by the citizens of Santa Cruz to yachts in Classes A and B making the best time with time allowance.

Yachts will observe gun fire from flag-ship for hauling down and hoisting colors, at sundown and at 8 A. M.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are requested to be expected to comply with these orders.

Orders No. 2 will be issued at Santa Cruz.

SAN FRANCISCO, July, 1887. PHILIP CADUC, Comm.

ATHLETICS.

Mr. Lawlor Protests.

Doctor O. B. Burns, of the Olympic Club, won the pool tournament recently concluded at the club, but it seems that he is not to be permitted to wear his honors in peace. Mr. W. P. Lawlor, a member usually in good seating somewhere about the billiard room, disputes the Doctor's right to be considered champion, and has filed a protest, which appears below. Of the merits of the case, we feel some delicacy in writing. Mr. Lawlor was considered a protegee. When he appeared first in the club with the fine flush of youth and sarsaparilla mantling cheeks which cannot blush because of defective nerve supply, was detected in him many of the attributes essential to proficiency at pool, and began teaching him systematically. After a very few months he learned to distinguish between a cue and an Indian club, and within a year had pocketed no less than three balls, one in each of three practice games. His persistency in studying the intricacies of this noble game has been notable, and he can to-day play a better game of pool than any man who does not play at all. As Doctor Burns only puts down all the balls from the break once or twice in an evening's practice, it appears that Mr. Lawlor's protest is entitled to grave consideration or burial of some other sort.

This protest is in these words.

MR. CHARLES R. HAVENS, Chairman House Committee, Olympic Club, San Francisco:—As the Club's champion selected to play the first-prize winner in the pending pool tournament, and in conformity with the posted notice stating the time and other terms of the match between Mr. O. B. Burns, such first-prize winner, and myself, I was present at the billiard room at 8 P. M. on Saturday evening, the 25th inst, ready and willing to play the game, and remained there for the next succeeding four hours; and Mr. Burns having failed to put in an appearance I now claim the medal by default.

Realizing that the getting up of such prizes is the source of no little labor and annoyance, and desiring that in the assertion of my claim your convenience may not be lost sight of, I respectfully suggest that the amount of the probable cost of the medal will be amply gratifying to me.

In view of the season, and a great many other things that are not in sight, it would be just as well to pay the money before the 4th of July, and to pay it in silver.

Respectfully yours,

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27th, 1887.

W. P. LAWLOR.

Proposed Out-Door Handicaps.

We learn that sufficient entries have been secured to insure the success of the contributory handicaps mentioned last week. The fact is gratifying, and a revival of interest in out-door sports may be expected to result from the efforts of Mr. W. A. Scott and the other notable experts in out-door games. A meeting of those interested will be held at the Olympic Club, 120 O'Farrell street, on Tuesday evening, July 5th, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., to appoint handicappers, select the time and place for the competitions, and to effect an organization. All amateur athletes are invited to be present, and it is hoped that a great many will be present prepared to lend active encouragement to the movement to re-establish and popularize out-door sports. The entry list is still open and entries may be addressed to Mr. Scott, Box 2,605, City. There are fine athletes in all of the clubs of the city, and among them many who could easily reach first-rate form and make all the usual games listed at an out-door meeting, exciting. We shall be glad to publish suggestions from any who may desire to use these columns in forwarding the movement.

Messrs. Dewitt C. Davis, of the Olympic Club, and W. Brown of the Mission Athletic Club, are matched to wrestle in Graco Roman style at the Olympic Club, about July 20th. The match is to be for the light weight amateur championship and a medal.

An Otter Killed on a Rod.

A few days ago, while a local fisherman, named Manrica Gleeson, a mere lad, and brother to the conservator, Michael Gleeson, was trolling for salmon near that part of Ross Island known as Fall Chille, in the lower lake, his bait at the time being the natural minnow, he was suddenly roused by a plunge in the water, followed by a running out of line until his wheel was all but stripped, before he could collect his scattered senses. His first impression, of course, was that he was fast in a monster salmon, and he immediately set to work to play it, but could see nothing, while a tremendous strain was kept on the line, and himself and his boat literally towed about at the will of what, at the time, he considered his captor. When at last he found his way into Rosa Bay, he was surrounded by four boats and eight fishermen, who were expecting to be in for the death of the largest salmon ever taken in the Lakes of Killarney. To the astonishment of all, the prize proved, however, to be a large otter, which was finally gaffed in the hind leg by Captain Leary. The animal turned round and savagely seized the gaff handle, which he only let go on receiving his coup de grace.—*J. C. Courtney, in English Fishing Gazette.*

The trout rise to the fly in the bright and dry atmosphere of Idaho about three weeks earlier than in this dark and cloudy western Oregon of ours; but we decline to risk and swallow that story about one, Warren Helm, catching a thirty-three-pound trout in the south fork, as narrated by a agebrush contemporary. If that man will take it back and call it a sturgeon or a salmon he may have our forgiveness, but a thirty-three-pound trout "don't go," do you hear? Tom Ochiltree and Ananias both had many grievous sins to answer for, but neither of them ever claimed to have caught a thirty-three-pound trout. Nobody knows this woe as well when we hear of young men telling yarns like the above, after having been born in a free country and receiving the benefits of Christian education. This angler must have had some of Fred Werner's famous grappa brandy. Old Seneca Daniels drank two glasses of it the day of Jerome Davis' sale and walked up to where Killip was selling off a lot of razor-beaked hogs that had been running wild in the tules for three or four years.

"How much am I offered for this lot of hogs?" says Nert.

"Five hundred dollars," says the old man.

"Ah, drop on yourself," says Harris Covey.

"Bedad, they're worth it."

"How many are there of 'em?" asked Covey, angrily.

"A hundred," says Daniels.

There were just thirty-two of them, but the old man's bid of \$500 was the only one made. He got them.—*Portland Mercury.*

BICYCLING.

Cycling Form.

Form may be broadly said to consist in a good style of riding, and this is a very good definition when we have arrived at what a good style of riding means. Thus it must be clear to anyone that, as far as parade performances go, the man who sits easiest, with his chest well out, his legs straight, and his arms in a graceful position, is the embodiment of good form. But these points may be easily exaggerated, and good form may degenerate into absolute Arryism, and the rider has to carefully guard against snobishness in his style. But when we leave the parade, and get on to the racing path, we are brought face to face with yet another consideration. The first and foremost consideration for a racing man is, of course, pace, and we unhesitatingly pronounce form as far and away inferior to pace. Thus, if a man has the pace, no one cares one cent what his form is; and for that reason, whilst we wish to encourage the young idea to cultivate form as much as possible, or, rather, as much as may be convenient, yet we would most emphatically urge on him the maxim that he is to get along as fast as he can, and the best way he can, irrespective of style or form.

Form, which is equally applicable to the road or the path, is hardly likely to be very successful on the latter. The form of the road, as hinted above, should be an upright pose, but without too much of the swallowed-a-poker style of progression. The body should be straight, with a slight forward inclination, just enough, in fact, to enable the rider to rise on the lowest pedal when at rest; the hands should have the knuckles thrown a little to the outside, so as to throw back the shoulder blades and open the chest, and the weight should be thrown primarily on the descending pedal, then on the saddle, and finally slightly on the arms and wrists. If the saddle be so inclined as to necessitate a strong effort on the part of the rider to keep himself thereon, it is improperly placed, and, as we have often stated, the position of the saddle is best gauged by sitting on the machine at rest, and then letting go of the handles and lifting the feet from the pedals. If, when in this position (maintaining the upright, of course) there is little or no tendency to slip forward, then the saddle may be considered as properly placed. The fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that this position on the saddle, either on the road or the path, must not be one of constraint in any direction. The saddle should be so placed as to afford the maximum of rest when rest is possible, and yet at the same time to allow of the application of the maximum power when power is required. To secure this important desideratum, it is absolutely necessary that the saddle should be most carefully adjusted; and, when this has been satisfactorily accomplished; one of the greatest aids to securing good form has been acquired. The saddle being rightly placed, the next point is the position of the handles, which should not be too far away. It is a mistake to ride with a stretched arm, which pulls down the shoulders and hampers the free movement of the body; but the handles should be placed just inside the arm reach, which will be found quite enough, as the slightest effort will retract the arm sufficiently to give the necessary purchase for up hill or for sprinting, whilst the tiring and dragging sensation will be avoided.

Thus far we have discussed the pose of the upper part of the body as far as the road work is concerned, and we have pointed out that it should be easy—nearly upright, and not pulled forward or downward by low handles. For racing purposes the same position may be obtained by practice, and may suit some riders. Thus, we have seen men—like Fred Cooper and John Keans—who affect a really taking upright style—a style which found much favor in the earlier days of racing. There is, however, another position which is more favored than the older style, and one which, we think, is better for pace than the upright, and which is thus more suitable for a racing man, and for those who go in for pace on the road. It is familiarly known as "the grasshopper style."

We have occasionally heard some of the would-be knowalls of the cycling world running down the grasshopper style of racing for what appeared to them a very pertinent reason. Said one of these gentlemen, "Why, you see, it cramps the chest so that they can't breathe." Well, we venture to differ for we have ourselves done a considerable amount of breathing under these conditions, and we confidently assert that, when properly taken up, no position allows freer play for the lungs. To illustrate our meaning clearly, we will ask our readers to make the following experiment: Stand against a table or dresser and place the hands on the edge of it, with the thumbs on the upper side of the table and the fingers underneath; then bend down until the nose nearly touches this table, the hands being some twenty-six inches apart. Now, having observed the feeling as far as breathing goes, keep the arms quite rigid in this position they have assumed, take one step back and raise the body from the hips, keeping the hands, elbows and shoulders still. The position will be found to be a particularly open-chested one, and most favorable for the full action of the lungs, whilst in actual practice it has the additional advantage of presenting little surface to the wind. The only warning which we have to give is that the rider should avoid belts or tight bands to the pants round the waist. Most men loosen the top button of the nether garments after mounting. We may take it, therefore, that good form may be either of the above-mentioned two styles, as far as the upper part of the body is concerned, and it may be taken as a general thing that the upright is most favored whilst touring and on the road, and the "grasshopper" when on the racing path; he, unless, very much hurried, rode remarkably upright on the road; and the same remark applies to a good many more well-known men on the path.—*G. DeLacy Hillier.*

Cook Stock Farm.

SEASON OF 1887.

Standard Bred Trotting and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

STEINWAY, 1808.

Two-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:31 1-2.

Three-year-old record, fourth heat, 2:25 1-2.

By Strathmore 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17; Tucker, 2:19; and sixteen more with records of 2:24 to 2:19.

First dam Abbess (the dam of Sopran, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:15; and Solo, four-year-old record 2:24); by Albion (sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; and the dam of Favorita 2:25).

Second dam by Imp. Emancipation.

Third dam by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Steinway belongs to one of the greatest speed producing families, opportunities considered, in the whole country, and he himself is fast, showing that he produces speed of high rate. His daughter Steinette the dam of Col. R. G. Stoner's remarkable and promising young stallion Bonron Russell, and A. C. Beckwith's Ned Wilkes. Steinway is own brother to Solo, four-year-old record 2:25; and Sopran, the dam of C. F. Clay, five-year-old stallion record 2:15. His dam Abbess is also the dam of W. H. Kerr & Co., Cable, Ohio, the fast and promising young stallion Currency, now in the stud (he trotted a mile a yearling in 2:46, and also the dam of Jersey Lily, burned when a two-year-old in the stable of W. H. Wilson, said by those who saw her work to have been able to best 2:30, having in the quarters in 3:10, and in the halves in 1:10. Steinway has but 47 living foals, out of Norman and farm mares; three six-year-olds now in the stud as brood-mares, nine five-year-olds, ten four-year-olds, nine three-year-olds, ten two-year-olds and five one-year-olds; and served six mares last season, and five we know are in foal. He never served but twelve trotting-bred mares in this State, and some of them are dead or lost their colts, so we don't consider that Steinway has had fair show in the stud in serving trotting-bred mares, and we know that some of his colts are showing great speed both trotting and pacing, and with good luck. This will be the last season he will be allowed to serve mares at this price.

Steinway, bay horse, hind ankles white, 15½ hands high weight 1,175 pounds. He is a good monitor, and also his colts' is kind, and imparting to his get beauty and style. Terms, \$75 for the season.

CLOVIS, 4909.

By Sultan 1513, sire of Ruby 2:19; Sweetheart, three years old, 2:22; Eva, 2:24; Kismet, three years old, 2:25; Stamboul, 2:26; alcazar, three-year-old stallion, 2:24, and five others better than 2:24.

First dam by Thordale, 3:05, record 2:22; sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16; Daisydale, 2:19.

Second dam Ulster Queen the dam of Valmer, record 2:22; by Byside's Hambletonian 10; third dam by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.; fourth dam by Mambrino Paymaster, he by Mambrino, son of Imp Messenger.

Thorn dale by Alexander's Abdallah, Sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14. First Dam Dolly, (the dam of Director, 2:17, and Onward 2:25) by Mambrino Chief.

Clovis has no colts yet, but he served 6 mares last season, and all of them in foal—two trotting-bred mares and the rest half Morgan mares. He is a black horse, foaled in 1882, 15½ hands high, weight 1,125 pounds, best of feet and legs. He met with a slight mishap which placed him out of training, but he can speed a 2:30 gait at any time, he being by such sire of speed, and the sire of his first and second dams being by such sires, and being producers themselves. Clovis must be a grand producer of size, style and speed, and ought to be considered a young horse of great promise. Terms, \$50 for the season.

YOSEMITE, 4906.

By Egbert, 1:36, sire of Superior, four-year-old record 2:28; Egmont four-year-old record 2:28; Emma, 2:19 (pacer).

First dam by Woodford Mambrino, 3:45, record 2:21; sire of Abbotsford 707, 2:19; Mambrino Dudley 967, record 2:20; Pancoast 1,439, record 2:21; and be the sire of Patron, three-year-old record 2:19.

Second dam Maud, the dam of King Jim, 2:20; Pacer by Alexandra Abdallah 13, sire Goldsmith Maid, 2:14.

Third dam by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archy.

Fourth dam by John De John, he by Sir Archy, a son of Imp. Diomed.

Fifth dam by Trumpeter, he by Stamboul Arabian.

Sixth dam by Stamboul. Bay horse, formerly called Cook's Hambletonian, foaled September 10, 1881, near fore and near hind legs white, 15½ hands high, weight 1,050 pounds. He has a very handsome, heavy, flowing mane and tail, and imparts them to his few colts. He has got speed, style and finish, and he looks for him to produce great speed and the best of roadsters, and being from such a family of producers of speed he can't help being a producer of speed and great staying powers. He has but five living foals. Terms, \$35 for the season.

CRESCO, 4908.

By Strathmore, 408, sire of Santa Claus 2:17; Tucker 2:19; Secre 2:20; sire of the dam of C. F. Clay, 2:18.

First dam Alla, record 2:30; by Almont, 33 (sire of Fanny Witherington 2:24; Hedmont 2:17; Westmont 2:13; Pacer.)

Second dam by Brigault 77, record 2:24 (sire of the dam of King Wilkes, record 2:22; he the sire of Oliver K., record 2:16); by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, 2:18.

Third dam by Cripple, son of Medoc, by American Eclipse; fourth dam by American Eclipse, he by Duroc, he by Imp. Diomed.

Bay horse, 15½ height; weight 1,125, foaled 1881. His breeding is royal, he has but seven living foals out of all kinds of mares, and all show some speed and pluck enough to go a hard race to his bitter end, and last all day on the road and come back the next day. Terms, \$25 for the season.

CLEVELAND BAYS,

BARON HILTON.

No. 584, Vol. I. English Stud Book.

By Lucks All, No. 189.

First dam by Sportsman 291.

Second dam by Lucks All 188.

Third dam by Cardinal 47.

Fourth dam by Emulator 103.

Baron Hilton, bay, foaled 1883, 16½ hands high, weight 1,380 pounds, best feet and legs, and a very stout back; good head and neck, good mane and tail, and a very handsome finish, surpassing that of any other race stallion in the land. His disposition is of the very best. This family is noted for size, style and rich color. He is one of the very best of roadsters. Terms, \$25 for the season.

ROYAL STUDLEY.

No. 68, American Cleveland Stud Book, Vol. I.

Sire by Young Candidate, winning grand prize, Great York, beating 20 others.

First dam by Whalebone 355, winner first premium at the great Yorkshire.

Second dam by Lucks All No. 188.

Third dam by Summercock 302.

Royal Studley is very handsome, 16½ hands high; weight 1,435 pounds, black points, with a reputation of imparting to his colts beauty and style surpassing all large stock of horses. His disposition is of the best; he is an attractive horse. This family is noted for style, size and color. Terms, \$25 for the season.

SAXON PRINCE.

No. 83, foaled 1884. Imported July, 1886, recorded in Vol. 4, A. C. B. Stud Book.

Sired by Sportsman, 299; gr. sire Brilliant, 42; gr. sire Tatton Lad; g. gr. sire Wonderful Lad, 361; g. g. gr. sire Cleveland Lad, 69; g. g. gr. sire Cleve.

Saxon Prince is a very handsome and attractive young horse; he is symmetrical in form, beauty, style and finish of that of a thoroughbred, and will be allowed to serve ten mares at Terms, \$35 the season.

The Standard Bred and Cleveland Bay stallions will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending Sept. 1st, 1887, at Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa county, all bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not in foal will be returned, the money returned or mares served the next season free, that is if the same parties who bred the mare still owns her, and the above named stallions are owned by the Cook Farm or the present owner Seth Cook, Esq. Pasture 84 per month; hay and grain \$10 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent "Fashion Stable," Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or Smalley's Stable, Hayward will be forwarded to the farm free of charge. Address, 22Jan

Cook Stock Farm, Danville.

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD
AT RENO,
Commencing September 21st and Ending
October 1st.

35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
LIBERAL PREMIUMS
Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle
Races! Stock Parades!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.
Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 28 and
September 30, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.
President Powning offers a Special Premium, a
GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, for the best
Exhibit in Any Department.

Trials of Speed to be Conducted under the
auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society was established in
accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State
of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the man-
agement and control of the State Agricultural Society of
the State," approved March 7, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County; E. F. LEETE, of
Washoe County; F. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe
County; AL. WHITE, of Washoe County; JOHN
SWEENEY, of Ormsby County; T. B. RICEY, of
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THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County; F. DANG-
BERG, of Douglas County; W. S. BAILEY, of
Churchill County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt
County.

PROGRAMME.
First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.
No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for
District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration
\$5, on or before September 1st.
No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. Dis-
trict horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20;
declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 will be made and announced on Sat-
urday, Sept. 17th.

Second Day—Thursday, September 22d.
No. 6.—TROTTING—2:30 class for District horses;
free in five, purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse
\$100; third horse \$50.
No. 7.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$400; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.

Third Day—Friday, September 23d.
No. 8.—RUNNING—Selling, purse for District
horses; dash of a mile; \$100 added; \$25 entrance, half
forfeit; \$5 declaration, on or before September 1st.
Horses to be sold for \$1,000 to carry entitled weight.
Two pounds allowed for each \$100 under the \$1,000.
No. 9.—RUNNING—Half-mile dash; entrance free;
purse \$100.
Three other races for this day will be announced
on Thursday, September 23d.

Fourth Day—Saturday, September 24th.
No. 13.—TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all
three-year-olds and under in the District; purse \$300;
first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 14.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$400; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Monday, September 26th.
No. 15.—HANDICAP—Mile and a half dash; \$300
added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on
or before September 10th. Weights to be announced
Sept. 1st.
No. 16.—SELLING PURSE—Closes the same time
as stakes; one mile and a quarter dash; \$200 added.
Three other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 24th.

Sixth Day—Tuesday, September 27th.
No. 20.—TROTTING—Three-minute class for Dis-
trict horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second
horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 21.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$400; first horse \$200; second horse \$250;
third horse \$150.

Seventh Day—Wednesday, September 28th.
No. 22.—RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash; two-
year-olds; \$150 added; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; five
or more to enter.
No. 23.—RUNNING—Mile and three-eighths; three-
year-olds; \$200 added; \$30 entrance; half forfeit; \$10
declaration, on or before September 1st; three or
more to start.

No. 24.—RUNNING—Purse \$300; dash of two miles;
ten per cent. entrance; five or more to enter; three or
more to start.
Two other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 27th.

Eighth Day—Thursday, September 29th.
No. 27.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$400; first horse \$200; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.
No. 28.—TROTTING—Mile heats; three in five;
free for District horses; purse \$400; first horse \$300;
second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Ninth Day—Friday, September 30th.
No. 29.—RUNNING—Mile dash for two-year-olds;
\$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5; on or before
September 1st.
No. 30.—RUNNING—Mile and five-eighths dash for
three-year-olds; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half for-
feit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st;
three or more to start.

Three other races for this day will be made Sep-
tember 29th.

Tenth Day—Saturday, October 1st.
No. 34.—2:35 Class; mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$400; first horse \$200; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.
No. 35.—2:25 Class; mile heats; three in five; free
for all; purse \$1,000; first horse \$500; second horse \$300;
third horse \$200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
Nominations to stakes must be made to the Sec-
retary on or before the first day of August, 1887. En-
tries for the purses must be made: For Monday's
races on the Saturday; for Wednesday's races, on Wed-
nesday, at the regular time for closing entries as desig-
nated by the rules. Those who have nominated in
stakes must name to the Secretary, in writing, which
they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P. M.
Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by con-
sent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association
will govern running races.
All horses entered for State purses must be owned
and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra
Nevada for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September
1st with the Secretary.
Five or more to enter and three or more to start in
all for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trot-
ting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association
rules to govern running races, except as above.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and
three to start. But the Board reserves the right to
hold a less number than five, if the purse is un-
der a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance
fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomina-
tion.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trot-
ting but the Board reserves the right to trot heats
of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish
any day's racing, or to trot a special race between
heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled
only to the entrance money paid in. When less than
the required number of starters appear they may
contest for the entring money, to be divided as fol-
lows: 5% to the first and 25% to the second.
In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declara-
tions are permitted for a small forfeit.
In all races, entries not declared on by 6 P. M. of the
day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they wish to
start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their
entries.
Each day's races will commence promptly at an
o'clock P. M.
All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Sec-
retary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.
Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accom-
plished and graceful lady riders, Friday, Sept. 23,
Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock
A. M.

The Society offers four premiums, valued respect-
ively at \$100, \$70, \$40 and \$20.
The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice
of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have
second choice, and so on.
All ladies must ride with saddles.
It is expected that other special premiums will be
added to this list by private contributors. No one but
ladies of the highest respectability will be allowed to
compete for prizes.

Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please
send name to Secretary, endorsed by two members of
the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.
On Thursday, Sept. 23d, Monday, Sept. 26th, and
Thursday, Sept. 29th, the novelty of an Indian pony
race will be provided, and the amusing sight of
twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted
on the wildest and most unmanageable cayuses imag-
inable, galloping around the track at break-neck
speed, will, as they say at the circus, be alone worth
the price of admission.

CLYDESDALE MEDALS.
The American Clydesdale Association will give a
valuable medal, of suitable design, for the best re-
corded Clydesdale stallion, and a similar medal for the
best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and
exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.
Arrangements have been made for a series of bal-
loon ascensions during the Fair, alike novel and excit-
ing. Ascensions will be made daily from the race
track.

BICYCLE RACES.
Two or three bicycle races will take place between
the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten contests
are counted upon.

C. C. POWNING, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.
C. T. BENDER, Treasurer. 28my3d

Stockton Fair.

BEGINNING
September 27, and Con-
tinuing five days.



\$15,000.

IN PURSES OFFERED.
SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of all purses to accom-
pany nominations.
In all races four moneys, viz: 30, 25, 15 and 10 per
cent.

Tuesday, September 27, 1887.
1. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake,
\$85 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8
entries).
2. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$400. Mile
and repeat.
3. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 3:00 Class,
\$1,000.
4. TROTting—DISTRICT. Free for all \$600.

Wednesday, September 28, 1887.
5. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all. Race
hereafter to be named for the winner. \$400. One
mile.
TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:24 Class, \$1,000.
7. TROTting—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake;
\$85 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st with 9
entries).
8. TROTting—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake \$65
each, \$150 added; best 2 in 5. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).

Thursday, September 29, 1887.
9. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. \$500. Mile and
repeat.
10. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:35 Class,
\$1,000.
11. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:18 Class,
\$1,000.
12. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:25 Class, \$500.

Friday, September 30, 1887.
13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Handicap;
weights named 10 days before race; \$400. One mile and
repeat.
14. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Novelty race;
2 miles; \$1,000; first half mile, \$180; first mile, \$235;
first mile and a half, \$275; first to finish, \$350. All
paid up entries over ten to be added, equally divided
between each winner.
15. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all.
\$1,200.
16. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Three-year-
old stake, \$85 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 10 entries).
17. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:25 Class,
\$1,000.

Saturday, October 1st, 1887.
18. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Three-year-
old stake, \$85 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 5 entries).
19. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:22 Class,
\$1,000.
20. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Two-year-old
stake, \$85 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).
21. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. Free-for-all, \$700.

CONDITIONS.
All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.
The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.
Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.
Entries close August 1st, 1887, with the Secretary,
Stockton Fair, San Joaquin Valley District for
races comprise the counties of San Joaquin, Tuolumne,
Mariposa, Fresno, Calaveras, Stanislaus,
Merced, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

Board of Directors for 1887: L. U. SHIPPEE, JOHN
E. MOORE, JAMES A. LOUITT, R. C. SARGENT,
B. F. LANGFORD, JAS. A. SHEPHERD, FRED
ARNOLD, W. H. SNOW.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
For programmes and full conditions ap-
ply to the Secretary, J. M. LARUE.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, California. 11jns

Santa Clara Valley

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPEED CONTESTS,
— FROM THE —

15th to 20th of August;
Inclusive, 1887.

SAN JOSE.

PROGRAMME.
First Day—Monday, August 15th.

1. STALLION RACE: Trotting Stake—\$100 entrance,
half forfeit, \$150 added. Closed April 1st, with five
entries.
2. TROTting, for two-year-olds—Purse \$250. The
get of the following stallions, viz: Brown Jug, Jim
Mulyenna, Reas, Nutwood, Nutwood Boy, Woodnut
Baywood, Fleetwood, Commodore Nutwood, King
William, Grosvenor, Elmer, Menlo, Elmo, Stran-
ger, Hamiltonian, George, J. R. Weiler's horse and
Captain Ham's horse. Mile and repeat.

Second Day—Tuesday, August 16th.
3. TROTting STAKE, for three-year-olds—\$25 to
accompany nomination, \$25 additional for starters;
failure to make second payment forfeits first; \$250
added. Stakes and added money divided 60, 30 and 10
per cent.
4. TROTting—Purse \$1,000. 2:17 Class.
5. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:40 Class.

Third Day—Wednesday, August 17
8. RUNNING STAKE for two-year-olds. \$25
entrance, \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second, \$25 to
third; four winners this year allowed 5 lbs. three-
quarters of a mile.
7. RUNNING STAKE, free for all—\$25 entrance; \$10
forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second; third to save en-
trance. All winners allowed five pounds. One and one-
half miles.
8. RUNNING—Free purse, \$20, for all ages; \$50 to
second horse. Mile and repeat.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Aug. 18th.
9. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:27 Class.
10. TROTting—Purse \$750. 2:25 Class.
11. PACING—Purse \$500. 2:40 Class.

Fifth Day—Friday, Aug. 19th.
12. RUNNING. For three-year-olds—\$25 entrance,
\$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$100 to second; third to save
entrance. One and one-quarter miles.
13. RUNNING—For all ages—\$50 entrance; \$25 for-
feit; \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save entrance.
Two miles.
14. RUNNING—Free purse \$200. \$50 to second horse.
One mile and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Aug. 20th.
15. TROTting—Purse \$600. 2:25 Class.
16. TROTting—Purse \$1,000. 2:20 Class.
17. TROTting STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$10 to
accompany nomination; \$15 additional for starters;
non-payment of second forfeits first; \$200 added;
Stakes and added money divided, 60, 30, 10 per cent.
Mile and repeat.

CONDITIONS.
In all Trotting and Pacing Races, purses divided as
follows: 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to sec-
ond, 10 per cent. to third.

All Trotting or Pacing Races best 3 in 5, except as
otherwise specified.
National Association Rules to govern trotting, and
Rules of the State Agricultural to govern running,
except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of
any two races alternately, or to call a special race
between heats, also to change the day and hour of any
race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled
to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance
received from the other paid up entries of said race,
and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only
except when distancing the field, then to first and
third moneys.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.
Non-starters in running races will be held for en-
trance, under Rule 2.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, before starting a
race the race cannot be finished on the closing day of
the Fair, it may be continued.

In all trotting and pacing races five or more paid-up
entries required to fill and three or more horses to
start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less
number than five to fill by deducting a proportionate
amount of the purse.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all
entries.
When less than the required number of starters
appear they may contest for the entrance money,
divided as follows: 60% to first horse and 30% to sec-
ond.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.
Races to commence each day at two P. M.
Entries to close July 30th, 1887.

N. EDWARDS, President.
G. H. BRAGG, Secretary. 11jns

FOR SALE,
HORIZON.

Imported THOROUGHBRED STALLION
Foaled 1877.

Sired by Landmark, out of Malt Tr. Landmark by
Cathedral out of Miss Agnes (the g. g. dam of
Ormonde winner of 2,000 Guineas Derby, and St. Legier
1886). Cathedral by Newminster (sire of Hermit,
winner of the Derby and now standing at \$1,250 per
mare. Malt Tr. is by Seaboarder, winner of
numerous races, including the July Stakes at New-
market, in 1869, and Chesterfield Stakes, 1862. He
also ran second to his half brother Macaroni (winner
of the Derby 1863) for the 2,000 Guineas in 1863.

Horizon won several races as a two and three
year-old, as will be seen on reference to the English
racing calendar. He also ran third in a field of 21 to
the great Leomony, when he won the Manchester
Cup in 1880. Horizon in nine years old past, is a
rich black brown in color, stands 16.1 hands, has
immense shoulders, deep girth and heavy bone and
perfect disposition.

For further particulars address,
STERICKER BROS.,
Springfield, Ill.

Clement Dixon,

ALE VAULTS.
No. 8 Summer St. near California Market.
The only place in the City where sporting gentle-
men can see the English
Daily Sporting Chronicle. 18sept

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen
years successfully managed all the principal
sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES
(By permission).

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,
R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBETT, ESQ.,
and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
20 Leidesdorff Street,
San Francisco.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of
the State.

REFERENCES.

HON. C. GREEN, HON. J. D. CABE,
Sacramento, Salinas,
J. P. SARGENT, ESQ., HON. JOHN BOES
Safford, Colusa,
HON. L. J. ROSE, HON. A. WALKER,
Los Angeles, Nevada,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., San Francisco.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock
business on this Coast, and having conducted the
important auction sales in this time for the past
fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of
dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled fac-
ilities for disposing of live stock of every description
either at auction or private sale. Our list of corre-
spondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prom-
inence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to
give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale.
Private purchases and sales of live stock of all
descriptions will be made on commission, and stock
shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales
made of land of every description. We are author-
ized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are ap-
pend.

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

Bay District.

Association.



Entries! Entries! Entries!

Commencing Aug. 6th to 13th.

Saturday, Aug. 6, 2:21 Class, Purse, \$600.
Tuesday, " 9, 3:00 " " 500.
Wednesday, " 10, 2:24 " " 500.
Thursday, " 11, 2:40 " " 500.
Friday, " 12, 2:35 " " 500.
Saturday, " 13, Free-for-all " 750

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races 1 mile heats best 3 in 5, five to
enter 8 or more to start, but the Association reserves
the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the
withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany
nomination. Purse divided—50 per cent. to first horse;
25 per cent. to second; 15 per cent. to third, and 10
per cent. to fourth horse.

Entry blanks and rules will be furnished upon appli-
cation to the Secretary.
Entries to close MONDAY, AUGUST 1st,
with the Secretary, 1435 California Street.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
11jns

SPECIAL

TO
Blacksmiths.

Cumberland Coal,
Lehigh Coal and
English Coke.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

J. MACDONOUGH &
41 Market Street, San Francisco.
12sept

THE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM!

Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Caustery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

For sale in San Francisco by
LANGLEY & MICHAELS,
Wholesale Druggists.
J. O'KANE, Horsemen's Supplies

"McKoon's Improved 'A' Tent." Campers' Favorite Tent.



Also all other styles and sizes of tents in use, and camping outfits of every description. For tents, state style; size-about-upon ground, and whether Drill 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck is wanted and prices for same complete, will be given. California patrons supplied from San Francisco and El Cajon, and Eastern patrons from New York and Chicago.
Address **MERRITT P. MCKOON,**
414 1/2 El Cajon, San Diego Co. Cal.

The Weekly Breeder and Sportsman.

One Year, - - - - - \$5.00
Six Months, - - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - - - - 1.50
Advertising Rates made known on application.
No. 508 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
P. O. Box 2603.

For the Fall Circuit, 1887.

Track Harness,
Horse Boots,
Clothing,
Trainers' Outfits in Great Varieties.
Training Saddles,
Racing Saddls,
Gallopings Boots,
Clothing.
Jocksys' Outfits.

TROTTERS AND THOROUGHBREDS.

The above goods kept in Stock and Manufactured to Order of Specially selected Material by the most Skillful Workmen.

JOHN O'KANE,
67 Market Street, San Francisco.
AGENT FOR
Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Gombault's Caustic Balsam.

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT Agricultural Society,



Marysville, Cal.

COMMENCING
Tuesday, August 30th
AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS,
\$2,000 in Premiums for Farming, Mechanical, Mercantile and Manufacturing Exhibits.
\$2,000 In Premium for Live-Stock
\$4,000 In Premiums for Speed and Walking Contests.

Special Premiums for Ladies' Equestrian Tournament and other Amusements.
SPEED PROGRAMME.

- First Day—Tuesday, August 30th.**
1. TROTTLING—Two-year-old Class. Purse \$150. Free to all horses in the Thirteenth District.
2. RUNNING—Half mile dash. Purse \$100. Free for all horses in the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts.
3. TROTTLING—Three-minute Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.
Second Day—Wednesday, August 31st.
4. TROTTLING—2:35 Class. Purse \$300. Free for all.
5. TROTTLING—Four-minute Class. Free for all to as they please. Purse, \$50. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse \$25, second \$10, third \$5, fourth \$5, fifth \$5, sixth \$5.
6. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse, \$200. Free for all.
7. RUNNING—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Free for all.
Third Day—Thursday, September 1st.
8. TROTTLING—2:27 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.
9. WALKING—Best walking team, \$20; best walking stallion \$20; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.
10. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.
Fourth Day—Friday, September 2d.
11. TROTTLING—2:45 Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.
12. RUNNING—Two mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.
LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium, \$20, by the Society.
13. RUNNING—One mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.
Fifth Day—Saturday, September 4th.
14. TROTTLING—2:30 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.
15. PACING—2:30 Class. Purse \$300.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.
National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting races. All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified.
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern all all running. Four to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting, pacing and running premiums divided at the rate of fifty per cent. for the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.
All horses entered for trotting, pacing or running races, for which entrance has been paid and who go in the race designated and fail to win any part of the purse, will have the entrance money returned to them after decision by Judges.
The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race, if deemed necessary. For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its entrance fee and one-half of the entrance retained by the Society from the other entries for said race, and to no added money. A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and fourth moneys.
Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock P. M., or they shall be required to start or forfeit the entrance money.
All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered.
Entries to the races, except No. 5 and No. 9, will close with the Secretary on August 10, 1887.
Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. The Society furnish hay and straw free to competitors.
No season tickets will be issued, and persons contesting for a purse or premiums offered by the Society will be required to pay regular admission fee. Admission to Fair grounds \$5; children under 12 years, 25 cents. To the Pavilion, 25 cents; children under 12 years 15 cents.
D. E. KNIGHT, President,
T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.
Postoffice Address, Marysville, Cal.

Golden Gate FAIR SPEED PROGRAMME, DISTRICT NO. 1. Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th, 1887.



- Monday—First Day, Trotting.**
No. 1. Purse \$800. 2:40 Class. Four moneys.
No. 2. Purse \$300. Two-year-olds. Three moneys.
No. 3. Purse \$1,000. 2:25 Class. Four moneys.
Tuesday—Second Day, Running.
No. 4. THE ALAMEDA STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; half-forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before August 27th, with \$40 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three-quarters of mile.
No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; half forfeit, \$400 added; \$100 to second, \$60 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 6. THE JUVENILE STAKES—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$400 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 7. FREE PURSE—\$300. Winners of any race, after August 1, of the value of \$300, to carry five pounds. Maidens allowed, if three years old, to carry five pounds; if four years old or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heats.
Wednesday—Third Day, Trotting.
No. 8. Purse \$800. 2:27 Class. Four moneys.
No. 9. Purse \$1,000. 2:20 Class. Four moneys.
Thursday—Fourth Day, Trotting.
No. 10. Purse \$500. Three-year-olds. Four moneys.
No. 11. Purse \$1,000. 2:25 Class. Four moneys.
Friday—Fifth Day, Running.
No. 12. SELLING PURSE, \$500, of which \$60 to second. Fixed valuation, \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.
No. 13. THE OAKLAND STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$400 added; second horse \$100, third \$50. One mile and a half.
No. 14. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$400 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Of Juvenile Stake at this meeting, three pounds additional penalty. Seven-eighths of a mile.
No. 15. FREE PURSE, \$400. For all ages; \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds; horses that have not run second or better allowed ten pounds. Three-quarter-mile heats.
Saturday—Sixth Day, Trotting.
No. 16. Purse \$1,200. Free for all. Four moneys.
Same Day—Pacing.
No. 17. Purse \$750. Free for all. Four moneys.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Purses of four moneys divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.
National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2/3 to the first and 33 1/3 to the second.
In case any named race on a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to August 16th.
If in the opinion of the judges, before starting a race, that it cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.
In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.
Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1st, 1887.
JOS. I. DIMOND, Secretary.
Office 109 Front Street, S. F.

FOR SALE.
English Beagle Hounds.
Both old and young stock, very small, and handsomely marked white, black and tan. The best dogs in the world for keeping rabbits out of vineyards and orchards. Warrant all dogs to give perfect satisfaction, or refund the money with pleasure. Address
JOHN KNIGHT,
Placerville, California.

HEALD'S
Business College, 24 Post St
—San Francisco.—
The most popular school on the Coast.
P. HEALD, President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.
Send for Circular.

Seventeenth Agricultural District FAIR

Countryside of Nevada and Placer.
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 1887,
and continuing five days
Racing and stock exhibits at Glenbrook Park, Pavilion at Grass Valley
\$10,000 in Purses & Premiums!

FIVE DAYS RACING

- Tuesday, Sept. 6th.**
No. 1. TROTTLING—District. 3:00 Class. Purse \$250.
No. 2. TROTTLING—2:30 Class. Free for all. Purse \$500.
No. 3. TROTTLING—For two-year olds owned in the Counties of Nevada, Placer, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa, Butte, Tehama, Plumas and Sierra. Mile and repeat. Purse \$200.
Wednesday, September 7th.
BOYS' TOURNAMENT, at 11 A. M., for various Prizes.
No. 4. RUNNING—Free for all. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$350 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. One mile and repeat.
No. 5. RUNNING—Free for all. For two-year olds; \$25 entrance, 10 forfeit, \$150 added; second horse \$50, third \$25. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 6. RUNNING—For three-year olds. Free for all. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$300 added. One mile and a quarter.
No. 7. PACING—2:32 Class. Free for all. Purse \$500.
Thursday, September 8th.
GRAND STOCK PARADE at 10 A. M.; **BICYCLE TOURNAMENT** for Gold Medal, at 11 A. M.
No. 8. TROTTLING—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$250.
No. 9. TROTTLING—2:25 Class. Free for all. Purse \$500.
No. 10. TROTTLING—Three-year olds or under. District. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250.
Friday, September 9th.
LADIES' TOURNAMENT, for various Prizes, at 11 A. M.
No. 11. RUNNING—Open to all. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$500 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. Two miles.
No. 12. RUNNING—Open to all. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit \$150 added; second horse \$50, third \$25. Three-fourths of a mile and repeat.
No. 13. RUNNING—Free purse \$150. Entrance free to all beaten horses. Those not having run second during the meeting allowed 10 pounds. \$50 to second horse. One mile and repeat.
No. 14. PACING—2:23 Class. Free for all. \$500.
No. 15. RUNNING—Saddle Horse Stake. District. Catch weights, \$5 entrance, \$80 added. Four moneys, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. One mile.
Saturday, September 10th.
GRAND STOCK PARADE and award of Premiums at 11 A. M.
No. 16. TROTTLING—District. One-year-olds. Half mile and repeat. Purse \$100.
No. 17. TROTTLING—2:40 Class. Open to all. Purse \$500.
No. 18. TROTTLING—2:24 Class. Open to all. Purse \$500.

In races designated as "District" all horses are eligible that were owned in the counties of Nevada and Placer, comprising the 17th Agricultural District, prior to June 1, 1887, unless otherwise specified.
CONDITIONS.
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.
National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2/3 to the first, and 33 1/3 to the second.
In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.
Entries to close with the Secretary on August 1st, 1887.
SAMUEL GRANGER, President.
P. O. Address Grass Valley, Cal.
GEORGE FLETCHER, Secretary.
P. O. Address Grass Valley, Cal. 2 July 10

Cuting
The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, Travel and Physical Recreation.
SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED
OUR FIELD IS THE
OUT-DOOR WORLD.
DURING THE YEAR THERE WILL BE ARTICLES UPON
Exploration, Travel and Adventure, Mountain Climbing, Camping, Popular Forestry, Hunting and Fishing, Walking, Yachting, Ice Yachting, Rowing, Canoeing, Bicycling, Tricycling, Amateur Photography, Court and Lawn Tennis, Archery, Oricket, Lacrosse, Snow-shoeing, Tobogganing and Skating.
CONDUCTED BY ——— **POULTNEY BIGELOW**
———
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.
Single numbers twenty-five cents.
140 Nassau Street, New York.
29 July 12

CALIFORNIA ANNUAL

State Fair

Will be held at
SACRAMENTO,
Sept. 12 to 24 inclusive, 1887.

TWO WEEKS FAIR!

NINE DAYS RACING!

SPEED PROGRAMME.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three and four-year-olds, in 1887, 1888 and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than \$200.

First Day—Thursday, September 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1885, with twenty-one nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1887, \$1,045.
No. 2.—TROTINO PURSE, \$1,000—2:23 Class.
No. 3.—PACING PURSE, \$500—2:30 Class.

Second Day—Friday, September 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5.—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1884; \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Closed in 1886 with twelve entries. One mile and a quarter.
No. 6.—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—For four-year-olds; \$50 entrance; b. l., or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 to fourth. Winner of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weights. One mile and five-eighths.
No. 7.—FREE PURSE, \$250—Winners of any race, this year, of the value of \$300 to carry five pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, five pounds; if four years or upwards fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Third Day—Saturday, September 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 8.—TWO-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE.—\$50 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 payable July 1st, and remaining \$25 payable Aug. 10th, 1887; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 to fourth. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats.
No. 9.—TROTINO PURSE, \$1,000—2:27 Class.
No. 10.—TROTINO PURSE, \$1,200—2:17 Class.

Fourth Day—Monday, September 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 11.—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; b. l., or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds; if four years old or over seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 12.—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1885; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$100; third horse \$50. Closed in 1886 with twenty-four nominations. \$200 to be made by the Secretary by eight o'clock p. m., September 12th. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 13.—THE SELLING PURSE, \$250—Of which \$50 to second. Fixed valuation \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.
Fifth Day—Tuesday, September 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 15.—THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE—For all colors except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sable Wilkes; \$100 entrance, of which \$25 must accompany nomination; \$25 payable July 1st, and remaining \$50 payable August 10th, 1887; \$400 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with fourteen nominations. Mile heats, three in five.
No. 16.—TROTINO PURSE, \$500—3:00 Class.
No. 17.—TROTINO PURSE, \$1,200—2:40 Class.

Sixth Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$5 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared on or before September 1st; \$150 added; \$25 to second. Those that have started and not run first or second in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19.—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds, \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 20.—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third saves stake. Three-year-olds to carry 100 pounds; four-year-olds, 110 pounds; five-year-olds, 112 pounds. Sex, but not heat, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.
No. 21.—FREE PURSE, \$300—\$50 to second. Horses that have started and not won at this meeting of \$400 to carry five pounds extra; winner of No. 7, ten pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day—Thursday, September 22d.

TROTTING.

No. 22.—TROTINO PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.
No. 23.—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTINO STAKE—(Conditions same as No. 15.) Closed April 15th, with ten nominations.
No. 24.—PACING PURSE, \$500—Free for all.

Eighth Day—Friday, September 23d.

RUNNING.

No. 25.—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; second horse \$100; third \$50. Closed in 1885, with seven nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 26.—THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds, \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$250 added; \$75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds. One mile.
No. 27.—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds, \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$350 added; second horse \$100; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry five pounds extra; colts not 1, 2, 3. In No. 19, allowed five pounds. One mile and three-quarters.
No. 28.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 to fourth. Winner of any race this year to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42) is beaten. One mile.
No. 29.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day—Saturday September 24th.

TROTTING.

No. 30.—SPECIAL THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE—For Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, Sable Wilkes and others. (Conditions same as Regular Stake No. 15.) Closed April fifteenth, with six nominations.
No. 31.—TROTINO PURSE, \$1,200—Free for all.
No. 32.—TROTINO PURSE, \$1,000—2:40 Class.
Entries for the following running events for 1887-88 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme.
No. 1.—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1884, to run at the State Fair of 1885, \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added of which \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2.—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1888, \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added; second colt \$100; third \$50. One mile.
No. 3.—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1889, \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; if declared January 1st, 1889, or \$25 declared May 1st, 1889; \$300 added; second horse \$100, third horse \$50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to driver, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting. But the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first, and 35% to the second. In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations must be made for a start on or before the day preceding the race.

In all races entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary Monday, August 1, 1887.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 2my17

SPEED PROGRAMME

Open for the State.

Sonoma County

Agricultural Park Association,

TO BE HELD AT

SANTA ROSA,

August 22d to 27th Inclusive.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 23rd.

RUNNING—Five-eighths mile, for two-year-olds; maidens allowed 5 lbs; \$25 entrance; purse \$100; \$10 forfeit. \$1 added to the purse for each horse that starts.

TROTINO—Three-fourths mile, free for all; purse \$200.

TROTINO—2:27 Class; purse \$450.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 24th.

RUNNING—One mile and repeat, free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$200.

TROTINO—Three-year-olds (except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sable Wilkes); purse \$300.

TROTINO—2:20 Class; purse \$500.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 25th.

RUNNING—One and a fourth miles, for three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second horse; maidens allowed 10 lbs; purse \$200.

TROTINO—Three-year-olds (except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sable Wilkes); purse \$300.

TROTINO—2:25 Class; purse \$450.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 26th.

RUNNING—Three-fourths mile heats; free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$200.

TROTINO—Three-year-olds, including Soudan, Ella, Sable Wilkes and Shamrock; purse \$300.

TROTINO—2:25 Class; purse \$450.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 27th.

RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash, for all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$200.

TROTINO—2:23 Class; purse \$500.

TROTINO—Free for all; purse \$700.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to the first horse, thirty per cent. to the second and ten per cent. to the third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first, and 35% to the second.

In all races entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1, 1887. Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

B. M. SPENCER, President.
N. WINANS, Sec. etary. Santa Rosa, Cal.

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.

honorary Graduate of

ario Veterinary Col

lege, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 321 Natoma St
Residence, 968 Howard St., San Francisco,
1887

Petaluma Fair.



From Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, 1887,

INCLUSIVE

Over \$10,000 in Purses.

Agricultural District No. 4, comprising the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

Tuesday, August 30th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Two-year-old. Stake. Five-eighths mile dash, \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.

No. 2. TROTINO—District. For two-year-olds, Mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Closed May 1st, with fourteen entries.

No. 3. TROTINO—2:25 Class. Purse \$700.

Wednesday, August 31st.

No. 4. RUNNING—For all ages. Free purse \$200; \$50 to second. Mile and repeat.

No. 5. TROTINO—2:38 Class. Purse \$600.

No. 6. TROTINO—2:30 Class. Purse \$1,000.

Thursday, September 1st.

No. 7. RUNNING—For three-year-olds. One and one-eighth mile dash. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$10 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all. Purse \$400.

No. 9. TROTINO—For foals of 1885. Mile dash, \$25 stake; \$150 added. Closed February 1st, with fifteen entries.

No. 10. TROTINO—For three-year-olds. Purse \$600.

Friday, September 2d.

No. 11. RUNNING—District—For all ages. Mile dash. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second.

No. 12. TROTINO—District. For three-year-olds. Purse \$300. Closed May 1st with five entries.

No. 13. TROTINO—For foals of 1885. Mile and repeat. \$50 stake; \$200 added. Closed February 1st, with eleven entries.

No. 14. TROTINO—2:23 Class. Purse \$500.

Saturday, September 2d.

No. 15. RUNNING—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse \$250, \$50 to second.

No. 16. TROTINO—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$100.

No. 17. TROTINO—2:27 Class. Purse \$700.

No. 18. TROTINO—Free-for-all. Purse \$1,200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse to accompany nomination.

In all trotting and pacing races, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. except Trotting Stake No. 1, which is divided into five moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15, 10 and 5 per cent. to be divided and race trotted according to published conditions.

All races, best three in five, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, and to add money to the purse.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries to start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close Aug. 18th, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Sec'y, P. O. Box 276, Petaluma, Cal.

DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate New Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Awarded the Highland and Agricultural Societies, Medals for Horse Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology and Histology. The W. Medley Prize, \$25, for highest work in professional examinations, and first class certificates of merit. Honorary Member Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.

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CORRIN'S GREAT HORSE LINIMENT.

Sure cure for Swinney, weakness of the spine, sprains, strains, and all other ailments of horses, the hair to fall out, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment. Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed to cure Swinney, the W. Medley Prize, \$25, for highest work in professional examinations, and first class certificates of merit. Honorary Member Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.

For sale by all druggists. Mrs. A. C. Joseph, Prop., San Francisco. All rights secured in U. S. Patent Office. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle. 16ap12

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

\$7,000! \$7,000!

—OF—

PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA, AND MODOC

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

(Washoe Co., Nevada, Lake and Grant Counties, Oregon, and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for racing purposes)

—AT—

Susanville, Cal.

COMMENCING

Monday, October 3, '87,

And Continuing Five Days.

Purses \$5,000.

Premiums \$2,000.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Money in all races to be divided as follows: First horse, 60 per cent.; second, 30 per cent.; third, 10 per cent. unless otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

First Day.

1. TROTINO—2:30 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$200.
2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse \$125.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse \$250.
4. RUNNING— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and repeat; purse \$100.

Second Day.

5. TROTINO—3 in 5; purse \$1,000.
6. RUNNING— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile dash; purse \$100.
7. RUNNING— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile dash; purse \$250.
8. TROTINO—One-year-olds (District) $\frac{1}{4}$ mile dash; purse \$100.

Third Day.

9. TROTINO—2:40 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$250.
10. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse \$150.
11. RUNNING— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile dash; purse \$250.

12. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30. Entries to close at time of race; purse \$50.

Fourth Day.

13. TROTINO—2:35 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$300.
14. RUNNING— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and repeat; purse \$150.
15. RUNNING— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile dash; purse \$150.
16. TROTINO—Single buggy (District), 2 in 3, owner to drive; purse \$50. Entries close at 9 p. m., day before race. Trained horses barred.

Fifth Day.

17. TROTINO—2:30 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$350.
18. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse \$1,000.
19. RUNNING—Double teams (District), mile and repeat. Untrained teams 1st pull buggy, owners to drive. Entrance to close at 9 o'clock evening before the race; purse \$75.

RULES OF THE TRACK.

Entrance to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock p. m., on Friday, August 12, 1887.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color, and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horse in the race.

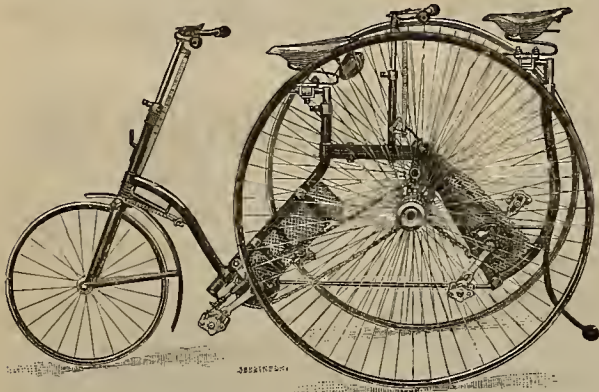
Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope, and seal.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany entries.

CUNARD AND SAFETIES.

Bicycles. Tricycles. Tandems.

To prevent delay in ordering, O. Rodgers & Co. submit the following abstract from their '87 Catalogue:



THE "CUNARD" CONVERTIBLE TANDEM.

Weight 100 lbs.

Double Steering. Folding Handle-bar for Easy Access to Front Saddle.
May be Ridden by Two Ladies. Double Break Power.
Seat and Handles Adjustable. When converted, Front Saddle is brought
Reduces to 27 inches in width to Pass over the Axle, thereby securing
through Narrow Doorway. Proper Distribution of Wheel Load.
Price \$250.

The Cunard Non-Convertible Tandem, for riders who do not wish to convert their machines. Price \$240. Weight 85 lbs., as ordered by H. E. Ducker, Esq., President A. C. U., and Editor "Wheelmen's Gazette."



THE "CUNARD" SAFETY BICYCLE.

Weight 45 pounds.

Made of best materials, and on the most approved principles, Ball Bearings to both Wheels Cranks, and Pedals; all bright parts plated and rest enameled. Thoroughly fitted and finished. Complete with Suspension Saddle, Bag, Spanner and Oil Can. No extrae. Standard gear 30 inches, geared to 57 inches; any gear to order. Price \$140.

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

Copy of Testimonial from T. J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Vice-President of the L. A. W.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 11th, 1887.

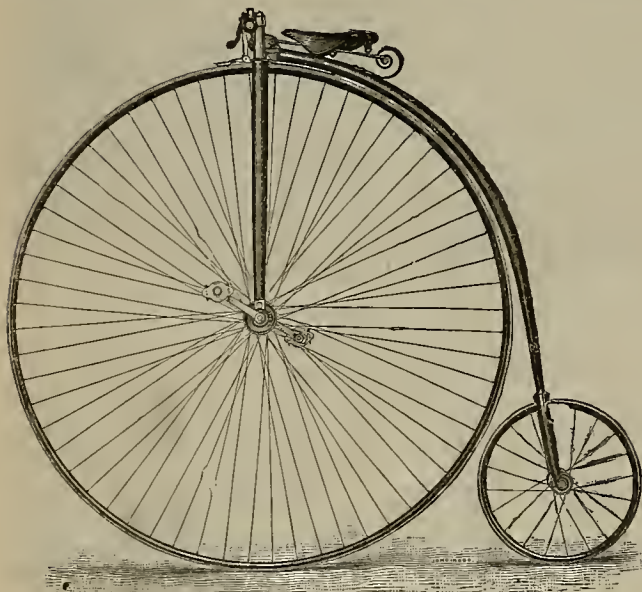
D. ROGERS & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—Respecting the Cunard Tandem, I have to say that it is *beyond question the best tandem yet produced*. Its compactness, ease of handling, light running, safety, and the ease with which it may be mounted or dismounted, by either a lady or gentleman, leave nothing to be desired. Its folding handle bar, and the fact that it can be quickly and readily taken through a common door, are features which make the machine a *pleasure*. I have owned other tandems, but this is the *only one that is worth house-room* as a convertible machine. I find it a *perfect machine*, in perfect balance, either as a single or a tandem. I have sought carefully for some three years now for the best tandem, and have given the matter a great deal of thought and attention, and if asked to day to suggest an improvement in the design and arrangement of the Cunard, I would be free to say that it is *as nearly perfect as this type of machine ever will be*.

Yours truly,

[Signed]

T. J. KIRKPATRICK.



THE "CUNARD" BICYCLE No. 1.

LIGHT ROADSTER. Weight 32 lbs.

Patent weldless steel backbone, handle bar, and round edge forks. The wheels are made with double hollow rims, steel hubs, and improved straight-laced spokes, which do not stretch or become loose. Adjustable ball bearings to both wheels and pedals. Easy three-curl spring, cranked handle-bar and long centrehead. Handles, head, hubs, cranks, step, and all nuts and bolts plated, remainder enameled in two colors. Thoroughly fitted and splendidly finished, complete with suspension saddle, bag, spanner and oil can. No Extras. Price \$135.

THE "CUNARD" FULL ROADSTER BICYCLE.

Weight 38 lbs. Same as No. 1, but direct spokes, U rims, and plated gun-metal hubs. Finished as No. 1. No Extras. Price \$125.

THE AMERICAN "CUNARD BICYCLE".

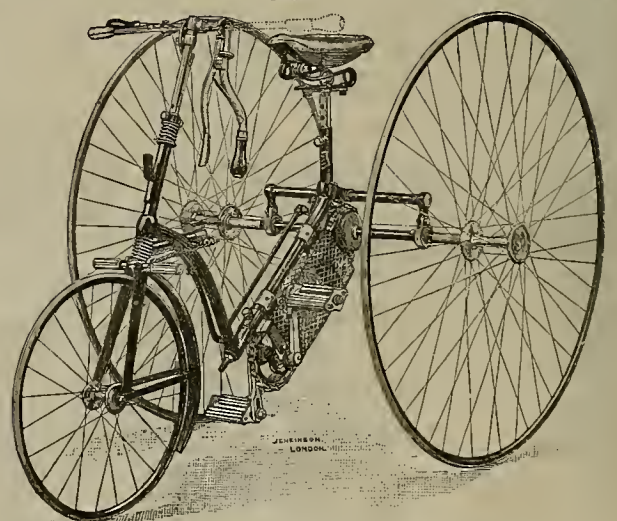
Weight 42 lbs. Finished in enamel, with plated parts. Built especially for rough roads and heavy riders. Price \$110. No Extras. Ball bearings all over.

THE "CUNARD" BICYCLE No. 4.

Weight 45 lbs. A high grade, good, serviceable, strong machine at a moderate price. Price \$85. No Extras. Ball bearings all over.

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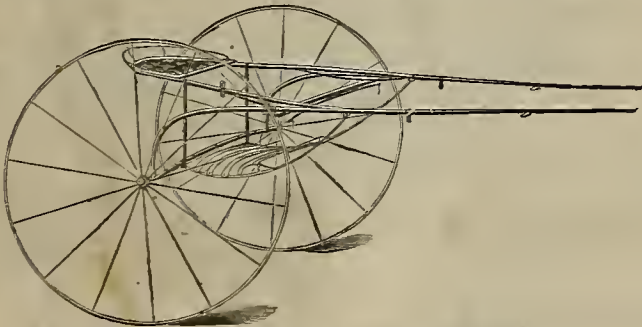
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI, No. 2,
No 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

Sporting Topics.

James A. Dustin, a noted driver and trainer of trotters, came here from the East some two months ago under a contract with Mr. Salisbury. This contract has been cancelled by Mr. Salisbury and it is the purpose of Mr. Dustin to open a public stable. He has now Anteeo, and an Almont stallion belonging to Mr. Simms, of Phoenix, Arizona, will be under his charge in a day or two. It is understood that Daicy S. will be one of the string. Mr. Dustin has had long experience with trotters, and he stands in the front ranks both as educator and driver. He has trained and driven several of the notables of the tracks, among them such stars as Maxy Cobb and Charley Ford. He came here with testimonials from eastern men conversant with track affairs which are highly laudatory, and for the short time he has been on this coast he has given ample proofs that the encomiums were deserved. Those of Mr. Salisbury's horses which he handled showed marked improvement, the hay by Gibraltar exhibiting phenomenal speed for the time Mr. Dustin had him. Last winter Mr. Salisbury offered him for \$400 and the highest offer was \$200. As was stated in the paper of last week, Dustin drove him a half a mile in 1:07 and he was likely to improve on that. After that display an offer of \$5,000 was refused, so that there was an appreciation akin to Southern California lands. Another public stable with a first-class trainer and driver in charge was greatly needed in California, and it is fortunate that the want has been so well supplied.

There is no doubt that the coming trotting season will show a whole lot of good ones, many of them which are at present unknown to fame. There is scarcely a training ground that does not send reports of great doings. The Southerners are reported to be outdoing themselves, and should that be the case those on this side will have to be ready and without a weak spot. Sunny Slope has battled valiantly for a long time and, with the exception of a few others, has had to bear the brunt of the fray. Should our informant be correct it will not be without auxiliaries in the coming campaign. There is a chance for several Richmonds in the field, and should they have the proper quantum of speed they will be troublesome enemies indeed.

A writer in *The Epoch* recommends that an association be organized to promote fifteen miles an hour driving, but this is far too slow for even the old men of the United States, and that the "Coh" be taken as the standard. We will let him tell his story in his own words:

These trotting machines, as they may be called, are the result of breeding entirely for speed, regardless of beauty or of endurance. People in the Middle and Eastern States, at least, have almost forgotten that a horse ought to be round-bodied, that his neck should be curved, his head small, his ears well cut, his nostrils full and his chest broad. Of late years, and within a small circle, the popularity of the cob has done something to improve what might be described as the horse of daily life. It is hardly necessary to say that by "cob" is meant, not an animal of any particular breed, but a horse of a round, chunky, solid pattern, somewhat short in the legs and neck. It is a very indefinite term, and cobs are of all sizes, and of considerable variety in shape. The ordinary cob, though not a brilliant, is a very respectable beast, and if moderately well turned and properly trained, he is reckoned extremely gentle. In England he has long been a favorite, both for saddle and harness. Readers of English novels will remember that a sleigh invariably rides upon a cob. In some old verses a quaint writer enumerates the possessions that he thinks would secure his happiness, including among them, and not without reason:

An Arabic book to read, a Norfolk cob to ride,
A house to live in shaded with trees, and near a river side.

In certain breeds of our trotting horses we have the material for a race of cobs superior, perhaps, to the English, as being more speedy. The ordinary road horse trotter is by no means a fair representative of the horses that have succeeded upon the track. To contest even or eight fast heats certainly requires strength, and some families that have distinguished themselves by endurance, add to endurance speed, and to speed beauty.

There are trotters and trotters. Jay-Eye-See, besides great muscular power, has bottom and courage, but he is undersized and ugly. Maud S., on the other hand, is beautifully shaped, and her head and ears, although somewhat large, are finely cut and extremely aristocratic. France's Alexander, a horse lately exported to Germany after a successful career upon the track, is a big, slashing animal of the heroic type, fit to serve a painter as a model of a war horse. Wedgewood, again, his old competitor, has the essential qualities of the cob, with the addition of great speed, for he is strong, gentle, courageous, and of a well-rounded shape.

Clearly the American cob waits but the man and the hour. Our trainers are better than the English horse-breakers, for they appreciate more keenly the nervous, sensitive, docile nature of the animal. To horsemen of the old school, and even of the present English school, an account of the long and patient process by which Maud S. was converted from a wild and ungovernable to a safe and gentle disposition, would read like a sentimental tale. What can be done to hasten the development of the American cob? There is in New York a flourishing club of amateurs devoted to the trotter, and a similar one has just been started in Boston. Why should there not also be an association of those numerous horse lovers who prefer a buggy or a dog cart to a side-bar wagon, and who would rather drive fifteen miles in an hour than 1,300 feet in thirty seconds.

There are plenty of trotting-hred horses which have the cob form, but it is rare, indeed, when one of that shape has speed enough to meet the demands of those who drive for pleasure. A compact, round-bodied, short-legged horse may answer to pull street cars or work in light delivery wagons, but they lack style, range and the kind of beauty that our horse fanciers want. For a sedate English clergyman, a retired tradesman or others of the slow-moving population of the British Isles, they answer very well. Not a point about them, however, which will suit the road-drivers of this country.

That the trotters had not a friend in the writer of *The Epoch* article is shown in the opening paragraph and in order that our readers may see how little is known by foreigners of our national horses these are also copied:

The turn out ("team" is beneath and "equipment" above the subject) most characteristic of an American city or town consists of an undersized horse harnessed to a spindling, "side bar" wagon, and driven by a self-confident person, holding, in all probability, a big cigar in his mouth. Besides being small, the steed is commonly waicpish about the waist, glove-necked and narrow-chested. Moreover, he is apt to have a coarse head and coarse ears, and it is almost certain that he cannot be driven fast in safety to himself without wearing a more or less varied assortment of "boots" upon his legs. Not seldom also he carries heavy shoes or toe-weights on his fore feet to keep him steady and level in his gait, and these incumbrances unfit him for a long drive.

His good points are chiefly powerful muscles, especially in his long and vigorous hind legs, which give him a capacity for great speed over a short distance, and as a rule he is intelligent. At first sight he would strike any horseman unaccustomed to the breed as an ugly, misshapen little beast, and this appearance is intensified by the overdraw check which pulls up his head and points his nose straight outward, thus depriving him of whatever slight curve it may have had by nature. Three years ago a commission of cavalry officers was sent to this country by the French Government to investigate the character of our horses, perhaps with a view to importation for the use of their army. In the elaborate report which their officers made, although they spoke very highly of our Honyhnhme in general, and declared that one, a member of the Mambrino family, was the most beautiful horse they had ever seen, yet they were much impressed by the undersized and defective animals just described, and they condemn them in vigorous terms.

How an undersized horse can be furnished with long and vigorous hind legs is something of a puzzle. "Glove-necked" is a new phrase to us, and it may be a term of reproach of vast significance. As mares and geldings are chiefly used for road-driving, it cannot be expected that they will show the full and arched crest of a pampered stallion. As to general appearance the road and truck horses of America will compare favorably with any race of horses, and we have often times heard Englishmen and other foreigners speak highly of their good looks, the former likening them to the weight-

carrying hunters of their native land. As a rule road-horses do not wear many boots, though owners are loth to risk valuable animals without these adjuncts. As boots for trotting horses are rarely seen in Europe, they strike the eye of a visitor as an incongruous part of the "turn out." The French Commissioners alluded to were on a critical campaign, and if they did not find fault imagined their judgment would not be valued. Mambrino King was the horse to which the crown of beauty was awarded, and while unquestionably a very handsome horse, we have seen many trotting-hred animals equally as good looking, thoroughbreds which were superior.

Winners at Gravesend.

The following are the owners and largest winners at the meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club which closed on the 17th ult.

Dwyer Bros., Hanover, \$8,080.....	\$14,057 50
J. B. Haggin, Guarantee, \$5,455.....	13,810 00
A. J. Caseatt, The Bard, \$3,625.....	7,090 00
Emery & Co., Dry Monopole, \$6,600.....	7,030 00
D. D. Withers, Fitzroy, \$2,895.....	5,025 00
G. B. Morris, Favor, \$3,575.....	4,475 00
M. L. Scott, Tea Tray, \$2,765.....	3,990 00
S. W. Street, Maroon, \$1,785.....	3,335 00
W. Jennings, Glenmound, \$2,695.....	3,195 00
E. Heffner, Markland, \$1,532.50.....	2,512 50
S. S. Brown, Mona, \$600.....	2,200 00
W. B. Jennings, Boaz, \$1,030.....	2,165 00
B. Kahn, Saxony, \$2,120.....	2,120 00
Fund for Disabled Jockeys, Winona, \$600.....	1,697 50
Excelsior Stables, Alaric, \$1,440.....	1,650 00
Blohm & Co., Adrian, \$1,600.....	1,600 00
W. C. Daly, Florence M., \$720.....	1,510 00
J. McMahon, Swift, \$1,010.....	1,510 00
D. Campbell, Berlin, \$880.....	1,480 00
H. J. Woodford, Barnum, \$1,225.....	1,225 00
W. Stoope, Tornado, \$1,130.....	1,130 00
J. W. Rogers, Orlando, \$500.....	1,000 00
T. McCall, Choctaw, \$1,000.....	1,000 00
P. Grill, Wickham, \$910.....	910 00
Fairfax Stables, Oriflamme, \$600.....	870 00
L. Martin, Topsy, \$820.....	820 00
Roth & Co., Richmond, \$820.....	820 00
R. W. Walden, Specialty, \$600.....	720 00
J. A. Morris, Britannic \$600.....	600 00
C. Cornelissen, King Crab, \$600.....	600 00
K. Tucker, Kermesse, \$600.....	600 00
Le Massey Bros., Climax, \$600.....	600 00
W. P. Burch, Tellie Doe, \$590.....	590 00
W. Gratz, Fenelon, \$500.....	500 00
W. H. Timmons, Miller, \$500.....	500 00
L. C. Behman, Broughton, \$340.....	490 00
T. N. Miller, Harry Russell, \$440.....	440 00
O. Bowie, Vance, \$300.....	350 00
Brannon & Co., Rio Grande, \$305.....	305 00
W. H. McMahon, Letretia, \$302.50.....	302 50
Roe & Co., War Eagle, \$200.....	200 00
Jeter Walden, Sea Fog, \$200.....	200 00
Hayden & Barry, Gleaner, \$200.....	200 00
P. Lorillard, Jr., Subaltern, \$160.....	160 00
N. W. Kittson, Rataplan, \$100.....	100 00
Appleby & Johnson, Crichton, \$80.....	80 00
Total.....	\$95,795 00

* Also \$1,000 in plate, not included in this amount.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

C. H. T., Downey, Cal.

What was the breeding of the dam and grandam of Judge Salisbury? 2—Also the breeding of a chestnut colt mare known as Pauline; was shipped to this county about 1875 with California Hunter by S. L. Dewey. Has she a record made at Los Angeles?

Answer—1. Judge Salisbury's dam was Kate (sister to Powers, 2:21) by Volunteer; grandam Jennie by Seelye's American Star. 2—Pauline was by Nanhuc, son of Toronto Chief. The breeding of her dam is unknown to us. She is credited with a record of 2:49 made at Los Angeles, May 7, 1875, in a race with Rubber Boy and Los Angeles Maid. She may have trotted at other times, as many Los Angeles races are not in the records.

General Topics.

At the late trotting meeting at Hartford, Connecticut, the favorite in the 2:37, Compeer, was distanced the first heat by the loss of a shoe which thrown off near the quarter pole. In the 2:19 class Libbie S. was the favorite, and she had the same mishap, which is commented on as follows in *The Horseman*:

Strange to see the favorite in the 2:19 class was beaten in the same way as Compeer, that is by the loss of a shoe. Libbie S. was a hot favorite at \$50 to \$40 for the field. She won the first heat with the greatest of ease, besting Billy Button an open length then she was made a favorite at \$20 to \$8. She broke just as the word was given and came almost to a standstill. She squered away but soon broke again, showing signs that something had gone wrong with her. J. B. Thomas took the lead near the three-quarter pole, with Billy Button a close second, and so they finished, Libbie S. being distanced. It was found that she had grabbed her quarter badly and pulled off a shoe.

Had time been won in place of shoes this could not have happened, as we have worn one to be thrown unless the heads of the nails were worn completely away. The fast pacing mare Cortette had a habit of knocking her shoes off, and even if set so close at the heel as not to offer any chance to catch, would strike them hard enough on the side to displace them. Shod with tips there was, of course, an end to that trouble. But Compeer and Libbie S. were not the only sufferers at Hartford. In the 2:21 class, *The Horseman* says: "Many expected Mambino Dudley to make this issue uncertain until the last quarter of the last heat, but he threw a shoe the fourth heat and was distanced. 'Three times and out,' but thirty-three times or ten times that number of instances would not lift the old machine out of the old rut."

The following is going the rounds, and is plausible enough to gain credence:

A little group, largely composed of the gossips tout, was sitting in front of a stable out at the track sweeping yam, says the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, when one of them said:

"Did you ever hear how Irish Pat was given a gallop at Louisville?"

"No," came in a chorus from his interested listeners.

"Well, then, I'll tell you. One morning Mr. Corrigan came out to the track bright and early, and after having seen that several of his string had been given their morning exercise, he put a darky upon Irish Pat with orders to give him a slow gallop, and off the darky started. In the meantime some gentleman came along to whom Mr. Corrigan got to talking, and so interested was he that he forgot all about Irish Pat. Keeping up the conversation, they finally adjourned to the stable, and there they sat and chatted for over an hour. Suddenly a little darky came rushing excitedly from the track, and without waiting to catch his breath said:

"Mr. Corrigan! Mr. Corrigan! Det boy he like to know like he hshen't done gibben Irish Pat gallop nuff?"

"You can bet there was a rush for the track about that time, and Irish Pat was taken to the stables in a hurry. The boy when questioned, said he 'didn't keep no count ob how many times de horse gone round, but he reckoned det he done gone end gallop him eighteen miles for sush.'"

"The story comes without guarantee. I give it to you as it was given to me."

We know of a gallop at Chicago, in 1869, that was fully as trying as the twenty-mile canter of Irish Pat. Timothy Mosher of Galeburg, Illinois, bred a number of colts from Zero by Boston. Among them were two brothers, Bob Lee and Long John. During the race meeting Mr. Mosher took them out of their stalls at daybreak to graze, holding the elder, Bob Lee, by the halter, while Long John was permitted to go free. He fed for a short time contentedly, when something attracted his attention from the succulent grass, and he started off with head and tail erect, snorting and putting on all the airs of John's warhorse. He circled about for a few times and away he went through the gate, over the planking to the Transit House, and we could hear the clatter of his feet on the hard Macadam of Halsted street, until the sound died away in a faint echo. We had cautioned the owner about leaving a four-year-old stallion to himself, but he responded that it was a common practice, and when he "out loosed" his only remark was that he did not think he would leave Bob. There was at least an interval of half an hour, when the return was signalled by the faint, at first, clatter of the hoofs on the pavement, and then came the rattle like that of a hundred hse drums on the planks. He swept through the gate with grand action, gave a whinny of recognition to his companion, and resumed his grass cropping. "I knew he would not leave Bob," quietly remarked the owner, though in the meantime he had indulged in some fast work, as the sweat was streaming down his sides and trickling down the limbs.

Mr. Mosher had introduced rather a unique method of training. His track was some distance from the stables, and his favorite plan of galloping was to harness two at a time to a skeleton wagon, driving himself. He was a large man, over two hundred pounds, and his method elicited the usual amount of ridicule which a departure from old grooves provokes. John Ford and Matt Allen were training at Springfield, and when they came to Chicago portrayed in vivid language the idiosyncracies of "Uncle Tim." It was doubly a dead end thing in their estimation that not a race would be placed to the credit of the Zeros, and fortunate for the owner if the red flag was not displayed in their faces. The harness-trained horses won more than their share of the purse; among the contests a "3 in 5" won by Bob Lee, which was one of the hardest-fought battles ever witnessed. Gilroy won a heat, the first, Bob Lee the second, Columbia—the grandam of Anteo and Antevolo—the third, when Bob came in the victor in the others. He also ran a grand race against Bonita, if our memory is correct it was three miles, and she did not beat him to exceed six inches.

Dr. Weldon was partial to turning his horses loose to gallop, and on one of his trips to St. Louis, when the track was too

muddy for exercising, utilized a field. The blue-gress sod gave a tolerably firm footing, though there were puddles of water, and when the colts had made a circuit or two it was difficult to know what their natural color was. The doctor was a staunch advocate of working race-horses barefooted, and wrote many sensible articles in relation thereto. We are informed by Australians that in their country if a race-horse was started with any metal on his feet there would be grave suspicions in regard to the integrity of owners, as even racing plates are held to be detrimental to a high rate of speed at the gallop. Theodore Winters held that plates were an advantage over "barefooted" of one second in a mile, though the difference in our race-horses and those of Australis may cause the contrary opinions. There turf covers the soil, here the top soil is kept loose by the harrow and the sharper edge of the plate may be necessary to give a firm hold. The racing tip gives a better setch than the whole plate, and this advantage can be obtained without hampering the foot.

Some months ago we copied from "Horse and Man," the author of which, Rev. J. G. Wood, presents a great many instances where barefooted horses were used and with manifest advantages over those that were shod. The book has so much in it that should be of interest to everyone who owns a horse that we are tempted to infringe on the copyright by publishing copious extracts. But as it can be purchased for \$2.50 of Joseph A. Hoffman, 208 Montgomery street, there is no necessity for drawing on it to an extent that would be a serious infringement. It gives the unpopular side of the question, though by unpopular we mean that it presents views which are directly contrary to those covered opinions, and not only that, but in direct opposition to the moneyed interests of smiths and veterinarians. Were it proved to a majority of horse owners that their animals could perform all the labor required without shoes, shoeing smiths would be curtailed in their profits. Were it known to a majority of owners that the present system of shoeing was mainly instrumental in producing nearly all the ailments of the feet and limbs, and a course pursued which would obviate the difficulty, the bills of veterinarians would be greatly reduced. We will quote a few paragraphs from "Horse and Man" to illustrate. "I certify that for five and a half years the horse (whose hoof is here photographed) has done my work (a doctor's barefoot, that is to say, without iron or any kind on his feet. This work he has done singlehanded, for I keep but one horse. Most of his work has been done over Macedonized roads in the east of London. He has often worked seven days a week, and has frequently had a heavy brougham behind him. In the five and a half years he must have traversed some 13,000 miles. Daily work, three or four hours. Though barefoot, he has worked sound, and his hoofs show no signs of undue wear."

"July, 20, 1883. (Signed) R. RALPH LLEWELLYN."

The cut taken from the photograph shows the sole, frog and lower part of the wall all in capital shape.

The smith had reasons to find fault with a system which, at the best, could only furnish him with the work necessary to round the edges, occasionally, of the horn, and it is somewhat contrary to human nature to concur in the propriety of that which is contrary to their interest. But the veterinarian, who has an eye to the profits of his profession, cannot look with equanimity on the abrogation of a system which so seriously interferes with his business. To quote again from Mr. Wood: "It is not only asserted and surmised, but proved, that the shoe is the direct or indirect cause of every disease to which the hoof is liable. It causes corns, which could no more exist in the hoof of a shoeless horse than in the foot of an Australian savage who never saw a shoe in his life. The shoe causes laminitis, quittors, thrush and various diseases, all being inflammatory in their nature. Contracted hoof, greasy heels and sand-creak, are equally attributable to the shoe, and make the very name of farrier a terror to all who care for the welfare of their horses. Then the unpleasant habits of cutting, brushing, interfering and clicking cannot be contracted by horses which do not wear shoes. The profession is so well aware that the faults are due to the shoe that a whole class of shoes has been constructed, each of which was supposed to have the merit of obviating one or other of these defects." Do away with the ailments of feet, and limbs of horses, and three-quarters of the work of the veterinarian could be dispensed with.

We are firm in the belief that a great proportion of horses can perform all the labor that is required of them without any metal on their feet, but there may be cases where "protection" is necessary. It may be, too, that the fast trotting action entails the wearing of weight on the hoofs, although even that we are not prepared to grant. But should there be greater wear of horn than there is growth, ninety-five cases in a hundred the toe will be the part which is worn, especially in track and road horses. Visit a blacksmith shop where this class of horses are shod, and the cast-off shoes will establish the point, many of them worn entirely through at the toe, the heels no thicker than when put on. As the sunken tip will guard that without entailing the injuries noted by the author of "Horse and Man," there can be protection, if necessary, immunity, from the diseases which follow shoeing.

The action of trotters, or rather, how shall it be controlled? is not yet fully understood. Weight has been considered an absolute necessity. At first ponderous shoes, then, in conjunction with metal nailed to the foot, rolls of shot, quarter-boots filled with lead, and finally toe-weights. The dam of Wildflower and Manzanita was laden with shoes of two pounds, and rolls of shot nearly as heavy, and the first toe-

weights we ever saw were worn by Jennie, and these were upwards of twenty ounces each, with shoes which were of the same gravity as those worn by Meydower. But she was of large size, whereas the St. Clair was under fifteen hands. Jennie was one of the celebrities of her year, and the singular number is appropriate in this case, as the season of 1872 was the only one in which she figured. She obtained a record of 2:22 when that was a big mark for a green one, but the pedal loading was too great for legs to stand, and she went to pieces. She was bought by M. Salisbury, and died in Oakland in 1931, then sixteen years old. The success which followed the use of weights on Jennie, and the conversion of pacers into fast trotters by the same methods, stimulated people to adopt them, and there was a veritable toe-weight craze. In a few years some fifty patents were granted, besides many patterns which were not covered by government letters. With study and practice came more rational designs. The discovery was made that less weight on the outside was as effective as the huge lumps of metal when the shoe was lighter, and a shoe of twelve ounces with a weight of from three to eight ounces afforded the desired result without nearly so great a danger to feet and legs. Still more recently the tendency has been to do away with them and depend on breeding and boots to accomplish the desired result.

Breeding and Boots. Rather alliterative, and yet these three words express volumes. The brief sentence would be sufficient text for a volume of essays on the trotter, and therefore it may appear out of place in this column. The breeding part especially, and right here we desire to amend by introducing another desideratum, viz., early and proper training. Youth is ductile; age stubborn. There is plasticity in young muscles, the young brain is ready to be impressed. The colt is bred to trot, early education intensifies the bent, hoots permit of giving lessons without the accompaniment of owner's pain. The fast, or rather the very fast trotting step is not entirely a natural inheritance. The pace being partially artificial, there is a tendency to get off the track, as it may be termed, when the action goes wrong. Every intelligent trainer will coincide in the claim that the greatest difficulty to overcome arises from the pupil hurting itself, the injury in a large majority of cases being to the hind feet and legs. That is the injuries which are the most likely to throw the pupil off of a true gait. The knee or shin of the forelegs may be struck so hard as to cause lameness and yet the animal "go square." But if the coronet, the horn directly below the coronet, the pastern, ankle or hind shin receive a succession of blows, it is a hundred to one that there will be hobbling, hitching, single-footing, or some other reprehensible "way of going" follow. The heavy weight in vogue from ten to fifteen years ago, doubtless induced higher and quicker action of the fore feet so that they were out of the way of the hind extremities. By protecting the parts struck so that no pain followed the blow, the animal is not forced to a gait which is inimical to speed, and as the education progresses the action is accelerated as the colt learns that to go fast there must be a more rapid stroke.

With proper handling, by far the most important being uniform kindness to the pupil, the colt soon learns what the desires of his mentor is, and will endeavor to make a proper return. In the endeavor he will naturally adopt the proper course. He has learned that in places of galloping when urged the requirement is a still faster trot. If in a position to make the effort without suffering, he will find that he can trot faster by stepping quicker and lengthening his stride. Every time that he succeeds in trotting faster he has reduced the danger of fore and hind extremities coming together violently. The boots give him confidence. In place of sideling about, running behind or adopting the usual methods of escaping the blow he does not fear it. The hind feet are thrust under the fore with impunity, the buffer receiving the stroke in place of the sensitive tissues, and the true action is sustained. In course of time, in all probability, the boots can be dispensed with. With their aid his gait has been formed and there is no longer any necessity for the guards, although the safest course is to wear them.

"An ounce on the heel more than a pound on the back" is an old time saying, and as true as it is ancient when gallopers are the theme. Somewhat modified it will apply to trotters. It may be that it will take longer to bring colts, and old horses especially, to their speed, though the strain on their legs is greatly lessened and the feet not so liable to injury. That trotters can be bred which will trot faster without pedal incumbrances than with them we firmly believe, and few will deny that an animal which can dispense with shoes and perform satisfactorily, is superior to one which has to carry even moderately heavy shoes. If a horse can trot barefooted as fast or faster than when he wears shoes, he will not only save expense but will escape a tendency to the many ailments which shoes are known to be the cause of. It will be a succeeding generation of trainers, however, who will have the nerve to run counter to popular prejudice, and these, too, with employers who cannot be driven from their course by adverse criticisms. Owners and trainers will have to be proof against ridicule, as ridicule, not argument, is the weapon employed.

Notwithstanding the marvelous results of the system of training observed at Palo Alto, those who criticised it still cling to the charge. It is easy to say that under different methods there would have been still greater progress, but when the fastest records from yearlings to four-year-olds have been obtained, there is more potent support than volumes of talk can demolish. Nevertheless they still denounce what they have not the brains to comprehend.

Racing at Los Angeles.

We are under obligations to Secretary De Camp of the Los Angeles Turf Club for the record of the races run on the 1st and 2d insts.

July 1st.—Weather fine; track slow; attendance fair.

First Race.—Introduction Stake, for all ages; \$10 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 added, of which \$20 to second; maidens allowed three pounds. Half a mile.
Thos. Stratton's blk f Minnie Stratton, 4, by Revelle, 105 lbs., Herity 1
Owen Bros.' g g Johnny Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 115 lbs.
E. Baldenero's ch g Scamperdown, 5, by Jim Douglas, 112 lbs.
Time, 1:03 1/2.

Pools: Minnie Stratton \$20; field \$15. Value to winner \$55.

The starter experienced considerable trouble in getting the trio together, Scamperdown and Johnnie Gray being very fractious. After about a dozen false attempts the horse were dispatched on even terms. Scamperdown soon went to the head of affairs, closely pressed by Minnie Stratton and the grey gelding. The same order was maintained till past the quarter post, when Herity shook up the black filly and assumed the lead. A furlong from home Johnnie Gray came with a big rush and it was anybody's race, all three being under whip, but the favorite succeeded in winning by less than a length. Time 50 1/4.

Second Race.—Charity Stake, for all ages; \$10 entrance; half forfeit; \$75 added, of which \$25 to second. Five-furlong heats, 110 lbs.
E. Baldenero's ch g Manzanita, aged, pedigree unknown, 110 lbs.
J. E. Kittson's ch g Billy Johnson, aged, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, 110 lbs., Clifford 1
Owen Bros.' b c Oro, 3, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate, 105 lbs., Appletton 2
Time, 1:03 1/2, 1:03 1/4.

Pools: Oro \$20; Manzanita \$12; Billy Johnson \$5. Value to winner \$55.

First Heat.—After several false starts they were dispatched together, Billy Johnson making the running. Manzanita soon challenged him and a very pretty neck-and-neck race ensued at the back stretch, but the Fresno horse proved undeniable and entered the straight with a slight lead which he held till the finish. Oro the favorite, who was last all the way, came with a rush near the end, and almost snatched second position.

Second Heat.—A capital start was effected, Oro being sent to the front at a great gait. Welch now sent Manzanita after the lead and soon collared him and coming away won by several lengths. Billy Johnson challenged Oro at the head of the straight, and after a severe struggle the Fresno horse won second money.

Third Race.—Los Angeles Maiden Handicap, free for all; \$10 entrance; half forfeit; \$50 added, of which \$25 to second. One mile.
D. E. Sheehan's ch g Fred Collier, aged, by Joe Hooker, dam Puss, 120 lbs., Clifford 1
H. L. Sammel's b c Ed. McGinnis, 2, by Grinstead, dam Jennie G., 90 lbs., Durfee 2
E. Baldenero's b g 4, by Leinster, 85 lbs., Stewart 3
Scamperdown, 5, 105 lbs., ran unplaced.
Time, 1:15.

Pools: Ed. McGinnis 20; Fred Collier 20; field 6. Value to winner \$75.

After several breakaways, in which Ed McGinnis went a couple of furlongs before his jockey could pull him in, the quartette were sent on their journey to another splendid start. After setting down to work the order was: Fred Collier, Ed McGinnis, the Leinster and Scamperdown. The horses passed the quarter in the same order, save that the field had opened up. From this on Ed McGinnis and the Leinster gradually overhauled Fred Collier, but the Joe Hooker gelding entered the straight with a clear lead and landed the race. Ed McGinnis came up with a rush near the end and looked all over a winner, but was beaten by less than half a length.

July 2d. Weather fine; track good.

First Race.—San Diego Stake, all ages; \$10 entrance; half forfeit; \$40 added; second horse to receive \$15. Five-eighths of a mile.
J. E. Kittson's ch g Billy Johnson, aged, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, 115 lbs., Clifford 1
Owen Bros.' g g Johnny Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 115 lbs., Appletton 2
B. P. Hill's ch g Adam, 5, by Revelle, 115 lbs., Herity 3
Time, 1:03 1/2.

Pools: Adam \$40; Johnny Gray \$25; Billy Johnson \$5. Value to winner \$70.

At the third attempt they got away together. Billy Johnson summed the lead and was never headed winning from John Gray by a length, Adam two lengths behind. Adam and Johnny Gray changed places at the lower turn, but could not catch Johnson.

Second Race.—The Perfection Climate Stake; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; \$100 added, of which \$40 to second horse. Mile heats. Winners of one or more races in 18 6 penalized five pounds.

E. Baldenero's ch g Manzanita, aged, 110 lbs., Welch 1
Owen Bros.' b c Oro, 3, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate, 105 lbs., Appletton 2
Time, 1:44 1/2, 1:46.

Pools: Manzanita \$20; Oro \$5. Value to winner \$127.50.

First Heat.—Both got away on good terms, with Manzanita slightly in the lead, which he had increased to a length before the half mile was reached. The gelding swept into the straight with a clear lead, and won handily by half a length. Time, 1:45 1/2.

Second Heat.—Manzanita got slightly the best of the send-off, and led by a length and a quarter at the half which was reached in 52 1/2 seconds. From this point the race was never in doubt, Manzanita winning by several lengths in 1:46.

Third Race.—Blonde Beauty Stake; \$10 entrance; half forfeit; \$50 added; \$20 to second horse. Seven furlongs.
D. E. Sheehan's ch g Fred Collier, aged, by Joe Hooker, dam Puss, 117 lbs., Clifford 1
J. E. Kittson's ch g Billy Johnson, aged, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, 117 lbs., Durfee 2
B. P. Hill's ch g Adam, 5, by Revelle, 117 lbs., Herity 3
Time, 1:40 1/2.

Pools: Collier \$50; field \$15. Value to winner \$70.

At the third attempt they got away together. Johnson cut out the work to the half-mile post, Adam close up. At the head of the stretch Collier assumed the lead and won two lengths from Johnson, Adam three lengths behind. Time 1:30 1/2.

NOTES.

The following items are extracted from the Los Angeles papers:

Mr. M. F. Tarble, of Los Angeles, offered prizes of an elegantly mounted whip and a pair of spurs to winning jockeys. Both were won by Jimmy Welch, the veteran, who is probably the oldest active jockey in the United States.

Secretary E. A. DeCamp officiated as starter, and did it to perfection.

Los Angeles has a jockey best known as Sandy School Jack.

A match race has been made between Fred Collier and Ed. McGinnis for \$1,000 a side.

Midsummer underwear in great variety from recent importation; camping shirts to suit the season; English, Scotch, French and Domestic hose, in cotton, merino, wool and silk; driving gloves for the track and road; every description of gentlemen's furnishing goods at most reasonable prices. Orders from the country should be addressed "Bearnish, Nucleus Block, Market and Third Sts., San Francisco."

Derby Day at Chicago.—Scenes and Incidents of the Great Race.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

As in all other grand racing events the fourth American Derby furnishes food for much speculation as to what favoring circumstances aided the winner or retarded this and that competitor which finished behind him. The great bulk of dissent as to the verdict comes in all cases from those who backed the second horse. When in 1855, Joe Cotton won by a head finish the Kentucky Derby thousands of persons charged that had Bersen been properly piloted he most certainly would have won. So yesterday there were many that can see in Miss Ford a superior animal to the chestnut colt which finished first. There can be no doubt that Lucky Baldwin wished to win with Goliah, but such wish in no way prevented West's being closer up with Miss Ford, and there could certainly have been no objection to the filly's finishing second even had Goliah won. When the horses were one mile advanced upon their journey Fenelon showed clear, Terrs Cotta second, the rest well bunched and close behind, with the exception of Safe Ban and White Nose, which were quite out of the race.

If Miss Ford sulked she lost but little ground, for as into the stretch they came no horse was within striking distance. Then it was that West, noting Goliah in distress, cut out and after the leaders. At the eighth post Miss Ford was in the front rank—Fenelon and Terrs Cotta going to the whip at this point—and yet the winner coming first upon the outside outran her home. Therefore, while the filly may be the better race-horse, no one can be certain on this point, as the winner in his two-year-old form demonstrated speed of the highest order. It is more than probable that such gift enabled Hamilton to send his mount first past the post by a determined effort. The race was the best since the inauguration of the American Derby.

The time, 2:36 1/2, is the same as that made last year by Ben Ali at Louisville, but a better performance is shown by reason of the start for the Kentucky Derby being made from the chute. The public, which cared not for time test or, indeed, merit of horseflesh, was better suited than by any Derby save the first, when Modesty, Kosciuszko and Bob Cook finished "heads on," as Volante and Silver Cloud only "led the procession." This year's Derby is the most valuable of any ever contested in America, the owner of C. H. Todd pocketing the sum of \$13,940.

The public made Goliah the favorite, and its money naturally was placed upon a horse upon whose back was seen the great Isaac Murphy, the jockey who has landed all of the former winners. The bookmakers therefore cut the Grinstead colt's price to 2 to 1, and held Miss Ford at 4. The race being such a decidedly open one caused the backing of every horse. The heavy bettors held aloof, but here and there one of the talent ventured a few hundreds. Terra Cotta was the choice of the inner ring, and even the almost infallible Simons of Louisville staked his reputation and his gold upon the success of the Harry O'Fallon colt. The Board of Trade contingent kept Charley Stiles busy. It looked pretty easy for them to "buy the field against Baldwin" at even money, and as there was undoubtedly an order in the box from "Lucky B." himself, speculation was brisk. The henchmen of Corrigan sifted in their coin upon his King Alphonso colt; Amos McCampbell's friends insisted on Jim Gore; the Hebrews stuck to the Kentucky Derby winner, and each bookmaker could but exult in anticipation of that profoundest blessing to the fraternity, "a round book." But alas! the agents of the Haggins dropped into the ring. Putting on small money here and there at the odds of 20 to 1 the price was sustained, and last night it was said that Mr. Haggins had won \$20,000.

The winner, C. H. Todd (Joe Hooker—Rosa B.), is a big, lusty chestnut colt about 15 1/2, with a blaze face, three white legs, and not a particularly racing outline. His work at Washington Park was deemed far from satisfactory, at least by those who pride themselves upon ability as to judging horses' merits. The result of the Derby demonstrates a "coup" upon the part of a very astute turfman.

The starters for the Derby were: White Rose, Libretto, Fenelon, Clarion, Carey, Goliah, Miss Ford, Jim Gore, C. H. Todd, Montrose, Terra Cotta, Wary, Safe Ban and Hindoo Rose. Pools sold: Baldwin's pair, \$225; Terra Cotta, \$88; Carey, \$70; the field, \$220. Bookbetting: Goliah, 5 to 2; Miss Ford, 4 to 1; Terra Cotta, 5 to 1; Carey, 5 to 1; Jim Gore, 7 to 1; Fenelon, 3 to 1; Wary, 10 to 1; Hindoo Rose, 10 to 1; Libretto, 12 to 1; Clarion, 15 to 1; C. H. Todd, 20 to 1; Montrose, 25 to 1; White Nose, 50 to 1; Safe Ban, 50 to 1.

The horses went to the post at 4:40 and were there twenty-five minutes before the flag fell. Jim Gore made one break in the first ten minutes, but stood still the rest of the time, refusing to move an inch. After he had delayed the start fifteen minutes Miss Ford began displaying her temper, and while she pranced shook her head spitefully, and occasionally plunged about the track in front of the field; Gore stood behind it an example of equine stubbornness. Finally they got off. Safe Ban was nearly left at the post, and White Nose and Hindoo Rose got away in the rear of the others, who were well bunched. Terra Cotta was the first to show in front, closely attended by Carey and Fenelon. In a furlong's run Fenelon took up the running, lapped by Terra Cotta, while Blylock dropped Carey back and took sides with Jim Gore. At the heels of the second pair Montrose, C. H. Todd, Goliah and Libretto took positions, Wary, Clarion, and Miss Ford being in close attendance. Fenelon set the pace into and through the homestretch the first time without any noteworthy change occurring. Passing the stand Terra Cotta and Fenelon were head and head showing the way, with Carey and Gore as closely paired in third and fourth positions, and the others, excepting Hindoo Rose, White Nose, and Safe Ban, in a bunch. Going around the turn Fenelon drew away from Terra Cotta, but the latter moved up again on the back stretch and they ran lapped to the half, nearing which Todd worked through between Gore and Carey. Meanwhile Montrose, Goliah, Wary, Libretto, and Clarion ran in close order, and Miss Ford sulked and fell back to the rear of the bunch. Rounding the last turn Todd moved into third place and Murphy called on Goliah. The big son of Grinstead was able to hold his position but not improve it, and did nothing beyond holding Montrose tight against the rail and giving him no opportunity to get out. Taking in the situation West began his move. As he advanced to the front Withers called on Libretto, and Kiley sent Wary along. At the head of the home stretch Fenelon still led, with Terra Cotta second, Todd third, and eight others in a cluster behind them. Straightening into the home stretch Montrose got an opening and joined in the final struggle. Fenelon, Terra Cotta, Todd, Carey, Gore, Miss Ford, Montrose, Libretto and Wary raced almost in a solid column to the furlong pole. Then Miss Ford and Todd began to draw out of the pack. A hundred yards from the wire they had the race to themselves, and Hamilton and West were riding as if for

their lives. A desperate finish resulted in a victory for the colt, with the filly only a throat-latch behind. Wary finished third, an open length behind Miss Ford, and nobody could say which was the fourth. Fenelon, Terrs Cotta, Montrose, Libretto, Carey and Gore were "bang up." Arnold and Murphy took their mounts in hand when they found perseverance useless, and yet they were well up at the finish. Hindoo Rose, Safe Ban, and White Nose were beaten off in the order of naming. The finish was generally pronounced one of the best ever seen, the fact that eleven out of a field of fourteen came home in fast time and such close order, causing almost endless comment. The time was 2:27 1/2, 52, 1:17, 1:44 1/2, 2:10 1/2 and 2:36 1/2.

People who know a good deal about horse-racing, and who had their money upon some one of the eight favorites in the Derby, are still enquiring who C. H. Todd is and what unlucky wind it was that blew him to Chicago. Fifteen horses started. Eight of them, according to the best sporting authorities, had a good fighting show. The other seven were no good. But it was one of these seven that won—the worst one of the lot. A modest little chestnut colt that doesn't seem to have spunk enough to switch his tail at the mosquitoes hawking on his hide—that is C. H. Todd. He comes to Chicago from California; nobody knows much about him; there's 50 to 1 against him here, and 100 to 1 against him there—he has no show at all. It is hard to explain how it all happened, but somehow or other the chestnut was first at the finish, and carelessly cantered off with the \$14,000 prize. His owner won some \$20,000 additional on the side, but hardly anyone knew even who his owner was until the race was over. Mr. Haggins, of San Francisco, was setting up the champagne for the boys last night, but that was no consolation to the thousands of wise young men who walked home from the race-track.

It was not only the most successful day's racing ever given by the Washington Park Club, but by far the most successful ever held in the West. It is said there were 50,000 people on the grounds, but probably 30,000 would be a nearer estimate. Certainly there never before was such a crowd at the track. The usual accommodations were useless, and the management had to throw open the centre field for the overflow of vehicles and people—something that never had to be done before. The events, too, were deserving of the attendance. There were six magnificent races, all hotly contested, and some of the crack blood horses of the country in every event.

The money that changed hands during the day would probably foot up into the hundreds of thousands. The betting privileges for the day netted over \$10,000—that is, the space allowed the betting men under the grand stand rented for that amount. Forty little clusters of men stood around forty blackboards offering odds against every horse. This was "hockbetting." From a dozen or more little pulpits loud-voiced men sold tickets on every horse at \$5 each. This was "French mutuels." From other pulpits were sold horses at auction—this was "auction pools." From still another pulpit were offered odds against two or more named horses—this was "combinations." At every betting box there was a roaring trade. Men fought, and jostled, and elbowed, and scrambled, and swore in their haste to get their money up on some horse or other. As soon as each race was finished there was a scramble to get winning tickets cashed, and then another scramble to reinvest the money.

But all the people did not come to bet money. Probably 10,000 men made bets, and probably 9,500 of these were afterwards sorry that they did not have more sense. But the 20,000 people who did not bet—they were the people who had fun. It was a delightful day to begin with. Bright sunshine and balmy breezes—breezes from across the lake—a temperature of 75° in the shade; clear blue sky, flecked here and there with gold and amber cloudlets; green fields, blue lakes, and an exhilarating atmosphere—what more could one ask? With one's girl on one's arm, and a mutuel on C. H. Todd in one's pocket, never brighter day came to mortal man. And there was a very large sprinkling of girls on the grand stand—girls just as good-looking as their more aristocratic sisters over at the clubhouse, and maybe better looking if it came to that. It was a day for pretty women and a day for new gowns, and there were plenty of both. There were five women to one man at the clubhouse, and the women sat around in state and looked bored and hid little yawns behind big fans. There were five men to one woman on the grand stand, and the women laughed and chatted and flirted and held little levees and received compliments and made little bets and had a jovial time. Some of the clubhouse ladies did a little betting too, but it was serious betting. Several young men were kept flying back and forth buying Paris mutuels. Women never buy anything but Paris mutuels. Betting more complicated than that leaves them in a fog. The girls on the grand stand had gloves, and candy, and lemonade, and never lost a bet. Sometimes, of course, they did not win, but then they never lost. That is where the fun came in.

It is not known how many hundred barrels of beer were consumed, but there were a good many. Men stood packed six deep around the big bar after every race, waiting their turn for a speck of froth, only five cents a speck, but there was no drunkenness whatever, at least, none to be seen. One man was taken away by the police in an ambulance, but it was only a case of sunstroke. The story that this was the one man who won on Eva K., and that the winning paralyzed him, was not true; it was a legitimate sickness.

Name Changed.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—We wish to change our bay stallion's name, John Goldsmith, to Del Wood, as we see that there is a horse called John Goldsmith.

DEL WOOD, bay horse, foaled June 20th, 1883, by Del Sar, 1094, son of The Moor, \$70, dam Imogene by Norwood 522; second dam by American Star, 14; third dam by Harry Clay, 8. This colt broke his leg below the stifle the day he was foaled.

DANVILLE, July 4th.

S. GAMBLE AND WM. MEESE.

A racing club was organized at Greenville, last week, with the title of Pinnaux Horse Association. The officers are: D. L. Hann, President; C. H. Lawrence, first vice-President; D. McIntyre, second vice-President; J. S. Bransford, Secretary, and Geo. Standart, Treasurer. H. E. McClellan, E. P. Smith, J. Lovell and Dr. J. S. Carter, Directors.

Mr. C. W. Aby, manager of the horse department of Mr. Baldwin's Santa Anita Ranch, says they have there this season "nineteen of the greatest yearlings in the world."

The Manhattan Jockey Club proposes to bar horses that run at such meetings as Brighton Beach and Clifton.

It is rumored that Mr. Cassatt is to buy Hsnover and him to England with The Bard.

THE KENNEL.

Death.

Mr. Thomas Potter lost by puerperal peritonitis, pointer-bitch Bridget, of the "Taft Stock."

Whelps.

Mr. Thomas Potter's pointer Bridget whelped, June 25th eleven, four dogs, to Mr. David Thom's Sport. Five living, two dogs.

Names Claimed.

By J. B. Martin, San Francisco, Cal.

BUFFALO BILL, for fox-terrier pup by Fingal (Tennyson-Merry) out of Nansham (Rustic Royston-Silverdale), whelped June 5, 1887.

Mr. M. Price of entery fairs, received a few days ago from Captain McAllister, a fox-terrier dog, said to be of thorough breeding. The dog is a little coarse in head, and was not docked short enough, but in body, legs and feet is good and as a whole compares favorably with specimens already owned here.

The terrier interest is growing to surprising magnitude when it is considered that dogs of that sort of indisputable terrier breeding have been cultivated on the coast for but a few years. Mr. L. J. Ross, Jr., at San Buenaventura has a good stud of them, purchased from Mr. August Belmont's kennel of very fashionable breeding and high quality.

Mr. J. B. Martin, of this city, who divides his liking between shooting-dogs and fox-terriers, has a number of good ones. Mr. Jas. E. Watson also owns several of avouched breeding. The list of owners might be prolonged indefinitely, but it may suffice to say that good classes of fox-terriers can be gathered for a dog show in San Francisco.

Local kennel interests are in a thriving way generally. Numbers of good dogs have recently been brought to the state and more are on the way. The pointer men seem to be most active among sporting dog fanciers. Three or four rarely bred old fashioned young pointers from Mt. Vernon, Virginia, have come to local owners, which we expect soon to see. A brace of black pointers is soon due from Liverpool, to Mr. Jas. E. Watson, who has also some clumbers and some fox-hounds coming from England.

Considerable effort is being made by members of the California Kennel Bench Show and Field Trial Club to secure the assent of the Pacific Kennel Club to a coalition of the organizations in conducting the April dog show announced by the latter club. It really does seem that one kennel club and one show in each year are enough for San Francisco, but there seem to be insuperable obstacles in the way of such a conjoined show as that proposed. The Pacific Kennel Club is a member of the American Kennel Club, and is bound by all the limitations imposed by that excellent organization. It must conduct its shows in the spirit and under the rules prescribed by the central body. If the C. K. B. S. & F. T. C., should be permitted to take part in giving the show, no penalties could be enforced against it or its members if any should be incurred, nor could it be made amenable to discipline in any event. If questions requiring arbitration should arise, the C. K. B. S. & F. T. C., could not be entitled to representation, nor could it have any standing in the council of the American Kennel Club.

If infractions of doggy rules by members of the C. K. B. S. & F. T. C., should call down the anathemas of Secretary Vredenhugh, their force would necessarily be spent upon the unoffending heads of Col. Taylor and Mr. Watson, and the Pacific Kennel Club would bear the onus. We do not believe that the members of the C. K. B. S. & F. T. C., would intentionally involve the show in complications and we regard the members of the organization as being thoroughly in earnest in their efforts to promote doggy interests, but we do not see how any commingling of authority in giving a show could be permissible. There is but one way open to members of the C. K. B. S. & F. T. C., if they wish to share in the responsibilities and the pleasures sure to be incident to the Pacific Kennel Club show, and that is to make application for membership in the latter institution, and if accepted, take their places in the ranks of the workers. Many of them we know would hesitate before doing so, because of personal dislikes or apprehension of harm because of former strained relations, but to such we think it proper to say that the Pacific Kennel Club stands on broad and deep foundations. It is not a clique, nor can cliques be successful in it. Its members are carefully selected, are wholly independent and not afraid to be out spoken. It is not a "one-man-club" nor does it represent the views of any dozen or twenty men, but it is in the highest and best sense a democratic body. Its officers are expected to do their duty without favor, and the remarkable success of the club is the best proof of their efficiency.

Knowing the members of the Pacific Kennel Club thoroughly, we feel assured that no one who desires to join it and who is not conscious of unfitness, need delay in filing an application with the Secretary. All applications are considered by a carefully selected Committee on admission and nothing but patent undesirability can induce an unfavorable report upon an applicant.

There are in the California Kennel Bench Show and Field Trial Club many gentlemen who would lend dignity and influence to any organization, and we know the efforts they are making to keep the club alive and to make it all it should be; but their efforts do not seem to be rewarded in measure full enough to justify continuance. It must be unsatisfactory to them to find their well-meant and good schemes for the benefit of the club emasculated by the inconsiderate opposition of those who permit rancor to guide them. That the club is barely viable we believe is admitted by many of its members. Is it worth while to expend further time and money in its behalf when both can be economically utilized through the Pacific Kennel Club?

That anybody or any club can organize some sort of dog show is probably true, but that anything like a fair representation of the best dogs of the coast can be drawn together except at a show given by the Pacific Kennel Club may be doubted. The experience of last July, flattering though some may consider it, is, in our opinion, a matter for regret. The show was without competent and energetic management, and as a consequence its entry list was notable more because of its failure to include many good dogs than for any other reason. In April next all conditions will be quite different. A regularly organized, properly constituted Kennel Club with the best affiliations and a first-rate membership will appeal to

sympathetic fanciers of good dogs of all sorts to send them to its show, guaranteeing suitable care, competent judging, invariable justice, intelligent oversight, proper classification, and all the other inducements which influence owners. That its reward will be the first really good dog show given in California there seems no reason to doubt.

Mr. R. B. Morgan, who lives at Akron, Ohio, and owns many excellent dogs, among which are Mandan, Bishop Mandan, Roes and Pearl, writes us this week a chatty letter from which extracts are made which may serve the interest of some of our readers.

Mr. Morgan is a handler of great experience and good methods and has attended pretty much all American field trials, facts which make his opinions about setters worth a great deal. He sends photographs of Bishop, Rose and Pearl. Bishop appears to be a young dog of good size, good form and great substance. He is not unlike famous old Mandan, which is high praise. Mr. Morgan writes:

"I have been having some photos struck of my dogs, and thinking you would like, may be, to have copies for your collection, I send them. Rose and Pearl Mandan are my Derby entries, and good ones, too, they are. I think they will be in the money at the finish. I have never handled better than they are at their age. They are for sale, to be delivered at conclusion of the Derby. So well do I think of them I will run them at my own expense, I, to have winnings, which is a very fair proposition, I think, and it will enable some of us to get a first-class fielder at a fair figure. I shall run Mandan against Lillian very soon, and I will want to make 'provision' for the race, as I do it all on my own means. I think Mandan can win the race, and I will try and demonstrate to the public that Mandan is a belder. On four or five different days, after the trials last Fall, I hunted Dan in North Carolina, all day with some of the best posted gentlemen I have met, and they think him a wonder on game. I made the match on the working of Lillian at High Point last year, and if that is a sample of her work Dan can do her, I think. Rose and Pearl have just recovered from a case of very bad distemper, and it has left them with no bad results. So, should any of your western sportsmen wish an entry for the eastern trials and have it run, I think this a good chance. Bishop Mandan is a young dog just one year old, and the coming show dog of the country, too. He has grand legs, feet, body, neck, head, etc. When the picture was taken he was brought straight from the kennel to the gallery. He has never had a comb or brush put on his coat. He is all hunt and point. I would sell him provided the purchaser will allow me to break him. I will sell for \$100 here. Should any of your western fanciers want a winner at the coming bench show of the Pacific Kennel Club, Bishop will be near the top."

Several valuable additions have recently been made to the American pointer stud. Capt. C. E. McMurdo has just returned from England where he was commissioned to hunt what suited him in the way of pointers. He secured King Kent, by Priam—Kent's Baby, and Pontiac, formerly Clan-na-Gael, by Milton Bang II—Price's Climax, for Mr. Edward Dexter, of Boston. Shandygaff, by Mike—Romp, he bought for Mr. J. T. Perkins who owns Manspring.

Shandygaff ran up for the English Derby this year, and is said to be a good field dog and moderately good as a hunter. Pontiac is reported a strong, well-proportioned, able dog, hard to find fault with, and likely to correct the weediness which characterizes so many pointers on this side of the water. King Kent is of royal breeding, and is pronounced by competent judges to be all over a workman. The blood of these recent additions is not very dissimilar to that which has been at command of breeders hitherto, but it has certain peculiarities which are likely to become manifest in the improved field quality of youngsters owning these dogs as sires.

The Charlottesville Kennel, of which Captain McMurdo has charge, will have a strong stud, both in setters and pointers. The actual owner of the kennel, Mr. Edward Dexter, of Boston, is quite the type of the sportsman, and happens to be in a position to gratify every desire. He shoots a great deal, works his own dogs and works them well. He is removed from temptation to misjudge his dogs, and, in fact, subjects them to criticism more severe than that offered by anyone else. Such an owner, in combination with a trainer of such soundness and experience as are possessed by Captain McMurdo, cannot but advance the kennel to a leading position, at least in a field-trial way, and it may safely be said that field trial superiority is the standard by which the breeding done at the kennel will be measured.

One of the most level-headed and thoroughly good dogs of '86 was bred by Mr. Dexter, in Gloster, winner of the E. F. T. C. Members' Stake, afterward sold to Mr. Jas. L. Breeze. Gloster was a good looker as well, but failed on the Westminster bench to secure a place, possibly because he is not of the type to which most American judges seem to incline, i. e., of the heavyish sort, with loaded shoulders, coarse quarters, and coats of such length and weight as to be extravagant.

The mean, in coat, which shall afford warmth and protection to the setter and yet not be a source of annoyance and a hindrance to efficiency in the field, does not seem to be reached in dogs of the breed as now shown. For benching alone there is, perhaps, no reason why feather and flag should not be monstrous, as they often are, but in most countries the setter, unless frequently clipped, becomes unsightly because of the humps and dirt which gather in the coat. Nor is the unsightliness the only argument against the coat. The dogs, unless groomed carefully, must spend hours which should be given to resting in freeing themselves from prickly things which not only annoy but which, if neglected, will give rise to ulcers and abrasions. Every one who shoots over dogs must recall the restlessness and feverishness of the setter which is put on chain after a day's work in hurs, wild oats or like cover, without being carefully freed from the dirt which has worked into the coat during the day.

Whether it is possible by selection to produce a compromise coat somewhat thicker than that of the pointer and a little longer, while yet very much closer and shorter than the common setter coat, remains to be seen. The wiry character of the pointer coat adds much to its effectiveness as a protection from bruises and scratches, just as the coat of the deer protects that animal from injuries to which the horse or the domestic ox would be subject if similarly exposed. It has often been a matter of surprise to note the freedom from scratches, bruises or abrasions in deer which have been killed after running hard pressed, through sharp chemical and chapparal, which cut the following horse and rider in scores of places, and made the game hardly "worth the candle." It is probable that the coats of the setters of twenty years ago, except in the Laveracks, were not so fine as now after years of in-breeding which has about done away with all the qualities which should appear in the dog used for rough work such as covert shooting. The clipper,

as improved within a few years is a god-send to setter owners. It is possible, without danger of nicking the skin, to free the dogs from all long hair, a precaution which should always be taken before turning them into dirty cover, such as most of that in which work is done on the Pacific coast.

A recent suggestion is, that setters shall be bred into greater hardness by addition of a pointer cross. This idea is one well calculated to startle setter adherents but they may profit by not rejecting it without trial. The cross might develop a coat, such as that which has been discussed. The ultimate dog to come from persistent admixture of pointer and setter blood, cannot well be imagined. It would probably strain out entirely as others mongrels do, but there seems no reason why the addition of fresh blood from some source should not benefit English setters.

Readers will remember that some months ago, the advisability of out-breeding English setters was discussed in these columns. At that time Doctor Rows through the *American Field*, excepted strongly to our statement that English setter commonly bred, lacked many qualities essential to first rate field dogs, but, with much deference to the brilliant editor, we must admit we were not convinced and we suspect in the light of recent events his own views have undergone modification. That there is a fast growing belief that setters breeders must secure out-crosses will not be disputed by those who read closely the articles contributed to various papers by practical breeders. It is true that no clearly defined doctrine in relation to the matter has yet been enunciated, but experiments are being made daily and a sound theory may soon be developed; the sooner, the better.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The monthly meeting of the club, was held in its rooms at No. 7, Montgomery Avenue, on Wednesday evening last. Fourteen members present. The President was unavoidably absent and Mr. Briggs acted as Chairman. The Treasurer reported \$227.40 in the treasury, after paying for the club furniture, printing and all other bills. The Secretary, Mr. Watson, read letters received from well-known eastern experts in answer to inquiries as to whether they could judge the show to be given by the club in April next, and upon what terms. Mr. John H. Naylor, of Chicago, could not tell definitely whether his engagements would permit him to be present at the show.

Mr. Jas. Watson, of Philadelphia, would undertake to judge all classes for a moderate sum. Mr. Chas. H. Mason, of New York, could not absent himself from Eastern show work in April.

Major J. M. Taylor of Cleveland, O., would gladly judge the show, and leave the matter of compensation with the club. Dr. H. Clay Glover, of New York, would like to visit California, and would judge the show without compensation.

Hon. John S. Wise, in characteristic frank style, expressed full willingness to judge for the club if it was satisfied with his ability to do so, without compensation. He should enjoy visiting the coast, and would be glad to do so during the spring months. The letters were placed on file with thanks to the writers.

The club discussed various ways of fitting up and decorating its rooms, and finally decided that members be invited to present pictures, engravings, and trophies of hunting trips, together with books and anything else of interest. Such articles as were not given outright to the club would be well cared for and returned to owners when desired. It was thought that the rooms might easily be made very attractive if a little interest was shown. Upon motion of Mr. Fritch it was ordered that the next monthly meeting be made a sort of house warming or reception for members and others. The Executive Committee was instructed to prepare some fitting entertainment, and the Secretary requested to issue special invitations for the affair.

Dr. Dawson intimated a desire to read an article upon "Instinct and Reason" in dogs, and was invited to present his views at the next meeting, at which time other essays will be read.

Qualified Business Men.

Heald's Business College, of this city, sends the names of the young gentlemen who have passed through the curriculum of the institution during the year ending June 30th. The faculty recommends the graduates as competent and worthy of confidence:

B. F. Varney, Jr., San Quentin; George H. Jansen, Alameda; Frank R. E. Weber, Oakland; Geo. W. Hendry, City; C. E. Margrave, City; Wm. H. Eagle, City; T. H. Santa Cruz, La Paz, Mexico; A. C. Schley, E. Oakland; V. E. Oleson, City; Adolph Geering, Honolulu; J. Loiseau, City; H. C. Ingram, Irving, Cal.; Wm. Woolsey, Ione, Cal.; W. H. Hazel, Lower Lake; Jennie Stone, Gilroy, Cal.; E. H. Moore, Oregon; Wm. W. Morgans, Black Diamonds, W. T.; T. B. Paddock, Tombstone, A. T.; R. H. Hussey, Reno, Nev.; T. E. McDonald, Virginia City, Nev.; W. Barnes, City; Edward T. Sterling, City; Chas. B. Fish, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Wm. T. Heald, Cloverdale, Cal.; John A. Nealing, City; Jack H. Skinner, City; Frank Isadore, Livermore, Cal.; Fred. Kruse, Mark West, Cal.; Norman Phillips, City; Morris F. Cladin, Alturas, Cal.; Wm. F. Cordes, City; Thos. Ryan, City; James B. Barker, Santa Paula, Cal.; H. Butcher, Santa Paula, Cal.; M. J. Crow, Berkeley, Cal.; Thos. F. Pollard, City; George Marshall, City; Geo. C. Zeyu, Anaheim, Cal.; John Williams, Comptonville, Cal.; T. H. Gilbert, Berkeley, Cal.; A. J. Lang, Manchester, Eng.; A. C. Lassen, City; Henry L. Peterman, Mount Eden, Cal.; Edward A. Blinn, Martinez, Cal.; C. H. Norman, Alameda, Cal.; J. W. Kruse, Oregon; F. F. Dustin, Alameda, Cal.; E. J. Gorman, Los Angeles, Cal.; P. J. Binet, Clipper Mills, Cal.; T. J. McDevitt, City; T. W. Hobron, H. I.; Frank O'Brien, Alviso, Cal.; J. D. Danner, Kern County, Cal.; Maria Cassassa, City; H. L. Gilkey, W. T.; S. L. Norton, Winters, Cal.; John Hogshhead, Mendocino Co., Cal.; Thomas Hodge, Cayucos, Cal.; Alice Luce, Haywards, Cal.; G. B. Carter, Sonoma, Cal.; Harry Anderson, City; E. A. Warkina, San Leandro, Cal.; A. P. Kundert, Gilroy, Cal.; W. H. Browning, Woodland, Cal.; W. T. Merchant, Oregon; John Legate, Nevada; H. E. Carter, Sugar Pine, Cal.; W. F. Dickson, Eureka, Cal.; R. L. Hall, Maxwell, Cal.; William D. Ladd, San Leandro, Cal.; S. H. Cheda, San Rafael, Cal.; A. A. Arrambide, City; B. Black, City; Maurice Abraham, Oregon; Delmar Dolbeer, Oakland, Cal.; Albert L. Schaefele, Monterey, Cal.; B. H. Mitchell, Colusa, Cal.; Rose Wheeler, Bath, Cal.; Annie Gullison, City; Carl Cohn, Downsville, Cal.; J. H. McEvoy, City; W. Bunnell, Oakland, Cal.; L. Van Dusen, Ukiah, Cal.; William H. Sale, Elk Creek, Cal.; R. E. Robinson, Alameda, Cal.; John Gibb, San Buenaventura, Cal.; Geo. Morris, Chinese Camp, Cal.; Henry F. Buhremeister, Suisun, Cal.; P. F. Schmacher, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. J. Porter, City; L. Blanche Powell, Oakland, Cal.; J. F. Brommer, City; James Hunter, City.

ROD.

Angling about San Francisco is about done. The dozen or more brooks which afford good catches for four or five weeks in April and May, have run low and been fished out. But there is a compensation in the fact that the really good trout fishing is just reaching its best condition. The mountain lakes and rivers, to which all must go for fish of decent size, are now in the best condition and the trout take the fly.

At Webber Lake Professor Allen, Mr. T. Ellard Beans and Captain O. H. Maddox, all of San Jose, Messrs. John M. Adams, Ramon E. Wilson, Judge Hunt, Joseph Shain and others from San Francisco, are having fair sport. The best takes to date have been had by Messrs. Adams and Wilson. To the pair, on one day, sixty-two trout raising the half pound accrued and on another day fifty-three. The fish are lean and long as yet, but are fattening fast. Before Mr. Wilson's arrival at Webber, the old-time coarse tackle was being used, and the luck ran poor. With the advent of that enthusiast fine tackle was the order, with good results.

Two weeks ago Messrs. Will Golcher, J. M. Bassford Jr., Henry Bassford, Frank Bassford, Beecher Bassford, Wyman and another visited Cisco. They found the river high and the fish shy, but by careful fishing, none of it with bait, killed about two hundred fish, weighing in bulk over two hundred pounds. The fish had done spawning, but were not in first-rate condition.

Prosser Creek, near Truckee, affords good fishing now. The American River, on both North and South Forks, is reported in good condition and full of trout. The Little Sacramento has been so whipped by the train loads of excursionists which have visited Sisson's that only the highest skill and finest tackle will insure a good basket, unless the angler goes to a remote part of the stream. The Klamath is said to be low enough to make a trip to its wonderful trout pools remunerative in the way of sport.

Messrs. F. S. Moody, Secretary of the Olympic Club and Mr. Ed. Bosqui, tell of rare big trout taken on a recent trip to Johnsville, Sierra County, in some lakes. In one thing all of the successful fishermen agree, and that is that Refina leaders and small flies are to be credited with what sport has been had. The day is not far distant when all who care to kill trout in California will use something beside the "whale tackle" to which many now fondly cling.

Some Faults in Casting.

How many of the multitudes who "go salmon fishing" have received any instruction in the art of *e. g.* the overhand cast? How many go flogging on, getting out line somehow, and being content with that, so long as they get a fish here and there? True, the first time or two they essayed to cast the line did come back in disdainful coils at their feet; but then, by dint of perseverance, the angler, "somehow or other, got into the way of it, you know, because, you see, I wasn't exactly such a duffer after all; I have had a pretty good experience of trout fishing with the fly beforehand." When a cast, extra long for this angler, is attempted, snap goes the top or away cracks the fly, like a released Ariel off on some little fun of its own. If the angler had turned his head and watched his back-cast, he would have seen at once that, in spite of the good space behind him, clear of bushes, trees, or other obstructions, his line had swept the lowly grass instead of poising aloft in the "circumambient air," and hence these tears.

It is just those long casts that press home upon all but the unobservant the fact that there must be a right way and a wrong way in the method adopted. Nor is it so difficult for a practised trout fisherman to get out a certain length of line somehow, say, by a mongrel cast between the overhand and the underhand; but it is when this certain length is required to be exceeded that the lack of instruction tells upon the performance. More than once, already, I have tried to impress on such of my readers as it may concern, that the build and action of a good salmon rod is altogether different from those of a perfect trout rod; but it is evident that this doctrine will be of little service unless the angler bears in mind also, when using his salmon rod, that the two styles of casting are equally dissimilar.

I think that we are now thoroughly prepared to review profitably the little incident which will point my moral.

The lesson took place where a duck generally takes its place when out of water—on the greensward, and with a pretty little lot of fourteen feet, recently made for me by Farlow after my own pattern. By my direction my "duffer" friend proceeded to make a plain overhand cast, and in doing so was not long in betraying his antecedents.

"A trout cast, sir," ejaculated I, at this his first effort.

"Kindly show me the practical difference," he replied, handing me the rod.

Toy, as I called it, I complied with his request by casting easily over thirty yards with it. The wind being slight, and at right angles to the direction of the cast made, did not influence the experiment. My trouty friend then reeled up to about twenty-five yards of line, and yet he was not happy in his effort.

"Just turn your head and look at your line," said I, as he was preparing for another right hand attempt. "There it goes, not away to your right rear up towards that cloud, but sweeping all round behind you and mowing the grass."

"Thanks, Fanit No. 1," was the expression he used, with a look on his face as if he expected other corrections to follow, "and I suppose you don't quite approve of the thrash down?"

"I was coming to that; you don't thrash down at all; you give a sort of side out with the rod and at the same time commit what, though proper to trout fishing, is a cardinal error in salmon casting, by trying to make the top joint do the work."

"Then you wish me, as it were, not only to work from the butt but also to thrash downward, if I understand rightly, in the same place as the destined direction of the cast?"

"Exactly so; and in no other way will you be able to get the full length of line out in front of you."

I then proceeded to correct his attitude, getting him to advance his left leg sufficiently forward to secure firmness of balance, and to warn him to avoid laboring and awaying backward and forwards, as he was doing, instead of preserving a soldierly, erect position. This is not a mere question of appearance, or, to use the phrase of the day, of mere correct form, but it is a question of a practice which, grown into habit, becomes to the angler a source of ease in action and economy in force.

"But," I resumed to my friend, "there is something radically wrong beyond this, which I don't quite detect yet. Continue casting, please."

Then, patiently pursuing the course of instruction, it became at length evident that the "Disruptionists" in the

proper harmony of the details of the cast were three in number. First, the action of the two hands from the butt was suggestive rather of whipping than of casting, the hands not maintaining throughout the cast their proper relative positions, so that in the back or upward movement the lower hand became unduly raised towards the front.

Secondly, my friend failed to grasp that, in order to achieve my method of casting, he must of necessity always turn his head a little to watch the line behind, to see that it was sent in the right direction, and to be able to seize the exact instant at which to make the return.

And, thirdly and finally, in the aforesaid back-cast, he did not check the rod top soon enough.

Now, I dwell with confidence on this lesson, not only because it is recent, and, therefore, vividly impressed on my mind, but also because I regard the case as a typical one. The faults enumerated were just those of the average trout fisher, who, relying on his experience, tries his hand for a change at bigger game. And, though I have my friend's permission to call him a "duffer," I must do him the justice to say that this term should be limited to the occasion recorded; for he lacked neither enthusiasm nor intelligence, and was dextrous enough in the end to please both himself and me with the fruits of the short lesson he received.

How true it is that the most speedy and thorough way of teaching oneself is to instruct others. Of course, by this I mean nothing else than to express the hope that having instructed my now no longer duffer friend will have qualified me to impart all the more plainly to some of my readers a hint or two as to the faults to avoid in making the cast most commonly used amongst us. —Geo. M. Kelson.

[Additional Rod on Page 26.]

ATHLETICS.

Pacific Coast Harriers.

A new organization, under the title which heads this report, was effected at the Olympic Club on Tuesday evening last. Those present were Messrs. Eagan, Kenealy, Thompson, Flynn, Geo. Hill, Lawlor, W. A. Scott, Horace Coffin, McArthur, Cooley, Code, Gilhuly, Schefferstein, Jordan, Rouae, McConnell, Sexsmith, Landmann and Plowden. Mr. W. A. Scott was elected President, and Mr. Horace Coffin Secretary. Mr. Scott said the object of the meeting was to promote out-door sports by organizing a club which should have for its central idea the arranging of such competitions as would attract all classes of athletes, and would induce careful preparation by intending competitors. He was satisfied there was abundant material of high quality in the athletic clubs of the city to sustain "cross-country" runs and similar recreations if it could be gathered into such a club as it was proposed to form, and he felt assured, by the large attendance at the initial meeting and the character of those present, that the scheme would meet general acceptance. Many names were suggested, but the title "Pacific Coast Harriers" was finally selected. Mr. J. W. Flynn was elected Treasurer. Messrs. McArthur, McConnell, and C. B. Hill were appointed an Executive Committee to arrange for grounds and other details of the first open meeting.

All officers of the club were made *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee. Upon suggestion of President Scott it was ordered that the Pacific Coast Harriers hold their first out-door meeting on the first Saturday in August, at the Berkeley track, on the campus of the University of California, leaving the city by the 4 o'clock P. M. boat on that day. Entries to close on July 30th, with the Secretary. The events to be brought off at that time are a 220-yard run, a half-mile walk, and a mile run.

As handicappers, the Harriers selected Mr. J. W. Jordan to handicap the 220-yards run; Mr. J. J. Theobald, the half-mile walk, and Mr. Peter McIntyre the mile run.

It was ordered that if either of the handicappers could not serve, substitutes should be selected by those entering for the events. In each event two medals are to be given, to cost not more than ten dollars; the amount to be contributed by those entering. The entrance fee will be one dollar, and if more money accrues from entries than is needed to pay for the medals, the excess will be returned to contributors. Mr. George Davidson, widely known as an expert starter, was selected to start in all the events of the first meeting. Mr. R. P. Doolan was elected referee, and Messrs. John A. Hamersmith and H. H. Briggs judges. The interest shown by those present on Tuesday evening forecasts a bright future for the Harriers. The officers of the club are well known and active young gentlemen who will certainly make the venture a success.

Outing for July is full of interesting matter, in average quality superior perhaps to any which has hitherto appeared in that sterling magazine. The editorial remarks about the last Angler's Fly-Casting Tournament are particularly well worth reading.

BICYCLING.

This year Santa Cruz was selected as the gathering ground for the California Division of the League of American Wheelmen. About one hundred riders from the leading clubs in the State met there during Saturday and Sunday, and on Monday paraded the streets early in the morning. The San Francisco and Bay City Clubs sent the largest number of riders and made the most conspicuous figure in the procession. San Jose, Watsonville, Gilroy, San Mateo, Alameda and Oakland were represented. Early and late the streets of the pretty little town were kept busy by flying wheelmen who appeared to come like ahadows and so depart. The races were held on the Fourth at the Race Track. The place is not easy to reach, but the track was in splendid order for making fast time. There was a good attendance, the racing was splendid, and the spectators greatly enjoyed the sport.

The management of the events was unexceptionable, and everything passed off as smoothly as clock work. The first event was the One-Mile Novice race for which six started. It was won by G. H. Adams of the S. F. Bi. Club, R. A. Smythe of the Bay City Wheelmen second. The other starters were: F. Wood, unattached, Aphone Col, G. C. W., L. R. Larzelere, S. F. Bi. C. Time, 2:55 2-5. The second event was the One-Mile State Championship, for which three started: W. G. Davis, S. F. Bi. C.; C. A. Biederman, unattached, C. E. Adcock, B. C. W. This was a splendid race from start to finish, and was won by Davis in 2:52, which is now the record for the coast. Adcock was a good second. The two victories won by the San Francisco club, and one of them a best on record for the coast, naturally stirred the boys to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The Three-Mile handicap had five starters: A. S. Ireland, 50 yds. of the Alameda Scorchers, won, with C. B. Wheaton S. F. Bi. C., 100 yds second. Time 9:28 3-5. This was announced as another record-breaking race, which is doubtless a mistake, as records

cannot be given for handicaps. The other starters were A. M. Brown, Alameda Scorchers, R. W. Turner, B. C. W., F. Hood, unattached.

This 100-yards slow race followed, and was won by M. R. Gibson, of the S. F. Bi. C., from C. J. Schuster, B. C. W.

For the Half-Mile Scratch race but two competitors appeared, and was won by C. A. Biederman from F. W. Gibson. For the Five-Mile handicap there were four entries, but only W. G. Davis, of the S. F. Bi. C. appeared. He rode from scratch to beat the record, and did it handsomely, covering the distance in 15:49.

For the One-Mile handicap three started, C. A. Biederman taking the position of scratch, R. A. Smythe 50 yards, F. Hood 75 yards. Biederman soon had the race in hand and won in fine style; Smythe second. Time, 2:50 1-5, which beats the previous record for the State. The closing event of the meeting was the Ten-Mile State Championship, for which four started. H. C. Finkler, S. F. Bi. C., went off with the lead, closely followed by his club-mates, L. R. Larzelere, Geo. H. Adams third, and C. E. Adcock, B. C. W., bringing up the rear. Finkler set a rattling pace, doing the first mile in 3:06, the second in 5:19, third 9:34, fourth 12:50 1-5, fifth 15:05, sixth 19:25, seventh 22:40, Finkler still in the lead and being loudly cheered as he passed the stand for each mile. When seven and a half miles had been covered, Adams went to the front and held the lead for a quarter of mile, when Finkler put on a spurt and went again to the front. The eighth mile was covered in 25:53, when Adcock made a rush to the front and Finkler gave way, but pushed the leader hard for every inch of the ground. When eight and a half miles had been covered Larzelere fell, and this mishap, which was the second he had during the day, put him out of the race. Up to this point the fourmen were never twenty yards apart, and all going for all that was in them. The ninth mile was called at 29:58, with Finkler in the lead, Adcock close at his wheel. Finkler held the lead until the home stretch was reached, when the pair raced side by side for fifty yards, but Adcock had the best of it, and inch by inch drew away and finished with a lead of three yards, Adams being thirty yards behind. Time, 32:00 2-5, the Bay City Wheelmen making the air ring with cheers at this brilliant victory of their champion.

AQUATICS.

The fourth annual cruise of the Pacific Yacht Club to Monterey Bay, began on last Saturday morning. The start was not absolutely satisfactory. The sailing orders were rather late in making an appearance, and two of the yachts did not receive a copy. The rendezvous fixed for the start was off Meigs' wharf, the hour 1:30 A. M. The yachts that responded to the orders were Annie (flag ship), Lurline, Aggie, Casco, Nellie and Virginia. They all came to anchor within hailing distance of Meigs' wharf, on Friday night. Before midnight a heavy fog settled in the channel, and the starting hour was postponed until 4, and the signal to be by gun fire. Virginia did not wait for the fleet, but left about midnight. Nellie was the first to get off. Capt. Murphy claims that he did not get under way until 4 A. M. The gun fire was not prompt according to several chronometers in the fleet, but there is no question that Nellie secured a good lead of Lurline, Aggie, Casco and Annie; but Capt. Murphy disclaims all intention of stealing a march on the rest of the fleet, and states positively that he knew nothing of any prizes to be sailed for until he reached Santa Cruz when he was informed that prizes had been purchased by the people of Santa Cruz, and that two prizes were offered for class A and one for class B. Nellie being class A and the second boat to reach Santa Cruz, her owner made a formal demand for second prize. Up to the hour when this report was written the matter had not been announced as decided. The race down was absolutely barren of interest or excitement. When the gun was fired there was a piping breeze in the channel. Aggie got off with a good lead, but Lurline passed her before she cleared the Heads. Nellie, with her long start, had from two to three miles the best of it when the fleet got outside. She headed for the Farallones and was followed by Lurline, Aggie, Annie and Casco hugged the shore. The breeze was very light outside and the sea smooth. Nellie and Lurline made a long leg to south Farallone on the port tack. Both went about at nearly the same time. From the Farallones to Pigeon Point there was a steady six-knot breeze, and Nellie held her own against Lurline in fine style, but when clear of Pigeon Point, on Saturday afternoon, the breeze dropped to about three knots, and Lurline at once showed her light-weather qualities. She came up to and passed Nellie like a witch, going eight miles to Nellie's four. The pair had the rest of the fleet ten miles astern when Lurline passed Nellie. From sunset until midnight there was a flat calm, then came light airs and Lurline fanned along like a phantom ship and reached her anchor at 5:53 A. M. on Sunday. Nellie let go her ground tackle about five hours later. Aggie was third, an hour behind Nellie, Lolita came fourth, Virginia followed next, the latter pair coming to anchor about 2 P. M. Two hours later the flag ship appeared, but it was nearly 8 o'clock when Casco put in an appearance, and Ripple came to an anchor at the same time.

Lolita sailed from San Salito and left that point at 1:30 A. M., so that she made an excellent trip down. Ripple started from Tiburon, but did not clear the Heads until noon on Saturday, she also made good sailing. Ariel arrived late on Sunday afternoon, so that on Monday morning the following fleet dressed ship when the signal for colors was fired. Annie (flag-ship), Lurline, Nellie, Casco, Aggie, Lolita, White-wings, Virginia, Ripple, Ariel, Neptune. About noon Pearl arrived, making twelve in all, the largest fleet that has met in Monterey Bay since these cruises were started four years ago by Commodore Caduc. That most genial, efficient and enthusiastic officer was congratulated upon all hands over the success of the gathering. During the afternoon of the Fourth large parties visited the fleet where they were entertained in royal style by the gallant yachtmen. In the evening lanterns were hung from the rigging of several of the boats and a fine display of fireworks made which would have had a really brilliant effect but for the heavy fog which came up just as the first rockets were sent up.

Lurline started on Wednesday for San Diego. She had on board Messrs. J. D. Spreckels, William Center and a few other gentlemen.

The dates of the return trips of the fleet are uncertain. Ripple was to have left last night. Nellie will doubtless be away several weeks.

Thistle's sailing is remarkable. It is a rare thing for a yacht to come from the ways and start out with a succession of victories. That has been Thistle's good fortune. It is safe to assert that no yacht ever launched has had such a series of victories in such a space of time. Her light-weather qualities are beyond question, but she has not been as thoroughly tested when only plain canvas should be carried. Next time she will reef for her trip across the Atlantic.

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

The Oakland Board of Trade having invited the Canoe Club to hold a regatta on Lake Merritt, on July 4th, it was resolved to make a three days' affair of it and camp out on the lake. On Saturday morning, canoes Mystic, Gypsy, Agnes, Zos Mou and Kormac arrived on the scene and pitched their tents on Adams' Point on the north shore of the lake. They spent the day in sailing around and getting the hang of the various baffling points of wind peculiar to the lake. On Sunday morning the race appeared, consisting of Alista, Flirt, Bonita, Echo, Snolligoster and Water Lily. In the evening guests were invited to a "camp fire" and a pleasant two hours were passed inspecting the canoes and speculating on the results of the racing. Next day, by 12 o'clock on the 4th, final arrangements of the Regatta Committee were completed and the shores were rapidly covered with spectators and at 10 o'clock the first race was started. The first event for the canoes was a paddling race, open to all single paddling canoes. There were several small canvas boats on the lake which had announced their intention of entering, but they failed to come to time and the skin canoe Snolligoster, paddled by Mr. Harrison, had a walk-over. There were also entries for the first-class sailing canoes. This wind was light and very variable. To the first buoy all kept pretty even, rounding it close together, Bonita first; Zos won second.

In the best to the westerly buoy the canoes were scattered around, each taking the course which seemed most favorable for getting what little wind there was. Mystic and Bonita turned it together, closely followed by Alista, Echo and Flirt. In the home stretch Mystic drew away, and won by some thirty yards from Bonita. Alista and Flirt came right along side by side to the finish, the former getting third place by about a foot. Flirt fourth, Echo fifth, Gypsy sixth, the rest being a long way behind. This race was noted as by far the prettiest one of the day. In the second-class race Water Lily scored an easy victory, Agnes second. The canoeists returned well pleased with their entertainment, but assured that the sailing on Lake Merritt bears no comparison to that on the estuary. Commodore Blow leaves on Friday to take in the Western Canoe Association meet on Lake Erie, and possibly that of the American Canoe Association, if time permits.

TRAP.

California Wing Shooting Club.

The July meeting on Sunday last, at San Bruno, attracted ten participants, but no spectators. The counter attractions in the way of excursions were too strong to be resisted. The day was a perfect one, warm, sunny and with little wind. Messrs. Bogart and Shaff of the city, and Day of Los Angeles, were present as visitors and shot by invitation, Mr. Day making the best score of the meeting. Mr. John DaVaul Jr. and Uncle Robert Liddle tied for first place and decided the tie in the pool shoot which followed, the first four birds shot at by each to count. Mr. Liddle killed the four and won. Dr. "Slade" killed nine good birds and lost the last three, a very unusual thing for him to do. They were all cut by shot, but managed to get out of bounds.

Mr. Haas had extraordinarily bad luck in losing three hard-hit birds; one of his birds a loitering in-comer was missed cleanly. Mr. Fay shot his smashing old ten-horn Scott with which he has made many high scores, but for some reason he did not centre his birds and five were scored against him.

Mr. Osgood's seven were all quick flyers, and the gentleman is out of practice, his score is creditable. Mr. Bogart was a member of the club some years ago, but for seven or eight years has not used the traps. He preserves much of his old-time quickness, however, and knocked over some ugly outs.

Mr. Briggs was using a new gun, the Winchester repeater, and the only shells available were so long as to make it impossible to get in the second shot quickly enough to do execution. Mr. Fay gave the gun a trial and did very fine work with it.

The shooting averaged much lower than is usual in the California Club.

At 12 live pigeons, Hurlingham style. Handicap. For club trophies.			
Fay.....	30 yards—0	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—7	
Haas.....	28 yards—0	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—8	
DeVaul.....	30 yards—1	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9	
Slade.....	30 yards—1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—9	
Osgood.....	28 yards—1	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—7	
Briggs.....	28 yards—1	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—7	
Liddle.....	30 yards—1	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—10	
Bogart.....	26 yards—0	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—8	
Day.....	30 yards—1	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11	
Shaff.....	30 yards—1	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—9	

At 12 birds, same conditions. \$2.50 entrance. Divided by Messrs. Day and Haas.

Blue Rock Club.			
Fay.....	30—111110101111	Osgood.....	28—101111010111w
Haas.....	28—1111111110110	Liddle.....	30—111111110110
DeVaul.....	30—011111111011w	Day.....	30—111111111011w
Slade.....	30—1011111110w	Shaff.....	30—101100110111w

The regular day for the club meeting was last Saturday, but as most of the members were away from the city the meeting was postponed until the third Saturday in July. Three members, however, appeared and did some practice work on the "Rocks," with the usual unsatisfactory outcome in the way of scores.

The birds seem to be easy breakers when hit, and the fact that such wretchedly bad scores are made argues great difficulty in getting "on" to them. During the afternoon Mr. Maynard had great sport with a flock of pigeons which was sailing about the trees near the shooting ground. Mr. Maynard secured permission to kill some of them, and did some very fine shooting, selecting singles and downing many at very long ranges. He scored thirty-four kills in forty shots at the live birds, but at the "Blue Rocks" his score was not remarkably good as it should be if the artificial targets are no harder to hit than live birds. It is possible that the traps might be set to throw the birds less swiftly with advantage.

At 20 Blue Rocks; 15 yards rise.			
Maynard.....	10000 11010 00000 01011—7		
Gould.....	11000 01000 01001 01000—5		
Briggs.....	11010 00000 00110 00100—6		

At 8 Blue Rocks; 16 yards rise.			
Maynard.....	0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2	Briggs.....	0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3
Gould.....	0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1		

At 8 Blue Rocks; 15 yards rise.			
Maynard.....	1 0 0 0 1 0 1—4	Briggs.....	0 1 1 0 0 1 1—5

Mr. Ed. Fay, Grand Hotel, is trying to match Mr. Martinz Chick to shoot Mr. Crittenden Robinson for \$1,000 a side. Mr. Robinson end his stake are ready.

Parker Gun Club Shoot.

There was a large crowd attended the second monthly shoot of the Parker Gun Club at Alameda, on last Friday. This shoot was for the club medal, also 100 cartridges offered by the Selby Smalting Works to the shooter scoring the highest using their shells. Mr. W. D. Howe didn't show his ability as a marksman this time. Perhaps it is due to his ill-health or the new gun he shot with. However a good day's sport was enjoyed and the members returned home happy. D. J. Mather carries the club's honors. Following runs the score:

Howe.....	28 yards—1	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
Franks.....	30 yards—1	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—10
L. Etting.....	30 yards—1	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—6
Hayes.....	30 yards—1	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—7
Mather.....	30 yards—1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
Dodge.....	30 yards—1	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—7
Johnson.....	30 yards—0	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—6
Brown.....	30 yards—1	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Mathew.....	30 yards—1	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—8

ALAMEDA, July 1st.

C. G. BROWN.

A Team Match.

On Saturday last, Birds' Point was the scene of as jolly and lively a match as has been shot this season. Messrs. Charley Dall and Frank La Costa competed with Dick Brooks and John Barge, at fifteen birds each, for a dinner produced in the best style, for which Mr. Barge is famous. Neither Mr. La Costa nor Mr. Barge is accustomed to trap shooting, though both are fine quail shots. Mr. Brooks is an old hand at the trap and nearly always scores high. Mr. Dall has done a little match shooting in which he has been uniformly successful. The birds happened to be lively and the voices deserve great credit for their excellent performances. Mr. Barge was particularly quick and stopped most of his birds close to the traps. The Dall-La Costa team lost, but is yet unconvinced and willing to repeat the trial. The score:

F. La Costa.....	28—1	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—19
C. Dall.....	30—1	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—19
R. Brooks.....	30—1	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—21
J. Barge.....	28—1	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—21

Kerrigan vs. Walsh.

Messrs. John Kerrigan and P. J. Walsh shot a 25-bird race, at Birds' Point on Sunday last, for \$100 a side. Mr. Kerrigan had the worst of the luck, losing several birds dead out of bounds. Both shot well and the birds were good. Mr. Walsh won with something to spare. The score:

Walsh.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—21
Kerrigan.....	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—17

THE RIFLE

The Bullard Competition.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I send you total score of series 2, match 3, of the competition instituted by the Bullard Repeating Arms Company of this city. The prize was one of their fine interchangeable and detachable 32 and 33 cal. rifles with fancy checkered P. G. stock, Swiss butt plate, wind gauge and Veruier rights. The highest score was made by the National Shooting Club of your city, whose score of 1,099 and 75 points handicap, brings their grand total to 1,174. The Massachusetts Rifle Association, of Boston, score cards and targets did not agree. Their targets showed 150 shots, while the score cards only showed 148. The value of shots on targets was 1,189, while on score cards it was but 1,170. The error occurred no doubt by the scorer failing to score the shots when made, and this technically lost them the match. When it is known that the National Shooting Club of your city used military rifles, with trigger pull of six pounds, it will be seen at once that the shooting is extraordinarily fine, in fact it has never been equalled to the knowledge of the writer, and shows conclusively that California has some of the best military rifle shots as well as sporting shots that there are in the country. There were thirty-eight individuals who made 80 points or over in one of the ten-shots astringe. Messrs. Richardson and Jewell, of the Lawrence Massachusetts Rifle Club, making 89 points each. There were only four marksmen who made 250 or better in the thirty-shot string, which were: E. F. Richardson, Lawrence, Mass., 253; F. J. Rahhetti, Boston, Mass., 254; G. H. Wentworth, Dover, N. H., 252; O. M. Jewell, Lawrence, Mass., 251. It is safe to say that so much fine shooting was never done before since rifle shooting commenced. The next match, No. 4, an individual match of 50 shots each, for the Bullard Championship Gold Badge, takes place July 11th to 16th, for which there are over 250 entries representing nearly every State in the Union, and some very fine scores are expected to be made, as the riflemen of the country are shooting better to-day than ever. The Bullard Repeating Arms Company are to be congratulated on their success in endeavoring to promote the interest in rifle shooting. Several Massachusetts militia companies could not shoot, which had entered, owing to the companies being at the annual State encampment. The totals were:

National Shooting Club, San Francisco (Cal.).....	1174
Mass. Rifle Association, Boston (Mass.).....	1170
Cincinnati Rifle Association, Cinn. (Ohio).....	1159
Lawrence Rifle Club, Lawrence (Mass.).....	1153
Co. F, 1st Reg't, N. N. G., Carson City (Nev.) (2d Team).....	1137
Chautauqua Sportsman's Association, Jamestown (N. Y.).....	1117
Pittsburgh Rifle Club, Pittsburgh (Penn.).....	1115
Nevada Rifle Association, Virginia City (Nev.).....	1114
Canon Rifle Club, Collinsville (Conn.).....	1113
Central Valley Rifle Club, Battleboro (Vt.).....	1109
Co. F, 1st Reg't, N. N. G., Carson City (Nev.) 1st (Team).....	1106
Bridgeport Rifle Club, Bridgeport (Conn.).....	1099
Manchester Rifle Association, Manchester (N. H.).....	1091
Cocheo Rifle Club, Dover (N. H.).....	1081
Leominster Rifle Club, Leominster (Mass.).....	1079
Co. B, 2d Md. Inf., Oakland (Cal.).....	1073
Onondaga Rifle Association, Cinn. (Ohio).....	1060
Tacoma Rifle Club, Tacoma (W. T.).....	1037
Waverly Short Range Rifle Club, Waverly, (N. Y.).....	1030
Topeka Rifle Club, Topeka (Kan.).....	1029
Wheeling Schuetzen Verein, Wheeling (W. Va.).....	1028
Central Valley Rifle Association, Central Valley (N. Y.).....	1022
Co. C, 1st Reg't Minn. W. G. St. Paul (Minn.).....	958
Salem Independent Rifle Association, Salem (Mass.).....	917
Wilmington Independent Rifle Club, Wilmington (Del.).....	895
Kent County Rifle Club, Wyoming (Del.).....	803
Morrellville Rifle Club, Morrellville (Penn.).....	769
Sandy Spring Rifle Club, Sandy Spring (Md.).....	742
Cherryfield Rifle Club, Cherryfield (Me.).....	742
Eagle Rifle Club, Passadumkeag (Me.).....	417

Messrs. T. T. Cartwright, of Springfield, Mass., and J. A. Engkins, of Pittsburg, Penn., will leave New York July 2d, for England, where they will shoot at Wimbledon, after which they will attend the International Tournament at Geneva, Switzerland. Both will use the new single shot Bullard rifle, and it is safe to say that in regard to prizes they will not come home empty-handed.

At the Spring rifle tournament of the Mass. Rifle Association, Mr. E. F. Richardson won first prize, with a total of

319 points out of a possible 350, at 200 yards off-hand, Mr. Geo. F. Ellsworth being second, with 310. Both used this new detachable Bullard single shot.

The Springfield Bicycles Club will hold a one-day's tournament July 2d for amateurs.

Baseball is dead here. The teams played so poorly that they would not draw, and were disbanded.

The U. S. Government officers are experimenting with a new 40-calibre rifle, and have done some very fine shooting.

While at camp with the M. V. M., some of the Springfield boys did some good shooting. T. T. Cartwright making 45 and 45, J. Kimball 46 and 42.

Shell Mound.

The sharpshooters being nearly all away at Haldsburg, or in the woods after deer, or on the plains after doves, the attendance at Shell Mound was lighter than usual on Sunday last.

A few members of the Independent Rifles, Captain Schmalholz, practiced at the short ranges. They shot with the 50-calibre Remington. Lieutenant Knible made 38; C. Meyer 34; J. Stadmann 31; J. Worthmann 28; Louis Goldhammer 16. Next Sunday this quarterly shoot of the company comes off.

To-morrow the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein holds its monthly medal shoot at Shell Mound.

The Eintracht Schuetzen Section holds out over \$200 in prizes at Harbor View on the 17th inst., at their summer meeting.

Word has been received from the Bullard Rifle Company that the National team won the Bullard match, and asking them to select a rifle. This match was open to teams from any part of the United States or Canada. The National team scored as follows: Ed. Hovey 230, C. F. Waltham 227, P. E. Robertson 222, Capt. J. E. Klein 217, and A. Johnson 203; total, 1,099 points. This is quite an honor for California, especially in view of the fact that the shooting was done with Sharps-Borchardt military rifles, while most of the Eastern clubs used target rifles. The next highest score in the contest was made by the Bridgeport, Conn., team, which scored 1,093 points with sporting rifles. The Carson Guard team came next with 1,062 points, with military rifles.

Harbor View.

The regular monthly medal shoot of the Eintracht Verein Schuetzen Section took place at Harbor View last Sunday, and although the wind was rather high, some good scores were made. The champion medal was won by Captain Knible with a score of 412 rings, and the first class medal by H. Ropcke with 366 rings. The second class medal was taken by L. Schmidt with 314 rings, and the third class medal fell to Mr. Patt, who made 252 rings.

The best centre shot was made by Leo Klotz. The Garmania Rifle Club also held their monthly medal shoot, the first class medal being taken by L. H. Kaufung with 378 rings; the second class medal by H. F. Ropcke with 375 rings, and the third class by F. Krug with 234 rings.

The latter is said to have been the poorest score ever made by a member of the club at a medal shoot.

The first best centre shot was made by L. H. Kaufung, and the last by Leo Klotz.

Sacramento.

The usual weekly practice of G Company, on Sunday last, resulted in very fine scores to most of the participants. The day was clear and warm, and the breeze not strong enough to affect the shooting. The scores follow:

Captain Hall.....	4 4 4 3 5 4 5 5 4—42
Lieutenant Flaherty.....	4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4—45
Corporal Sheehan.....	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
Private Poulter.....	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—46
Private Stearns.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
Private Boase.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—43
Private Dunphy.....	4 3 4 5 4 4 4 4—38
Private McKenney.....	2 3 4 4 4 4 4 3—35
Private Nuttle.....	4 3 4 4 3 2 4 4—37
Private Klein.....	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—41

Score of honorary members at the same range:	
Sergeant O. E. Hughes.....	5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4—45
Sergeant J. L. Hughes.....	5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—44
Corporal Paulsell.....	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—43

BASE BALL.

California League Record.

CLUBS.		Altas.....	G. & M.....	Haverly.....	Pioneers.....	Total won.....	Percentage.....
Altas.....	13	3	3	3	3	9	.690
Greenhood & Morans.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	.400
Haverlys.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	.625
Pioneers.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	.532
Total lost.....	5	9	6	11	92	...	...

Random Shots.

Sacramento!
Another victory.
Champions again!
When will they be downed.
The Haverlys advance to first place.
The Haverlys show their heels to the G. & M's.
The recent fielding of the Haverlys has been wretched.
The Pioneers and G. & M's on the war path and fighting hard for the target.

As predicted by many, Perrier's only fault is wildness, and wildness, too, of the rankest kind.

Borchers did not fool his old cronies as badly as the G. & M's manager expected he would.

McDonald is looming up as the heavy batter of the G. & M's. He hit Muller last Sunday harder than anyone else this season.

Another second baseman has shown his uselessness, and has had to be retired. This time "steady" Pete is snowed under. Next.

Lon Hardie is doing excellent work for the La Crosse Club, both as catcher and at the bat. The club has several pitchers and he catches in turn the delivery of each.

McLaughlin is allowing a good many passed balls to be scored against him lately. Five in last Sunday's game is something which he cannot feel very proud over.

The new rules are still running in full force in the East, but they are ruining so many good pitchers that they must necessarily be repealed before next season opens, or sooner.

Manager Finn has not yet found his Jonsh, slthough dilig- ent searsh has been made therefor.

Charlie Sweeney, who has been laid off so long by the Cleveland Club, has at last been called into active service again, and the chances now are that he will behave himself.

Purcell's second appearance worse than his first. As an amateur he was a great success, but as a professional—well, we reserve our opinion and throw around him that mantle of charity known as silence.

Mike Kelly never played poorer ball in his life than that of last Friday and Saturday for the Bostons against his old club at Chicago. His costly errors lost one game, and went a long way towards losing the other.

The difficulty between Manager Gumpertz and Pitcher Lorrigan has been amicably settled, and the young twirler made his re-appearance with the club July 4th in the game between the A. & G's and Pioneers.

We have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Moore, the Stockton umpire, and found him a pleasant, fair-minded and affable gentleman, and think the gentlemen of the press have done wrong in abusing him as they have.

The Altas are in hard luck. The management have another protested game on their hands to struggle with. This seems very strange, and it looks as though something is radically wrong at that end of the line. Investigate.

Some hall players cannot achieve a reputation in the East, so they come out here and gain that which is necessary to give them standing in the East, namely, a California reputation, and then their future is assured. Burke, for instance.

When the California League sends clubs to Stockton in the future, it will be well for the manager thereof to present their strongest team, and not fill in with players of inferior calibre, for the A. & G's of Stockton are by no means a "pudding" nine of players.

"McGinty" most emphatically denies that an Eastern yellow jacket is huzzing in his little hat, and says he would much rather remain here and coach the lazy men with snail-like proclivities who form the stalwart Pioneer nine, than to go East and join the best club to be found.

Manager Gumpertz, of the A. & G's, never gives any orders to his men. Anything he has to say to them or anything he wants done, he gives notice of the same to the captain of the club—De Panger, and he gives all orders to the players and they, one and all, obey him to the letter.

The A. & G. Club of Stockton has organized as a stock company which is composed of five directors, each one of whom has agreed to contribute fifty dollars a month for the support of the club. Mr. Gumpertz has been elected president, and will continue to manage the club as heretofore.

Pope, Fisher and a few others wish it distinctly understood, once and for all time, that it would be utterly needless for Director Appleton or any other Eastern baseball magnate to offer them inducements to go East, as they prefer remaining here to going East and risking their reputations with the "punk" players beyond the Rockies.

Manager Harris, having called our attention to the fact that the Haverlys are credited with no earned runs in Sunday's game, in justice to the Haverlys we will say, that upon a close and careful scrutiny of the score it will be found that they made earned runs as follows: one in the third, one in the fifth and two in the thirteenth inning.

President Mone is to be congratulated upon his promptness in dealing with the gamblers and pool-sellers as he did. He is undoubtedly right in taking such a firm stand against this crowd of men who stand ready to kill the sport, if, by so doing they could make a few paltry dollars. Down with them, one and all, and keep them down.

It would be quite the proper thing for the California League Directors to charge for ladies on Sunday. The Saturday games are given for their benefit at which they are admitted free, but on Sundays they flock there in great numbers and capture the best seats, while those who pay have to stand. This change should be inaugurated.

Van Haltren met with an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival at Chicago. He pitched his first game last week, and, although he was hated freely and lost the game, he created a favorable impression, and it is verily believed by all that he will do a great deal better in the future, and aid materially in lifting the Chicagoans out of the hole they are in.

The Eastern League race has narrowed down to four clubs in the following order: Detroit, Boston, New York and Chicago. The latter club started out with the poorest showing of all the clubs, but has been playing such good ball of late that it is right on the heels of New York, and it now looks as though it will be either first or second when the season closes.

It might be well for Mr. Umpire Foreman to study up a few of the rules laid down for the guidance of an umpire in his rulings before he poses too often before the public as a judge of plays on a ball field. Any five-year-old school boy in San Francisco knows enough to decide a man out when he is forced off a base, and knows it is not necessary to touch him in order to put him out.

The greatest fool that ever went nnnhng is the weak-kneed and sensitive ball player who takes to heart and broods over articles appearing in the columns of the public press which do not speak of him in terms of praise. Of this sort there are many here in our midst, and the sooner they overcome this chickenheartedness and settle down to business, the better it will be for them and the game itself.

Van Haltren pitched his first game for the Chicagoans last week and did most remarkably well, and would have made a record for any pitcher to be proud of, and would have won the game beyond all doubt, had it not been for the rank unfairness of a gambling and idiotic umpire who had his money bet on the Bostons and was determined that they should win at all hazards, and to accomplish this end he sacrificed Van Haltren. The Chicago papers, the manager of the club, and the public in general are loud in their praises of the Californian, and his future is assured.

There is a baseball club, says the Echo, composed of youths averaging sixteen or eighteen years of age, which is a model organization, and has in striking contrast to the average baseball club the well wishes of all the mothers and moralists of our town. "True Blues" is the name of the club, and its members have all pledged themselves not to drink, swear, use tobacco, nor play ball on Sunday. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the "Ys" have assumed a fostering care over the boys, and have presented them with handsome uniforms of blue cloth, ornamented with white braid and the initials "T. B." If any of the young clubs of the county think the True Blues too good to play ball they will be sadly mistaken, for the young fellows play a fine game for ball-tossers of their age. They will play their first match contest at Sutter Creek next Monday, when they will meet a club composed of young players from Amador City.

Wonder if Director Appleton witnessed Perrier's pitching last Sunday, and if he did, whether or not he has yet secured the wild gascos's signature to one of his New York contracts! Lay low, Hypocrite, or you, too, will be lassoed and taken East to meet your doom.

In the handsome City of Stockton many good people reside, but there is one young gentleman among them worthy of mention, and he is the subject of this item. His name is Cate. He stands over six feet in height, with a "lean and hungry look." He is a man of such polished grace and gentle mien, and such an affable manner and easy ways that Lord Chesterfield, were he to hear of him, would turn over in his coffin and die of envy. He has never ready a word of humor at once rich and great, in fact, he is a man of most "infinite jest." He is the petted darling of the Stockton public. He is an innocent victim of idle praise and false flattery, which has made his nature far more sensitive than the plant of that name. As a ball player he stands unequaled before all the world. Last week the ball reporter of this journal was forced, by observation of what he saw, to speak of him in terms of the strictest truth, which had a tendency to fire his wrath and excite his deep-dyed indignation and he started out on our web path "with his howie knife in hand."

There is in our midst a dear old, good natured, fossilized lump of humanity, who long since outlived his usefulness, but his imbecile weakness of intellect will not allow him to appreciate the situation, and he still continues to thrust his presence upon the good-natured ball players and public alike, only to be laughed at. He is egotism itself. He is full of vain glory which begins at the soles of his dainty feet and terminates at the crown of his hyocant head. He lately asserted itself within him when he was about to start upon his annual dead-head country jaunt, by leaving a letter behind him requesting that all communications be addressed to him with the prefix of "Hon" to his musical name. His wishy-gushy bits of phraseology have no meaning and carry no weight. He has done more, by his senseless gush and false praise, to ruin the prospects of many a rising young player than any other baseball writer living or dead. But enough said. Ksil on, dear old man, continue to parade your eloquent utterances and we will pass them by like the "idle wind which we heed not," and throw about your drooping shoulders in graceful folds that sweet mantle of charity called silence.

G. & M's vs. Pioneers.

The G. & M's experienced no trouble whatever in defeating the poor old Pioneers. The mighty Perrier pitched the first inning for the tail enders, but so wild and uncertain was his delivery that the Oaklanders piled up nine runs before they could be checked, which virtually won them the game. Hayes was substituted for Perrier in the second inning, and did remarkably well considering he has not pitched for more than a year.

Borchers occupied the box for the G. & M's, and his good work and freedom from wildness surprised everyone. He has a habit of turning his back to the batter, handing his body very low and hesitating some seconds before delivering the ball, which, while it annoys the audience, tends to try the patience of end deceive the batter. This manner of delivery worried the Pioneers not a little, and many of them stuck wildly at the ball when it came, especially Gagus. Creegan's backstop work was much better than on any former occasion, and with a little practice they will form a very formidable battery. The heat feature of the game was the playing of Shee at second for the G. & M's. The score:

GREENHOOD MORANS.					PIONEERS.						
		T.B.	E.H.	S.F.O.	A.E.		T.B.	E.H.	S.F.O.	A.E.	
Long, c. f.	s.	2	1	0	1	0	N. Smith, s.	b.	4	0	1
McCord, s.	s.	4	2	0	3	0	Moore, c. f.	s.	4	0	0
McDonald, r.	f.	1	3	1	1	0	Gagus, b.	b.	4	0	0
McDonald, s.	b.	4	1	0	0	1	J. Smith, l.	b.	4	1	0
Ryan, l.	b.	5	2	1	0	1	Taylor, l.	f.	4	2	3
Borchers,	b.	5	2	0	1	1	H. Smith, s.	b.	4	1	2
Shea, l.	b.	5	2	0	2	1	Perrier, p.	s.	3	0	0
Donovan, l.	f.	4	2	0	1	0	Hayes, p.	s.	3	0	0
Oreogan, c.	s.	4	2	1	0	0	Carroll, c.	f.	3	0	0
Totals.....		38	15	11	5	27	Totals.....		34	3	7

Earned runs—G. & M's 1, Pioneers 1. Three base hit—Creegan. Two base hit—McDonald. First base on error—G. & M's 4, Pioneers 2. Left on bases—G. & M's 8, Pioneers 5. Base on called balls—G. & M's 3, Pioneers 2. Struck out—By Borchers 9, Hayes 8, Perrier 1. Passed balls—Carroll 3, Creegan 2. Wild pitch—Perrier 2, Hayes 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Jack Sheridan.

Haverlys vs. G. & M's.

Never before in the history of baseball in California has the public witnessed such a long and exciting game of ball as was played by these clubs last Sunday. It was from start to finish a most stubborn contest. When the Haverlys tied the score in the eighth inning and each club was blanked in the ninth, which necessitated the playing of another inning, the excitement ran high and enthusiasm knew no bounds. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and everyone appeared to have gone wild, for if there is anything the patrons of a game love to see, more than anything else, it is an extra inning contest, but when it became necessary to play six additional innings before the game could be decided, the vast assemblage went fairly crazy with excitement. When in the thirteenth inning the G. & M's made three runs, it looked as though the game was over and the Haverlys doomed to defeat, and many people left the grounds feeling satisfied the Oakland boys had carried the day. But not so, for the ever-lucky Haverlys came in for their half of the inning, and with two men out succeeded in making three runs and again tying the score. Hats went into the air by the hundreds; the ladies tied their handkerchiefs to their parasols, rose to their feet, waved them over their heads, and many of them actually cheered, so great was their enthusiasm. The game rightfully belonged to the G. & M's, and they would have won it without the playing of any extra innings had the umpire given them their just dues, but this he did not do, and the Haverlys pulled out of another tight place with the luck that never forsakes them when they are in close quarters.

The decisions of the umpire at critical times during the game were very rank and unfair toward the G. & M's; in fact, in the fifth inning they were so manifestly unjust that Manager Robinson has entered a protest, claiming that the G. & M's were entitled to the game on account of the unfair rulings of the umpire.

The G. & M's put in their new left-handed pitcher, Knell, for the first time, who, by his exceedingly clever work in the box, and daring base-running at once became a favorite. He is possessed of a number of deceptive curves and good speed, and when he has overcome his present wildness and gets a better control of the ball, he will be a valuable acquisition to the nine. The support rendered him was good throughout. The only costly errors made were those of Donovan and Blakiston when two men were out, where, if

they had accepted the chances offered the Haverlys would have been retired without a run in each instance. Shea, Rysn and McCord played splendidly. The backstop work of McDonald was all that could be desired, not having an error or passed ball. Incell pitched a good steady game and held his opponent down well, but when the fifteenth inning began his countenance wore a very tired look, which seemed to say: "When will all this end, and how?" The support rendered him by the fielders was wretched in the extreme. Doubhne carried off the honors, but was closely pressed by Sweeney.

The Haverlys made four runs in the third inning and one in the fifth, and the G. & M's made one each in the third and fourth innings, and forged ahead in the fifth by piling up four more runs on errors of Lewton, Donehue and Sweeney, and singles by Gurnett and McDonald. The Haverlys tied the score in the eighth inning on Levy's single, Lawton's base on balls, Sweeney's sacrifice and Donovan's error. In the thirteenth inning the G. & M's made three runs on McCord's two-bagger, Blakiston and Ryan's singles, and errors of Meegan and Donehue. The Haverlys were determined not to be outdone in this manner when three runs were all that were necessary to tie a score, and the famous Haverly luck once more asserted itself, for with two men out they tied the score on Blakiston's error, Bennett's two-bagger, Hanly, Incell and Meegan's singles, making two runs and earning two of them. The G. & M's succeeded in adding another one to their score in the fifteenth inning, on singles of Blakiston and Ryan and Stein's passed ball. The Haverlys made "Rome howl" in their half of the fifteenth inning. They succeeded in making two runs on singles by Sweeney, Bennett and Incell, earning them both and winning the game, after the hardest-fought contest ever witnessed on a California ball field, by the following score:

HAVERLYS.					GREENHOOD & MORANS.				
T.B.R.B.E.S.P.O. A. E.					T.B.R.B.E.S.P.O. A. E.				
Sweeney, c	3	b	5	0	0	0	0	3	2
Lawton, r	f	5	3	3	0	0	0	1	
Donahue, s	a	4	1	1	2	0	0		
Hanly, l	f	1	1	0	2	0	0		
Bennett, l	b	5	1	0	10	0	0	1	
Meegan, p	5	0	0	0	1	8	0		
Stein, l	b	3	0	1	2	3	2	0	
R. Levy, c	f	4	1	2	0	3	1	0	
D. Levy, c	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	
Totals.....	40	7	11	6	27	14	8	3	

Long, c	f	5	4	3	0				
McCord, s	a	6	1	2	5	2	3	0	
Borchers, r	f	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Blakiston, c	b	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	
Ryan, l	b	5	1	2	1	1	0		
Shea, c	f	5	2	2	0	1	4	1	
Purcell, p	5	2	0	0	0	10	1		
Donovan, l	f	5	2	2	0	0			
Creagan, c	5	2	2	1	10	2	0		
Totals.....	47	15	17	11	27	19	3		

Earned runs—Greenhood & Morans 3. Two-base hit—Long, Hanly, Bennett. One base on error—Haverlys 1, Greenhood & Morans 4. Left on bases—Haverlys 8, Greenhood & Morans 5. Base on called balls—Haverlys 2, Greenhood & Morans 3. Struck out—By Meegan 3, by Purcell 3. Passed balls—Levy 7, Creegan 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Foreman.

Sacramento.

The event of the week in ball circles was the opening of the new ball field called Snowflake Park, at 28th and R streets, in Sacramento. Ample space for stand and players has been secured, and comfortable seats erected. The diamond has not hardened into first-rate condition, but is being watered and rolled, and within a few weeks will be as good as any in the State. The Park Association is made up of young men who will spare neither money nor labor to make the place attractive, and that they will reap a substantial reward there is no doubt. On last Sunday the crowd was the largest which has gathered at a ball game outside of San Francisco. The seating capacity was wholly inadequate, and hundreds stood through the game, which was a lively one. The Pioneers were in a noisy mood and kicked persistently, Gagus being fined \$7.50.

The game was hotly contested, but should have been won by the Altas, who were a run ahead at the close of the seventh inning, but errors of Lovett and Flint in the eighth inning, and the success of the Pioneers in "finding" Mullee, gave the visiting nine a lead which they maintained to the end. Lovett is not a success in left field, though a hard-working, honest player. He did much better in right. Flint was not "at himself" yesterday either. Mullee was wild, giving five bases on balls and having four wild pitches. He sent the balls in with terrific speed, however, and only ten hits were secured by the opposing batters, while the Altas made fourteen off of Gagus. The most noticeable feature of the game, and one to which, after all, the Altas may well attribute much of their lack of success, was Moore's wonderful fielding and throwing. He made running catches of four very difficult flies, which would have escaped almost anyone else, and after catching one of them made a long throw to home, shutting off a runner in fine style. And yet, during the first part of the game he was noisy, and the Record-Union says, seemed to be "half full." The score:

ALTAS.					PIONEERS.				
C.	T.	B.	H.	S.	P.	O.	A.	E.	
Caveny, r.	f.	s.	b.	r.	Moore, c.	f.	s.	b.	r.
5	0	1	0	0	6	4	3	0	4
Powers, l.	b.	s.	1	2	J. Smith, l.	b.	s.	3	2
5	0	1	2	14	0	1	2	1	1
Anderson, c.	b.	s.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
3	2	2	1	0	Gagus, p.	s.	b.	4	1
Mullee, p.	s.	b.	3	2	1	1	1	0	1
4	3	2	1	2	Taylor, l.	f.	s.	0	1
McLaughlin, c.	f.	s.	1	3	0	1	0	1	0
1	3	0	2	3	Perrier, r.	f.	s.	0	1
Newbert, s.	a.	1	3	0	5	0	1	1	0
Flint, c.	f.	s.	4	1	2	2	0	3	3
1	0	2	0	2	Hayes, s.	s.	b.	1	2
Robertson, c.	b.	s.	4	1	0	5	2	1	2
1	0	0	2	2	Sheridan, c.	b.	r.	3	1
Lovett, l.	f.	s.	4	1	0	0	2	0	8
1	0	0	0	2	Buckley, b.	s.	b.	3	3
					Csroll, c.	s.	b.	4	0
Totals.....	59	8	14	4	27	22	10	27	19

Earned runs—Pioneers 3, Altas 5. Home runs—Newbert and Buckley. Three-base hit—Smith, Caveny, Flint, Lovett. Two-base hit—Powers, Taylor, Smith. First base on errors—Pioneers 6, Altas 2. First base on balls—Pioneers 5, Altas 1. Struck out—By Gagus 6, by Mullee 6. Left on bases—Pioneers 8, Altas 4. Double plays—Moore and Carroll. Passed balls—McLaughlin 2, Carroll 2. Wild pitches—Mullee 4, Gagus 2. Umpire—McKune. Official scorer—W. H. Young. Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

CALIFORNIA BASEBALL LEAGUE GROUNDS

End of Haight-Street Cable Road.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

Saturday, July 9th., at 3:30 P. M.

HAVERLYS vs. PIONEERS.

SUNDAY, JULY 10th, 1887.

At 11 O'clock A. M.

CLEVELANDS vs. ALCAZARS.

At 2 O'clock P. M.

GREENHOOD & MORANS vs. PIONEERS.

Admission 25 and 10 cents. Ladies Free. Reserve seats 25 cents extra on Sundays. Boys and teams will be from Waller Street. Reserved seats for games on Sundays are only at Gagus's cigar store, junction of Market and O'Farrell Streets, on noon on day of game.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 9, 1887.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, Aug. 6th to 13th.
Santa Clara Valley Association, San Jose, Aug. 15th to 24th.
Sonoma County, A. P. Association, Santa Rosa, Aug. 22d to 27th.
Sonoma and Marin District, A. S. O., Petaluma, Aug. 23th to Sept. 3d.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Sixth District Agricultural Assn., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 16th.
Monterey Agricultural Assn., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Chico Fair, Chico, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Assn., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Thirteen District Agricultural Society, Marysville, August 30th to September 3d.
Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 1st to 6th inclusive.
Seventeenth Agricultural District, at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Oakland, September 5th to 10th.

Splints.

It must be borne in mind that we do not write from the standpoint of a veterinarian. In the first place there is a lack of a scientific education; in the second we are becoming impressed with the idea that much which is called *scientific* is contrary to common sense, deductions from false premises. There is apparently a tendency to accept as truths old ideas, a determination not to recede from the teachings of the books, and in place of studying Nature and Nature's methods, stick pertinaciously to old customs, cling to old nostrums.

The most remarkable instance of this propensity is the stuhornness with which professionals hang to the erroneous idea of the method of progression in a fast gallop. Instantaneous photography has demonstrated, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the manner in which the legs and feet of horses are used in all of the paces. The portrayal of a racing pace was so contrary to the teachings of the schools, the lessons in books and the ideal of artists, that it was pronounced a humbug—"too absurd for belief or comment." What was as true as a simple multiplication of figures was pronounced false, and it is safe to assert that if a hundred veterinarians were questioned, ninety-nine of them would answer that the forelegs carried the weight while the hind were the active agents in propelling the living machine.

Before veterinary colleges come up to the standard of institutions which teach the proper and latest methods of treating the human family, a mass of rubbish must be cleared away. Notwithstanding that great progress has been made, there is room for further improvement, and among these the discarding of the actual cautery, or, at least, restricting the use of the hot iron to extreme cases. What such cases really are we cannot imagine, conceding that much with reluctance, as we firmly believe the scorching of skin and flesh a remnant of barbarism which should be banished, remembered only in tradition, a relic of ancient days.

In one stable we have seen the marks of the firing iron in widely different ailments. For splints, curbs, spavins, strains of the tendons, for ringbone, navicular disease, for bursal enlargements, for capped hocks and elbows, in fact for nearly all the troubles which the feet and limbs of horses are subject to.

Not many years ago it was the practice in England to fire hocks and tendons of racing colts when they were in a natural state, the claim being that it would strengthen them when put into training. We knew a "root doctor" who gave a dose of lobelia for a splinter in the knee, claiming that the emetic would facilitate a cure. More reasonable was the treatment of a traveling horse-setter when he poured scalding water on an ulcer which was beyond his skill, with the remark that he knew all about burns, and could handle them to the satisfaction of his patient. The vet burns, but in place of

treating it with cooling applications the fire is increased by clapping on a blister, and after a series of powerful vesicants a "charge" is resorted to, the animal turned out for Nature to do what the scientist cannot effect.

Now, in the case of splints. From some cause the bone has been injured. It may be a blow from the shoe, a twist of the leg, or a hoot or handage drawn too tightly. At all events, there is an injury which Nature endeavors to repair by an increase of osseous deposit. The periosteum is inflamed, and this ultra-sensitive membrane gives acute pain to the sufferer, so acute that if the horse were left to his own will, little use would be made of the ailing leg. Rest and cooling applications would manifestly be the proper treatment, that is, to the man who had not read scores of veterinary works, or been hoodwinked by the lectures of eminent professors.

The firing iron would seem an anomalous, unless reasoning from the standpoint that the burning would check the inner inflammation, and that an outer scald was easier to manage than that which is deeper seated. Diseases of the bone are not thus handled in human practice, and what is proper for man is surely adapted to man's best servant. Since the publication of the article in the paper last week, we have conversed with three physicians and every one of them agreed that firing, especially in the first stage of splints, was erroneous treatment. Cooling applications, the efficacy of which is increased by loose wrappings, and after the heat is subdued an irritant to promote absorption. We have heard the claim advanced that our favorite remedy, one part of biniodide of mercury to seven or eight of lard or vaseline, was one of the most virulent of blisters, but as after many years of use there has been nothing to indicate that it was nearly as severe as cantharides, or other blisters in favor, we cannot accept the claim although "laid down in the books." It has never left a hlemish never made the slightest scar, and the best evidence that it does not burn so intensely as other applications horses will not gnaw the parts if even they are given a chance. Slightly rubbed in at night, the next morning there would be a little swelling, which, on pressure, would eject water in small quantities, the outer skin would peel off, and we never knew an instance where the hair was destroyed or came in white. It is a number of years since we were troubled with splints or curbs, though when both were of frequent occurrence we cannot recall an instance where a cure was not affected by following the treatment we now recommend.

Another Short Visit to Palo Alto.

Saturday last we made another flying visit to Palo Alto, and was fortunate enough to have the weather clerk present a beautiful day for the trip. The morning was beautiful, as the day progressed it continued so, and without anything to disturb the harmony of the atmosphere until the sun sank. In place of the harsh wind which swept through the ravine at our former visit, raising clouds of dust and making the protection of an overcoat at noonday decidedly agreeable, there was scarcely a zephyr, and though the rays of the sun were unobscured by cloud or mist, there was warmth without being in the least degree oppressive. It is true that the perspiration ran down the cheeks of Dr. Bowhill as we led him a tour of the paddocks, though the pace was rapid and had there been time to saunter leisurely among the brood-mares and foals the air and sunshine would have been none too fervid.

When we first reached the stable Marvin was directing the harnessing and hitching to the sulky of Gertrude Russell, and, of all others, this was the one we most desired to see. She is the full sister to, Palo Alto, and though he is a very highly formed horse in point of beauty, the sister must be awarded the preference. With her tail banded and with saddle in place of harness, no one would dispute her claim to thoroughbred, so evidently the form is not "smothered" by mixture of blue blood with at least one trotter. There is a new wrinkle in harnessing which we did not fail to "smoke." In place of depending upon breeching to keep the sulky from pressing too close, a strap went back of the saddle there being two cups at the extremities to receive the points of the shafts. Thus, the holding back was mainly effected by the crupper, and the pressure on the quarters obviated. We were not disappointed in the handsome filly. She stepped off a mile in 2:24½, the last quarter in 35 seconds, and that so easily that we shall not be surprised to hear of wonderful doings by her before she is full in the mouth. There were so many colts on the track at the same time that it was troublesome to keep track of them, and as no notes were taken, it was only the most striking exploits which were fixed on the memory. Manzanita and Clifton Belle worked in company. A good stiff mile was finished at a 2:12 gait, that is, the last quarter was made in 33 seconds, Manzanita going along as though it were a jog. It was a great quarter for this four-year-old stallion, especially, when it is taken into consideration

that he is 16 hands one inch in height, and massive in proportion. Clifton Belle is inbred to both Hambletonian and American Star, having two crosses of each. He is by Electioneer, his dam by Abdallah Star, his second dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and his third dam by Seeley's American Star. A black, three-year-old by Electioneer from Fatina, by Berlin, pleased us exceedingly. He trotted a mile in 2:31 and so handily, too, that we will be greatly disappointed if he does not take high rank hereafter. The Blackbird cross does not set him back any in our estimation, and, from his form and what we saw him do feel confident that no road will be too long for him. Three colts by Piedmont prove that this great son of Almont is going to perpetuate the family characteristics. Not only showing a great deal of trot, but of such size and form as to be desirable without possessing speed. There is no question, however, that this quality will be found, in fact, they are fast now even when measured by the Palo Alto rule. The finest of the trio was a high bay, and quite a trotter as well, though our fancy is a grey from the dam of Sallie Bouton. He is a trotter "sure." Rexford moved as though he intended to deduct several seconds from the record obtained in the Stanford, though all we saw out handled themselves in a way that must be satisfactory to owner and trainers. Electricity strengthened the favorable impression heretofore gained by seeing him in the stall when he was brought out. He had all the requisites for a fast trotter, and it will be strange if he does not prove such and that before long.

There was less time than on the preceding Saturday. The train, owing to a rush of people at the depot was some twenty minutes behind time, and that much loss in a few hours tells. The hurry can be understood when we record that neither Columbine nor Lady Amanda and their colts were seen. Expecting to find them in the paddocks we "toted" Dr. Bowhill through all of the small inclosures, and when it was learned that they were in the field to the north of the stables, there was not time to pay them a visit. Dr. Bowhill in the mean time pulled off his coat and performed a dental operation on a horse belonging to Mr. Bradbury of San Francisco. He was driving on one rein, and the efficacy of the job was apparent as he was driven to the track. A Piedmont from Prima Donna whirled us to Menlo in time for the 3:17 train, and the sun was still high above the ocean, when home was reached.

The Fairs.

Whoever will peruse the ten columns of advertisements of the fairs in this number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN must come to the conclusion that this is a great country for these popular institutions, and 1887 a great year, in this respect, for even the Pacific Coast. The two State Fairs, California and Nevada, are sure to eclipse those held heretofore. There never have been such grand hills offered, never such a variety of stakes and purses. The same can be said of the District Fairs, and it will be a super-ultra hypercritical "cuss" who can find fault. There is less clashing in dates than one would think from the number, and when two are held the same week, the localities are so far apart that little trouble will arise. So many horses are now in training in this State and Nevada that enough can be counted upon to make large fields, if even there were three places of sport in the same week.

Taking the advertisements in the order in which they appear, and the first on the list is the Nevada State Fair, thirty-five purses and stakes on the programme. Stockton has twenty-one, San Jose seventeen, Bay District six, Marysville fifteen, Golden Gate seventeen, Nevada and Placer eighteen, California State Fair thirty-two, Santa Rosa seventeen, Petaluma eighteen and Susanville nineteen. A grand total of two-hundred and fifteen races to be decided in less than three months. The racing portion of the programmes are well arranged, and the trotting classes fixed so as to give all kinds of horses a chance. A prominent feature of our fairs, and one which is not found in those of the East in the same degree, is the encouragement to breeders afforded by premiums for colts. The stakes and purses for two, three and four-year-olds are likely to be as interesting to the public as the contests between the older horses, much more so to breeders, as it gives them an opportunity to see what their stock can do in competition with that of others. For more than twenty years we have advocated races for trotting-colts. At first associations were loth to appropriate money for this class, claiming that there was not speed enough in the youngsters to attract, and consequently the money could be used to better advantage.

Now two-year-olds must trot very close to 2:30, and, perhaps, better, to stand any chance to win. Three-year-olds knock off a number of seconds from the standard gauge, and it is only necessary to refer to what California colts have done to illustrate how fast the four-year-old must be to cope with others of that age. Then

there is the advantage of a succession of stars. An old horse must be exceptionally fast to retain his position. When it comes to the "free-for all" there must be extraordinary speed to interest before the time of the race, for though a close contest will always awaken the enthusiasm of the spectators, there must be recognized merit to bring people from a distance to witness the performance. There will always be a desire to see the crack two and three-year-olds of the preceding year come together, and any amount of speculation regarding their future. In another respect, the Fairs on this slope are in advance of those of the East, and, in fact, in nearly every respect. Such an exhibition of farm products, fruits and vegetables is a sight which does not meet the eyes of those on the other side. The stock display at even the smallest district fairs is more than creditable, and we do not hesitate to characterize the management as decidedly superior. Then there are race and trotting meetings combined.

"Back home" the jockey clubs take nearly entire control of racing affairs, and not a wheel is permitted to revolve on their courses. The grand circuits are entirely given up to trotting, so that the fancier of both methods of rapid progression can only gratify the propensity for one at a time. In the two State Fairs advertised racing and trotting take place on alternate days, and though at some of the district fairs both occur in the same afternoon, the course is first prepared for running, when the smoother rapidly fits it for the harness division.

Tourists, and those in search of homes, can learn more of the resources of California and its adaptability to various pursuits by attending the fairs than they could in a year's sojourn and thousands of miles of travel at another season. Practical men will obtain a better insight; pleasure seekers be satisfied, with more to interest them. From Reno to Mount Shasta, from the northern limit of the State to San Diego there are continued changes. The opening week on the Bay District, when the metropolis can be thoroughly "done," and then San Jose, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Oakland, Marysville, Sacramento, Reno, Stockton, Salinas, Los Angeles, Chico, Glenbrook, Susanville, a world to see and a world that will excite admiration in the most stolid.

The closing of entries is not far off. The first of August will soon arrive, and there is little risk in prophesying a longer list of nominations than has appeared in any previous year. There will be lively times on all of the tracks, and the next three weeks, or, rather, what twenty-one days disclose, he anxiously anticipated. There is one piece of advice which it will be no harm to reiterate. Purses cannot be won without engagements, and if a man has a fairly good horse in its class, there is little necessity to stand in awe of those which are credited with phenomenal powers, especially in the slower classes. From free-for-all to 2:25, the animals which are likely to be named are well known, and a horse to have a reasonable chance to contend successfully against Manzanita, Guy Wilkes, Anteo, Adair, etc., must have plenty of speed, and with a reasonable assurance of being a good actor and undisputed "bottom." It may be some guide to take the time of the various classes at the State Fair of last year. The fastest heat in three-minute class was won by Lot Slocum 2:23½, the first. He won the second in 2:25, when Daisy S. got third, fourth and fifth in 2:24, 2:26½, 2:28½. There were six heats in the 2:30, as follows: 2:35, 2:31, 2:28½, 2:27, 2:29, 2:31½. Four heats in 2:30, 2:26½, 2:27, 2:28, 2:29½. The 2:27 was won in straight heats, 2:28½, 2:24½, 2:24½. The 2:24 in 2:21½, 2:22, 2:21½. The 2:20 in 2:22, 2:21½, 2:28, 2:23, 2:22½. The free-for-all in 2:19, 2:17½, 2:32, 2:16½, and in the stallion free-for-all 2:20½, 2:20, 2:17½. The track at Sacramento, while a shade slower, perhaps, than the Bay District, Stockton and San Jose courses, cannot by any means be termed slow, and horses which show a certain figure at home are likely to reduce it more or less at Sacramento.

Our Horses in the East.

California horses are making a good showing on the courses and tracks of the East. The race-horses have done admirably; the trotters have earned brackets on several occasions. It is somewhat difficult to keep pace with the thoroughbreds, as there is rarely a morning when the telegraph fails to announce victories for the Californians. The sensational event was the winning of the American Derby by C. H. Todd, and from the full accounts which appear elsewhere in this paper, it was a great race. It is singular how good horses are overlooked at times. Had those who hetted the long odds against Todd studied the record of last year, they would have thought better of his chances. But the hetting public have more to do with fixing the odds than the bookmakers. The anxiety to bet on favorites has a tendency to keep those which are not hacked to any extent at long odds. We are pleased to learn that our good friend, L. H. Titus, of Dewdrop, Los Angeles County, stood on Todd, winning \$1,950 with an investment of \$55, and supplemented this by winning on the same day

\$1,000 on Mr. Haggins's Zuleika. The double victory of Emperor of Norfolk, in Chicago, was exceedingly gratifying to us, though whenever California is in the lead, especially with colts which have been bred and reared here, there is always gratification.

Our colts are doing bravely at Chicago. Lucky B. wins the Washington Park Cup again, though that victory was by sufferance of his stable companion, Volante, and this takes away all the glory. Rosalind had an easy thing of it in her race on Thursday, in Chicago, and Hidalgo, on the same day won a good race at Monmouth Park.

Conde appears to be gaining the most of the laurels for the trotting division, though Arah has done well. Voucher has not yet got the hang of the climate, and has not come up to the form he showed here last season.

Chapman vs. Sister.

One week from to-day will he decided whether this victorious Chapman can capture Sister in their travels over the Bay District course. As he goes to a cart, while Sister has a lighter vehicle to haul, the chances appear favorable that he will meet with his first reverse, that is, if Sister is fully at herself. The mystery regarding him has been cleared away. His owner, Mr. Green, informs us that he was bred in Alameda County, and that his sire was a thoroughbred, his dam by Belmont. His whole history is known to Mr. Frank Chapman, of the Norfolk Stables, and when we have leisure will obtain it from him and publish it in full. It is certain that he was never on a track till he came into Lee Shaner's hands, and so far as we know, he will rank as another California phenomenon.

Californians at Chicago.

June 25th.—Purse \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse; for all ages; maidens allowed, if three years old, 5 lbs.; if four years old, 10 lbs.; if five years or upwards 15 lbs. Entrance free. One mile. Chinn & Hankins' b c Jacobin, 3, by Jile Johnson—Agnes, 103 lbs. J. B. Haggins' ch f Aurelia, 3, by Algerine—Imp. Santa Lucia, 98 lbs. S. S. Brown's br c Duke of Bourbon, 3, by Duke of Magenta, 103 lbs. Ira E. Bride, 3, 103 lbs. (Ovstron); Allie, 6, 102 lbs. (Moreland); Tillie S., aged, 117 lbs. (Malone), also ran. 1:40½. Time, 1:40½. Pools: Jacobin \$80; Aurelia \$30; field \$20.

Duke of Bourbon led to the head of the stretch, with Aurelia second all the way. At the first quarter Tillie S. was third, with Jacobin fourth, and fully six lengths behind the leader. He began to close up very rapidly in the back stretch and was third at the half. As they turned into the stretch he was nearly on even terms with Aurelia, and the two came to the stand locked, but Jacobin was too good for the filly, and won by a neck, with Duke of Bourbon third, four lengths away.

Same Day—The American Derby, a sweepstake for three-year-olds (foals of 1884), at \$250 each; \$100 forfeit; or only \$20 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$40 April 1st, 1887; with \$7,500 added; the second to receive \$1,000, the third \$500 out of the stakes; a winner of any three-year-old stake races of the value of \$2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 3, by Jile Johnson—Agnes, 103 lbs. Value to winner, \$13,940. D. J. McCarty's ch c C. H. Todd, 3, by Joe Hooker—Rosa B., 118 lbs. Santa Anita Stable's h f Miss Ford, 3, by Enquirer—Bribery, 113 lbs. Stevens & Thomas' b f Wary, 3, by Warwick—Mary Anderson, 116 lbs. J. W. Guest's ch c Terra Cotta, 3, by Harry O'Fallon—Laura B., 123 lbs. E. Corrigan's b c Cary, 3, by King Alfonso—Miranda, 118 lbs. Labold Bros.' h c Montrose, 3, by Duke of Montrose—Patti, 121 lbs. W. Gratz's b c Terra Cotta, 3, by Reform—Megara, 118 lbs. F. B. Harper's b c Libretto, 3, by Longfellow—Allegretto, 121 lbs. L. H. Toddhunter's b c Safe Ban, 3, by King Ban—Herzogovina, 118 lbs. A. G. McCampbell's b c Jim Gore, 3, by Hindoo—Katie, 121 lbs. J. W. Guest's ch c Terra Cotta, 3, by Harry O'Fallon—Laura B., 123 lbs. Santa Anita Stable's b c Goliath, 3, by Grinestad—Maggie Emerson, 118 lbs. M. A. Walden's h f Hindoo Rose, 3, by Hindoo—Delight, 118 lbs. S. L. O. H. Kenworthy's b c White Rose, 3, by Lee Paul—Crossett, 118 lbs. Time, 2:36½.

[A graphic description of the race will be found in another column.—En.]

Same Day—The Lakeland Stakes, a sweepstake for fillies two years old (foals of 1885); \$50 each, half forfeit; or only \$10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, or \$15 by April 1st, 1887; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes; a winner of any stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of three or more such races of any value, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs; 52 nominations. Value to winner \$2,450. Five furlongs. J. B. Haggins' b f Zuleika, 3, by Enquirer—Bribery, 102 lbs. Santa Anita Stable's b c Wina, 3, by Grinestad—Clara D., 102 lbs. West 2 Olin & Hankins' ch f Huntress, by Springbok—Edith, 110 lbs. Harris 3 Frederica, 102 lbs. (Gerhardt); Almee, 102 lbs. (Stoval) Miss Ruth, 102 lbs. (Johnston); Silver Thread, 102 lbs. (Atkinson); The Crow, 107 lbs. (A. Cooper); Ocean Wave, 102 lbs. (Cunningham); Lee Angeles, 114 lbs. (Murphy); Anna H., 102 lbs. (J. Cooper); Duit D., 102 lbs. (Hathaway); Ontstet, 102 lbs. (Moore), also ran. Time, 1:42½.

Pools: Baldwin's pair, Winona and Los Angeles \$14; Huntress \$14; Ocean Wave \$9; field 25.

Frederica led away, Huntress second, Zuleika third. The last named went to the front at once, and setting a fast pace she led on to the wire, winning a pretty race by a length, Winona second, the same in front of Huntress, third.

June 28th.—Purse \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse. For all ages. Winner of any race of the value of \$1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. \$2,000, 7 lbs. extra; \$3,000, 10 lbs. extra. Winner of the first race the first day of the meeting to carry 5 lbs. additional. Maidens allowed, if three years old, 5 lbs.; if four years or upwards, 10 lbs. One mile and half a furlong. J. B. Haggins' b f Rosalind, 3, by Billet—Waiting, 98 lbs. Winchell 1 J. & J. Swigert's b c Procrastinator, 3, by Bulwark—Bessie Lee, 110 lbs. West 2 Chinn & Hankins' b c Spalding, 3, by Billet—Eppie L., 122 lbs. Harris 3 Pearl L., 3, 98 lbs. (Moore); Allie, 6, 107 lbs. (Turner); Gold Flea, 4, 113 lbs. (Gerhardt), also ran. Time, 1:40.

Pools: Rosalind \$25; Spalding \$15; field \$11.

Procrastinator was first off, but Rosalind took the lead at once and was not headed, winning easily by two lengths, Procrastinator second, two in front of Spalding.

Same Day—Purse \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse. For maiden three-year-olds. Horses not having run second this year for a sweepstake of the value of \$1,000, allowed 5 lbs.; entrance free. One mile.

J. B. Haggins' br f Miss Motley, by Billet—Lady Motley, 108 lbs. Hamilton 1 E. Leigh's ch f Lucy Johnson, by Jile Johnson—Lula Johnson, 107 lbs. West 2 R. H. Swigert's cb c Insolence, by Glenelg—Impudence, 113 lbs. Winchell 3 Gable, 102 lbs. (Jones); Paragon, 113 lbs. (Curtis); Councilor, 110 lbs. (Haggins); Pendennis, 113 lbs. (West); Valuable, 108 lbs. (Hathaway); Cassie, 103 lbs. (Lewis); Clay Sexton, 110 lbs. (Stoval), also ran. Time, 1:44.

Pools: Miss Motley \$100; Valuable \$25; Insolence \$15; field \$57. Lucy Johnson led away and held front place, with Miss Motley second, until well into the stretch, when the latter came away and won by two lengths, same between second and third.

Same Day—The Oakwood Handicap, a sweepstake for all ages; \$50 each; half forfeit, or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1887; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; \$80 added; the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes; weights to be announced April 1st, 1887; a winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of \$1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; 77 nominations. One mile and a furlong. Santa Anita Stable's h f Estrella, 4, by Rutherford—Sister Anne, 107 lbs. West 1 Geo. Withers' b f Fosteral, aged, by Enquirer—Minnie T. Morgan, 105 lbs. Hamilton 2 Curtis & Nepper's h b Egmont, 4, by Equiper—Melita, 105 lbs. Stoval 3 J. B. Haggins' ch f Daruna, 3, by Mortemer—Explosion, 98 lbs. Winchell 4 Wood & Boyer's ch b Font, 5, by Fonso—Planetarium, 110 lbs. Lewis 5 S. S. Brown's h f Katie A., 3, by Hyder Ali—Jennie Rowett, 95 lbs. Moore 6 Whitten Bros.' b c Woodcraft, 4, by Fellowcraft—Tolona, 97 lbs. Hogan 7 Time, 1:54½.

Pools: Daruna \$50; Egmont \$35; Font \$17; field \$40.

Daruna was first off to a good start, Egmont second, Fosteral third, Estrella fourth. Egmont was in the lead as they passed the stand, with Font second, Daruna third. At the quarter Font had a neck the best of Egmont, but the latter forged to the front again before reaching the half, and led on to the head of the stretch, with the others well hunched. As they turned into the straight Estrella was lapping Egmont, with Font third, Fosteral fourth and Daruna fifth, but all well up together. At the eighth pole Estrella brought Egmont to the whip, and coming away she won hands down by a length and a half, Fosteral finishing two in front of Egmont.

June 29th.—Purse \$500, of which \$100 to second; for three-year-olds and upwards; maidens allowed, if three years old, 5 lbs.; if four years old, 10 lbs.; if five years or upwards, 15 lbs. Seven furlongs. Chinn & Hankins' b b Little Minch, aged, by Glenelg—Goldstone, 120 lbs. Harris 1 J. B. Haggins' ch c Dynamite, 3, by Jos Hooker—Chesnut Belle, 107 lbs. Hamilton 2 P. Mack's h k c Poteen, 3, by Pohattan—Miss Carter, 107 lbs. Stoval 3 Time, 1:28½.

Pools: Minch \$25; Dynamite \$22; Poteen \$3. Won by a length and a half, a neck between second and third.

Same Day—Purse \$500. For two-year-olds. Winner of any stakes race of the value of \$1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Five furlongs. D. A. Honig's h f Leo H., by Rapture—Carrie Watson, 107 lbs. Turner 1 J. B. Haggins' ch g Oscar, by Onondaga—Kanfara, 107 lbs. Hamilton 2 Chinn & Hankins' br f Rita R., by Rapture—Byronia, 107 lbs. Harris 3

Ernie, 107 lbs. (Bertin); Bertin, 107 lbs. (Stoval); Elmira, 107 lbs. (West); Dukenta, 110 lbs. (L. Jones); Sally Warren, 107 lbs. (Goldiday); Lady Taylor, 107 lbs. (Ovstron); Liantha, 107 lbs. (Johnston), also ran. Time, 1:02½.

Pools: Leo H. \$16; Rita R. \$9; Oscar \$7; field \$30. Won handily by two lengths, on between second and third.

Same Day—A sweepstake for colts three years old (foals of 1884); \$100 each, h f, or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or \$20 April 1st, 1887. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$8,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value \$1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra.

J. W. Guest's ch c Terra Cotta, by Harry O'Fallon—Laura B., 123 lbs. West 1 A. G. McCampbell's b c Jim Gore, by Hindoo—Katie, 123 lbs. Jones 2 E. Corrigan's b c Cary, by King Alfonso—Miranda, 118 lbs. Blaylock 3 Santa Anita Stable's b c Goliath, 3, by Grinestad—Maggie Emerson, 118 lbs. Murphy 4 M. A. Walden's h f Hindoo Rose, 3, by Hindoo—Delight, 118 lbs. Garrison 5 S. L. O. H. Kenworthy's b c White Rose, 3, by Lee Paul—Crossett, 118 lbs. Stoval 14 Time, 1:43.

Pools: Goliath \$50; C. H. Todd \$42; Terra Cotta \$32; field \$64. Won hands down by two lengths, three parts of a length between second and third.

Romero's Early Days.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Having noticed several articles in your paper concerning Romero, all of which were full of inaccuracies, it occurred to me that perhaps the true history of Romero's early life might be acceptable to you, the exponent of the sporting news of the West.

Romero was bred by Hancock M. Johnston, of Los Angeles. When he was seven months old I brought him out to my place, Hunnet Valley Stud Farm, San Jacinto Mountains, San Diego Co. He was kept in a box stall during the following winter, and in the spring was turned into a good pasture. During the next autumn I sent him to Los Angeles to be exhibited at the Agricultural Fair. He remained in Los Angeles during that winter and was wintered by Mr. H. M. Johnston. In the spring, when he was a two-year-old, he was sent out to Hunnet Valley with a boy who led the colt seventy-five miles in one day, and when he reached Mr. Estudillo's ranch, in San Jacinto, Romero was unable to stand on his feet. He lay there for three days before he could get up. If it had not been for the kind and assiduous care taken of Romero by Dave Sheehan he would have died then and there. It was two weeks before I was able to remove him to my place in Hunnet Valley, twenty miles away. On his arrival he was turned into a good pasture and ran there during that summer. He was well wintered, being kept in a box stall and turned out on pleasant days. In the following spring he was again sent to Los Angeles, and was worked too hard from the beginning. During that time I saw him driven so hard that he was unable to get up for eight hours after he went to the stable. He was bred to only two mares up to the time when he lost left Hunnet Valley, and during that time did not run loose for a single day with any mares.

Pope Leo and a grey filly that I have were his only produce. Now, Mr. Editor, you have the true history of Romero up to the time when he was three years old.

HUNNET VALLEY, July 4th, 1887. CHARLES THOMAS.

Sister showed so well in her work yesterday that her backers feel a little stiffer, though they will have it that the mystery surrounding Chapman has not been cleared away, notwithstanding the explanation in another column. Betting is likely to be even, and a good deal of it.

J. H. Kelly, of San Bernardino, has taken the gold-valentine to Los Angeles to fit him for the circuit.

Mares Bred at the Cook Farm.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Herewith find a list of the mares bred at the Cook Farm this season, and their breeding as far as known to me.

To Steinway, 1808.

1. Brown mare Princess, five-year-old trial 2:26, by Administrator 2:29; dam Priceless sister to Driver, 2:19, by Volunteer; second dam by American Star. Cook Farm.
2. Brown mare Katie G., by Electioneer. Cook Farm.
3. Chestnut filly, 3, by Steinway, dam Old Dove. Cook Farm.
4. Roan mare Phaeola, by a son of The Moor, dam Minnebaba. Cook Farm.
5. Brown filly Romance, by Anteco, 2:16½, dam a pacing mare by Capt. Webster. Cook Farm.
6. Black saddle mare by Denmark. R. H. Lloyd, San Francisco.
7. Bay mare, breeding unknown to me. Mr. Lapbam, Alameda.
8. Brown mare, sister to Abe Edgington, 2:23½. C. Derby, San Francisco.
9. Brown mare. C. Derby.
10. Roan mare. C. Derby.
11. White mare. C. Derby.
12. Bay mare. C. Derby.
13. Black mare, 2:34. W. Wood, San Francisco.
14. Brown mare. Mr. Dickson, Concord.
15. Grey mare, s t b by Pinole Patchen. O. Griffin, Walnut Creek.
16. Grey filly, 3, by Elmo. G. A. Wiley, Danville.
17. Chestnut mare. Mr. Whitman, residence unknown to me.
18. Bay mare, by James Lick, dam by Belmont. Albert Glass, San Ramon.

To Clovis, 4909.

1. Bay mare Leah by Woodford Mambrino, dam Maud, dam of King Jim, pacer, 2:20 by Alexander Abdallah. Cook farm.
2. Chestnut mare Old Dove, breeding unknown. Cook farm.
3. Bay mare Mittie, five-year-old trial 2:29, by Elmo, dam by Swigle (?) Cook farm.
4. Grey mare by Nutwood, dam s t b by Stockbridge Chief Jr. Cook farm.
5. Bay mare by Abbottsford 2:09, dam Lady Budd, s t b by Belmont. Cook farm.
6. Bay mare Annie Lawrie, three-year-old record 2:30, by Echo. Cook farm.
7. Grey mare Carrie S. by Steinway, dam Carrie Clay by Coaster, 2:26. Cook farm.
8. Bay mare Mattie, four-year-old; trial 2:36, by Whipple's Hambletonian. Cook farm.
9. Brown mare Maud H. by The Moor, dam by Fireman. Cook farm.
10. Chestnut filly Calypso by Steinway, dam by Almont; second dam by Mambrino Prince, 2:29. Cook farm.
11. Black saddle mare, s t b by Denmark. Cook farm.
12. Saddle mare Miss Arnet. Cook farm.
13. Bay mare, s t b by Electioneer, Mr. Meese, San Ramon.
14. Brown filly, 3, by Belnor. Samuel Gamble.
15. Brown mare by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., dam by Belmont. Mr. Bancroft, San Francisco.
16. Brown mare. Mr. Olive, Fish Ranch.
17. Brown mare, s t b by Norfolk. Wm. Hamme, Danville.
18. Grey mare. S. E. Bennett, Martinez.
19. Brown mare by Conductor, dam by Belmont. Mr. Cants, Concord.

To Cresco, 4908.

Cresco served at Walnut Creek, Concord and Martinez, forty mares of all classes. No standard bred or trotting bred mares in the list.

To Yosemite, 4906.

One mare s t b by Old Belmont. Samuel Gamble. (Mare afterwards served by Steinway).

The Cleveland Bays.

Baron Hilton, Royal Studley and Sexton Prince, served in all about fifteen mares for the Cook Farm.

Baron Hilton, on the road at Danville, San Ramon and Dublin, about fifty mares.

Royal Studley, on the road at Walnut Creek, Concord and Martinez, sixty mares.

Sexton Prince stood at the Cook Farm and served twenty-seven mares, seven belonging to the place.

DANVILLE, July 3d.

SAMUEL GAMBLE.

State Fair Colt Stakes.

In the trotting colt stakes of the State Board of Agriculture, to be decided during the fair of 1887, second payments have been made as follows:

Trotting. Two-year-old sweepstakes.

L. J. Rosa, Nehushta.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, Cedric, Lowell and Arodi.
Ariel Lathrop, Grace Lee.
San Mateo Stock Farm, Grandee.
Harry Whiting, Moses S.
G. Valensin, Memo.

Trotting. Three-year-old sweepstakes. (Regular).

Palo Alto Stock Farm, Msiden, Sport and Nemo.
J. B. Iverson, Mambrino Boy.
Harry Whiting, John C. Shelley.
L. A. Richards, Flora M.

Trotting. Four-year-old sweepstakes.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, Clifton Bell, Gertrude Russell and Rexford.

G. M. Woodward, Rosie Mack.

G. Valensin, Valensin.

Harry Whiting, Tempest.

Trotting. Special three-year-old sweepstakes.

L. J. Rosa, Soudan.
Palo Alto, Ella.
San Mateo Stock Farm, Sable Wilkes.
G. Valensin, Shamrock.
Harry Whiting, Gloster.

The Pedigree of Imogene.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have received letters of late, from Sam D. Prather, of Yreka, Mr. Hatch, of Snisann, and others in regard to the breeding of the bay mare Imogene. She has had colts by Del Sar, Steinway, Director, and other stallions.

Imogene, bay mare, foaled June 9, 1876, bred by Judge Wilkins, of Middletown, Orange County, New York, and purchased by me Sept. 24, 1880, of Messrs. Wilkins & Irwin, of Middletown, New York, for the late Daniel Cook, Cook Farm, and sold by the estate of the late Daniel Cook, Feb. 28, 1883, by Killip & Co., to A. T. Hatch, of Salsan, and by him to Sam D. Prather and brother, of Yreka.

Imogene, by Norwood, 522, sire of Tommy Norwood, 2:26; dam by American Star, 14, sire of four in the 2:30 list, and sire of the dam of Dexter, 2:17½, Driver, 2:19½, Robert McGregor, 2:17½, etc.; second dam by Harry Clay, 8, sire of Black Douglas, 2:30, Jericho, 2:30, and sire of the dams of George Wilkes, 2:22, Carrie C., 2:24, and Clay, 2:25.

Norwood, 522, (brother to Socrates) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, dam Lady Fells by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Long Island Black Hawk, 24, he by Andrew Jackson, 4.

Please publish this letter received by me from D. B. Irwin, Middletown, New York. SAM'L GAMBLE.

COOK FARM, July 4th.

SAMUEL GAMBLE, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have had an interview with Judge Wilkins, the man who bred the filly Imogene. He says that this filly is by Norwood. Her dam was by Old American Star; second dam or granddam was a Clay and a grey roadster. The man whom Wilkins got this mare from, on the estate he was executor of, Joseph Davis, died fifteen years since. At that time we did not look so close to pedigree. Davis' only son also died twelve years since. Mr. Davis was President of the Middletown National Bank of this place, and was a very reliable man. Judge Wilkins was

vice-President of the same bank, also counsel. That was the reason he bought the Star mare at the sale, knowing what he did of her breeding. There is no doubt of her breeding.

MINNETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1886.

D. B. IRWIN.

Ten Broeck Dies.

The mighty Ten Broeck, famous alike on the race-course and in the stud, died on June 28th, at the celebrated Harper Farm, of brain fever, after a very short illness. He dies surrounded by all the glory of a great career, and his loss will be deeply felt by the breeding interests, and to his owner, Mr. Harper, it is irreparable.

Ten Broeck was foaled in 1872 by imp. Phaeton, dam Fanny Holton, by Lexington; second dam Nantars, by Bawner's Eclipse; third dam Quiz, by Bertrand; fourth dam Lady Fortune, by Brimmer; fifth dam Woodpecker's dam, by imp. Buzzard; sixth dam The Faun, by Craig's Alfred; seventh dam Shepherdess, by King Herod.

Imp Phaeton, by King Tom, son of Harkaway and Pocahontas, out of Merry Sunshine, by Storm, was, with but limited opportunities in the stud, a most successful sire.

Fannie Holton, the dam of Ten Broeck, was also the dam of Lyttleton, a good race-horse, and of Little Girl and Little Fanny, both valuable brood-mares. Her dam, Nantars, was a first-class race mare, and the dam of Longfellow, Extra, Exchange, Excel and Express. Fanny Holton, foaled in 1882, was the first of her produce, and the only one by the great Lexington. She died in 1873.

Ten Broeck was bred by the late John Harper, of Midway, Ky., and was owned by his nephew and successor Frank B. Harper. He was the idol of his owner, and with good reason. When a yearling, the late John Harper determined to alter him, and the operation was about to be performed, when Frank Harper interceded so strongly on the colt's behalf that he was preserved entire. He had unlimited faith in the future career of the colt, and he was not deceived.

Ten Broeck was a horse of almost faultless conformation, a blood bay, 16½ hands high, good head, strong neck, hack and loins, large roomy barrel, and as muscular, well developed legs as were ever placed under a race-horse; he retired from the turf perfectly sound, and free from defects in wind, body or limbs. For pedigree, individual form, public performance, and proved merit as a sire, he most certainly acknowledged the peer of any American thoroughbred.

Of the turf career of Ten Broeck the public are well informed. It is sufficient to say here that he started thirty times and won twenty-three events, and was never beaten but by a first class race-horse. Bill Bruce, by Enquirer, and Chesapeake, by imp. Leamington, were both good horses; Aristides, the mighty "Red Horse," winner of the first Kentucky Derby; King Alfonso, regarded as the best three-year-old of 1875; Boh Wooley, one of the fastest race-horses ever foaled, and Parole, the winner of great races in two hemispheres, were equine giants, and to be beaten by them was misfortune but not disgrace; with the exception of Parole, whom he never met but once, Ten Broeck beat every one of the horses mentioned, as many or more times than they beat him; and he retired from the turf with the best on record for one, two, three and four miles; and three of these records are still unbeaten; the other, that for three miles, standing to the credit of his son, Drake Carter.

The first appearance of the get of Ten Broeck was in 1882, when he had three starters, Lord Raglan, Cardinal McCloskey, and Rena B. The last named only started once, but the others showed nearly or quite first-class form, winning several important stakes, and going into winter quarters with efficient reputation to make them favorites for the Kentucky Derby.

In 1883 Ten Broeck assumed a leading place among the winning sires, his best representatives being Drake Carter, Tola, Lord Raglan, Rena B. and Cardinal McCloskey. Drake Carter was quite first-class; he ran second to the great Leonatus for the Kentucky Derby, and won eight valuable stakes: the Pickwick and Cottrell, at New Orleans; the Cotton Exchange, at Memphis; the Champion, at Chicago; the Sequel and United States Hotel, at Saratoga; the Omnibus, at Monmouth Park, and the Potomac, at Washington. Tola and Lord Raglan were also winners of valuable stake events.

In 1884 Ten Broeck's position was still improved, Drake Carter being his largest winner, Ten Stone, winner of the great Eastern Handicap, second, and Tola, Boh Cook, Swiney, W. R. Woodward, Ten Strike and Endymion all good and useful race-horses.

In 1885 he had twenty-seven starters, winners of fifty-four races, and Bersan was one of the best three-year-olds of the year. Ten Booker was a winner in good company, securing a number of valuable stakes; Jim Gray ranked high among the two-year-old performers, and Swiney, Ten Strike and Drake Carter were creditable performers.

For the past year Ten Broeck has had few first-class performers, Jim Gray, one of the best three-year-olds of the year when in good form was first. Free Knight was also nearly first-class until he went amiss early in the season, and Ten Booker, Ten Strike, Bersan, Tola and Test were good representatives of their sire. Tennessee, both last year and this, has proved himself almost invincible in steeplechases and hurdle races.

The total winnings of Ten Broeck's get to the end of 1886 are as follows:

1882.....	\$ 5,960	1876.....	\$64,164
1883.....	30,502	1886.....	45,360
1884.....	47,660		
Total.....			\$202,626

Really great sires are few and far between, and the death of Ten Broeck is a great loss.—Chicago Horseman.

Many of the celebrated turf performers in the past have been animals which possessed remarkably strong wills with fast records. Flora Temple, the first trotter to trot in public in 2:19½, was one of that kind. Goldsmith Maid, winner of 332 heats in 2:30 or better, 114 of which were trotted in 2:20 or faster, was another of the same sort, and her most successful rival, Lady Thorne (2:18½), gained considerable notoriety on account of her having a mind of her own. The famous trotting mare Princess, dam of Happy Medium, must be classed in the same category, judging from a testimonial given by Robert Bonner to the well-known horse tamer, D. Magner, in 1872, from which the following is an extract: "I have myself handled Princess, the famous old competitor of Flora Temple, on your new system, and although she was at one time so vicious as to be almost unmanageable, my youngest boy, a lad of fifteen, has, during the past week, been driving her daily in Central Park." A strong will is generally associated with unflinching game.

B. C. Holly has sold to Pat Corrigan the bay colt Del Norte, three years old, by Flood, dam Esther, by Express, and to J. Langfeldt the bay gelding Argo, four years old, by Patsey Duffy, dam Neva Winters.

ROD.

The New Fishing Waters.

Anglers will enjoy reading some notes from one of the most sensible while most enthusiastic sportsmen of the State, about the Benlah land opened to lovers of the angle by the California & Oregon R. R. Sisson's, Bailey's, the Kls-math, the little Sacramento, the Pitt, the McClond, and a dozen other streams are made accessible to fishermen by the ever out-reaching enterprise of the great railroad-building geni of California, Messrs. Stanford, Crocker & Co.

No better water was ever opened for fly-fishermen, and the railroad people are meeting sportsmen half way by reducing fares to point which permits almost any one to cast a fly in virgin waters. The correspondent to whom reference is made, says:

"The completion of the Cal. & Oregon branch of the S. P. R. R. will open up a grand country for sportsmen and summer tourists. Trains leaving San Francisco in the morning will be steaming through the mountains of Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou by nightfall, and far into the web-foot realm in twenty-four hours. The line of this road, from the great Sac. Valley north, follows the windings of the Sacramento river for many miles towards its mountain source and renders easily accessible a vast scope of mountainous country heretofore untraversed save by the children of nature, the animals of the forest wilds, or the occasional pioneer or scout of civilization.

"From Shasta through to Oregon the road winds up the canyon of the Sacramento, here a clear, cold and sparkling mountain river, skirting the sides of great savage mountains, spanning roaring cataracts, and trout-streams, winding in and out of long tunnels, crossing and re-crossing the river, leading across little valleys and through dark miles of forest, and on and away to the land "where rolls the Oregon" which now knows other sounds "save its own dashings." Doubtless the most popular resorts for some time will be at or in the neighborhood of Sisson's and the Soda Springs, in the actual shadow of the great snowy mountain to whose grandeur John R. Kidge rendered that inspired tribute which will live as long, perchance, as the great mountain stands. But from Redding north for a hundred miles the sportsman or tourist can scarcely miss in selecting a stopping place if his object be recreation, rest, sport with rod or rifle or gun or hut to breathe the invigorating mountain air and drink the hest and purest water in the world. Trails have yet to be blazed out to the best camping places, hunting grounds, and trout streams, and points that will be famous in a very few years are as yet unnamed and scarcely visited. There are many mountain streams swarming with trout, little valleys and undisturbed miles of forest and jungle full of game, and mountain lakes o'er whose clear depths no keel has ever rippled. There is no grander scenery than that of northern California, and no purer air, water or more healthful and invigorating climate, and the one thing lacking at present is accommodation for visitors and tourists. The scant population along this route have not as yet awakened to the important advantages and the attractions offered by their natural surroundings. The mountains of Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou will be to the coast of the Pacific what the Adirondacks are to that of the Atlantic, and we venture to say their attractions are more varied and beautiful.

One Species Only of Trout.

A correspondent of the English *Fishing Gazette* opens a field for inquiry on a line which has engaged some attention from certain of our readers. It is indisputable that trout characteristics change with the water and cover in and about which they live. We have often heard it stated by anglers that there is but one trout on the Pacific Coast, but have never been able to experiment to such an extent as to justify a positive opinion in the premises. We should be glad to receive the opinion of those who have facts bearing upon the point raised. "J. D. M." has observed closely the peculiarities of trout, and may be able to enlighten us. The *Gazette* writer says:

"The subject I prefer taking up is of far more interest and importance, and it is whether or not our river and brook-trout and the sea-trout are the same species and same race. My contention is, and has been for upwards of twenty years, that there is no difference; that the common trout is a migratory trout, and when it does reach and enter the sea it soon becomes a whiting or flunock, and ultimately a sea-trout, that, as a salmon parr may be a brother or sister of a ten-pounder salmon, so a small yellow trout may be a brother or sister of a three-pounder sea-trout; that if the silvery scales of a salmon smolt of 6½ in. are rubbed off a parr remains, which clearly proves that a parr is a young salmon. In like manner, if the scales of a trout smolt, or "orange fin," free of any spots, are rubbed off, the result is a common yellow trout, dotted all over in the usual manner with red and black spots, which, in my opinion at least, establishes the identity of this smolt with the common trout; and, further, were a batch of trout netted in October in a river frequented by sea-trout, and a dozen or two small fellows selected of the same size, I venture to assert that there is not an ichthyologist in the kingdom who could separate the common trout from the sea-trout, or tell which of them would to a certainty become smolts in the month of April or May following. And, further still, the natural color of the common trout is not a brown or a yellow, but a silvery, and this color occurs among a portion of the small trout in most rivers periodically, and chiefly in the months of April, May and June, and is a result not arising from a distinction of species, but invariably occurs from an abundant supply of suitable food not obtainable in such plenty at any other season of the year. There are several other items, such as the progress made by a small trout after entering tidal and salt water, and the preponderance of one sex among the whittings, and a like preponderance of the opposite sex among common trout, all which require to be discussed did time permit. My time is limited; but, on the whole, I think I have discussed sufficient for the past twelve months, quite enough to draw attention to the problem of one species, one race only, of trout indigenous to the British Isles, and for several months past headed my communications accordingly; and I have the farther satisfaction of seeing in your columns recently a letter from an ichthyologist of high and, I believe, deserved repute follow my example.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," as the saying is, and ichthyologists are evidently putting their houses in order, preparing for a change. Pressure is brought to bear against them, if not from America, at least by a practical angler in the *Fishing Gazette*, and already an experiment is being carried out at Howietown with the young of sea-trout, which, in my opinion, will end in utter failure, for reasons to be explained on a future occasion."

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD
AT RENO,
Commencing September 21st and Ending
October 1st.

35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
LIBERAL PREMIUMS
Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle
Races! Stock Parades!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.
Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 28 and
September 30, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.
President Powning offers a Special Premium, a
GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, for the best
Exhibit in Any Department.

Trials of Speed to be Conducted under the
auspices of the Directors of the State Agricul-
tural Society.

The State Agricultural Society was established in
accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State
of Nevada, c. 10, Act to provide for the manage-
ment and control of the State Agricultural Society
of the State, approved March 7, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LEBET, of
Washoe County; P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe
County; A. L. WILDE, of Washoe County; JOHN
SWEENEY, of Ormsby County; T. B. RICEY, of
Douglas County; C. C. POWNING, of Washoe
County; ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County;
THEO. WILSON, of Washoe County; F. DAN-
BERO, of Douglas County; W. S. BAILEY, of
Churchill County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt
County.

PROGRAMME.
First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.
No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for
District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration
\$5, on or before September 1st.
No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. Dis-
trict horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20;
declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.
No. 3, 4, and 5 will be made and announced on
Saturday, Sept. 17th.

Second Day—Thursday, September 22d.
No. 6.—TROTTING—2:50 class for District horses;
three in five, purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse
\$100; third horse \$50.
No. 7.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.

Third Day—Friday, September 23d.
No. 8.—RUNNING—Selling purses for District
horses; dash of a mile; \$150 added; \$25 entrance, half
forfeit; \$5 declaration, on or before September 1st.
Horses to be sold for \$1,000 to carry entitled weight.
Two pounds allowed for each \$100 under the \$1,000.
No. 9.—RUNNING—Half-mile dash; entrance free;
purse \$100.
Three other races for this day will be announced
on Thursday, September 23d.

Fourth Day—Saturday, September 24th.
No. 10.—TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all
three-year-olds and under in the District; purse \$300;
first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 11.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.

Fifth Day—Monday, September 26th.
No. 15.—HANDICAP—Mile and a half dash; \$300
added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on
or before September 10th. Weights to be announced
Sept. 1st.
No. 16.—SELLING PURSE—Closes the same time
as stakes; one mile and a quarter dash; \$200 added.
Three other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 26th.

Sixth Day—Tuesday, September 27th.
No. 20.—TROTTING—Three-minute class for Dis-
trict horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second
horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 21.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.

Seventh Day—Wednesday, September 28th.
No. 22.—RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash; two-
year-olds; \$150 added; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; five
or more to start.
No. 23.—RUNNING—Mile and three-eighths; three-
year-olds; \$200 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10
declaration, on or before September 1st; three or
more to start.
No. 24.—RUNNING—Purse \$700; dash of two miles;
10 per cent. entrance; five or more to enter; three or
more to start.
Two other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 28th.

Eighth Day—Thursday, September 29th.
No. 27.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.
No. 28.—TROTTING—Mile heats; three in five;
free for District horses; purse \$600; first horse \$300;
second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Ninth Day—Friday, September 30th.
No. 32.—RUNNING—Mile dash for two-year-olds;
\$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5; on or before
September 1st.
No. 33.—RUNNING—Mile and five-eighths dash for
three-year-olds; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit;
\$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three or
more to start.
Three other races for this day will be made Sep-
tember 30th.

Tenth Day—Saturday, October 1st.
No. 34.—2:35 Class; mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$800; first horse \$500; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.
No. 35.—2:25 Class; mile heats; three in five; free
for all; purse \$1,000; first horse \$500; second horse \$300;
third horse \$200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary
on or before the first day of August, 1887. En-
tries for the purses must be made: For Monday's
races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's
races, on Monday, and for Friday's races, on Wednes-
day, at the regular time for closing entries as desig-
nated by the rules. Those who have nominated in
stakes must name to the Secretary, in writing, which
they will start, the day the race is to be run. En-
tries to all trotting races will close September
1st with the Secretary.
Five or more to enter and three or more to start in
all races.
National Trotting Association rules to govern trot-
ting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association
rules to govern running races, except as above.
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and
three to start. But the Board reserves the right to
hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal
of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance
fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomina-
tion.
National Trotting Association Rules to govern trot-
ting but the Board reserves the right to hold a less
number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a pro-
portionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per
cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.
All races hest 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.
The Stockton race is one of the fastest in the world.
Stakes, hay and straw free to competitors.
Entries close August 1st, 1887, with the Secretary.
Stockton Fair, San Joaquin Valley District for
races comprises the counties of Fresno, Kings, Col-
umbia, Merced, Tulare and Kern, State of California.
Board of Directors for 1887: L. U. SHIPPEE, JOHN
E. MOORE, JAMES A. LOUITT, R. C. SAROENT,
B. F. LANOFRD, JAS. A. SHEPHERD, FRED
ARNOLD, W. H. SNOW.
L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
For programmes and full conditions ap-
ply to the Secretary, J. M. LARUE,
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, California. 11jue

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declara-
tions are permitted for a small forfeit.
In all races, entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the
day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person, or
in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their
entries.
Each day's races will commence promptly at one
o'clock p. m.
All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Sec-
retary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.
Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accom-
plished and graceful lady rider, Friday, Sept. 23,
Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock
a. m.
The Society offers four premiums, valued respec-
tively at \$100, \$70, \$40 and \$20.
The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice
of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have
second choice, and so on.
All ladies must ride with saddles.
It is expected that other special premiums will be
added to this list by private contribution. No one but
ladies of the highest respectability will be allowed to
compete for prizes.
Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please
send name to Secretary, indorsed by two members of
the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.
On Thursday, Sept. 22d, Monday, Sept. 26th, and
Thursday, Sept. 29th, the novelty of an Indian pony
race will be provided, and the amusing sight of
twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted
on the wildest and most unmanageable cayuses imag-
inable, galloping around the track at break-neck
speed, will, as they say at the circus, be alone worth
the price of admission.

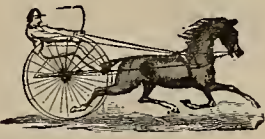
CLYDESDALE MEDALS.
The American Clydesdale Association will give a
valuable medal, of suitable design, for the best re-
corded Clydesdale stallion, and a similar medal for the
best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and
exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.
Arrangements have been made for a series of bal-
loon ascensions during the Fair, alike novel and excit-
ing. Ascensions will be made daily from the race
track.

BICYCLE RACES.
Two or three bicycle races will take place between
the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten contests
are counted upon.
C. C. POWNING, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.
C. T. BENDER, Treasurer. 28my18

Stockton Fair.

BEGINNING
September 27, and Con-
tinuing five days.



\$15,000.

IN PURSES OFFERED.

SPEED PROGRAMME.
Entrance fee 10 per cent. of all purses to accom-
pany nominations.
In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per
cent.

Tuesday, September 27, 1887.
1. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake,
\$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8
entries). One mile.
2. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$400. Mile
and repeat.
3. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 3:30 Class,
\$1,000.
4. TROTting—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$500.

Wednesday, September 28, 1887.
5. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all. Race
hereafter to be named for the winner. \$400. One
mile.
6. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:24 Class, \$1,000.
7. TROTting—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake;
\$85 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st with 9
entries).
8. TROTting—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake \$65
each, \$150 added; best 2 in 5. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).

Thursday, September 29, 1887.
9. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. \$500. Mile and
repeat.
10. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:35 Class,
\$1,000.
11. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:18 Class,
\$1,000.
12. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class, \$500.

Friday, September 30, 1887.
13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Handicap;
weights named 10 days before race; \$400. One mile
and repeat.
14. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Novelty race;
2 miles; \$1,000; first half mile, \$150; first mile, \$225;
first mile and a half, \$275; first to finish, \$500. All
paid up entries of seven to be added, equally divided
between each winner.
15. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all.
\$1,200.
16. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Three-year-
old stake, \$85 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 10 entries).
17. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class,
\$1,000.

Saturday, October 1st, 1887.
18. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake,
\$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 9
entries).
19. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:22 Class,
\$1,000.
20. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Two-year-old
stake, \$85 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).
21. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. Free-for-all, \$700.

CONDITIONS.
All trotting races 1 mile heats best 3 in 5, five to
enter 3 or more to start. But the Board reserves the
right to hold a less number than five to fill by the
withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany
nomination. Purse divided in three parts: first horse,
25 per cent. to second; 15 per cent. to third, and 10
per cent. to fourth horse.
Entry blank and rules will be furnished upon appli-
cation to the Secretary.
Entries to close MONDAY, AUGUST 1st
with the Secretary, 1435 California Street.
W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary. 11jue

Santa Clara Valley

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
SPEED CONTESTS,
— FROM THE —

15th to 20th of August;
Inclusive, 1887.

SAN JOSE.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, August 15th.

1. STALLION RACE, Trotting Stake—\$100 entrance
half forfeit, \$150 added. Closed April 1st, with five
entries.
2. TROTting, for two-year-olds—Purse \$250. The
get of the following stallions, viz: Brown Jug, Jim
Mudrina, Kew's Nutwood, Nutwood Bay, Woodnut
Baywood, Fleetwood, Commodore Nutwood, King
William Grosvenor, Bismarck, Menlo, Elmo, Stran-
ger, Hamiltonian George, J. R. Weller's horse and
Captain Ham's horse. Mile and repeat.

Second Day—Tuesday, August 16th.

3. TROTting STAKE, for three-year-olds—\$25 to
accompany nomination; \$25 additional for starters;
tailor to make second payment forfeits first; \$250
added. Stakes and added money divided 60, 30 and 10
per cent.

4. TROTting—Purse \$1,000. 2:17 Class.
5. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:40 Class.

Third Day—Wednesday, August 17

6. RUNNING STAKE for two-year-olds, \$25
entrance, \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second, \$25 to
third; non-winners this year allowed 5 lbs. three-
quarters of a mile.
7. RUNNING STAKE, free for all—\$25 entrance; \$10
forfeit; \$50 added; \$50 to second; third to save en-
trance. Maidens allowed five pounds. One and one-
half mile.

8. RUNNING—Free purse, \$20, for all ages; \$50 to
second horse. Mile and repeat.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Aug. 18th.

9. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:27 Class.
10. TROTting—Purse \$750. 2:23 Class.
11. PACING—Purse \$500. Free for all.

Fifth Day—Friday, August 19th.

12. RUNNING. For three-year-olds—\$25 entrance,
\$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$100 to second; third to save
entrance. One and one-quarter miles.
13. RUNNING—For all ages—\$50 entrance; \$25 for-
feit; \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save entrance.
Two miles.

14. RUNNING—Free purse \$200. \$50 to second horse.
One mile and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Aug. 20th.

15. TROTting—Purse \$600. 2:25 Class.
16. TROTting—Purse \$1,000. 2:30 Class.
17. TROTting STAKE, for two-year-olds; \$10 to
accompany nomination; \$15 additional for starters;
non-payment of second forfeits first; \$200 added;
Stakes and added money divided, 60, 30, 10 per cent.
Mile and repeat.

CONDITIONS.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, purses divided as
follows: 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to sec-
ond, 10 per cent. to third.
All Trotting or Pacing Races best 3 in 5, except as
otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and
Rules of the State Agricultural to govern running,
except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of
two races alternately, or to call a special race
between heats, also to change the day and hour of any
race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled
to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance
received from the other paid up entries of said race,
and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only
except when distancing the field, then to first and
third moneys.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.

Nonstarters in running races will be held for en-
trance, under Rule 3.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, before starting a
race the race cannot be finished on the closing day of
the Fair, it may be continued.

In all trotting and pacing races five or more paid-up
entries required to fill and three or more horses to
start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less
number than five to fill by deducting a proportionate
amount of the purse.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all
entries.

When less than the required number of starters
appear they may contest for the entrance money,
divided as follows: 60% to first horse and 33% to sec-
ond.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.

Races to commence each day at two p. m.
Entries to close July 20th, 1887.

N. B. EDWARDS, President.
G. H. BRAGG, Secretary. 11jue

Bay District.

Association.
Entries! Entries! Entries!
Commencing Aug. 6th to 13th.

Saturday, Aug. 6, 2:21 Class, Purse, \$600
Tuesday, " 9, 3:00 " " 500.
Wednesday, " 10, 2:24 " " 500.
Thursday, " 11, 2:40 " " 500.
Friday, " 12, 2:35 " " 500.
Saturday, " 13, Free-for-all " 750

The Association also offers
Purse of \$500 for the 2:30 Class,
Purse of \$500 for the 2:27 Class,
Purse of \$500 for the Free-4-rall pacers

CONDITIONS.
All trotting races 1 mile heats best 3 in 5, five to
enter 3 or more to start. But the Board reserves the
right to hold a less number than five to fill by the
withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany
nomination. Purse divided in three parts: first horse,
25 per cent. to second; 15 per cent. to third, and 10
per cent. to fourth horse.

Entry blank and rules will be furnished upon appli-
cation to the Secretary.
Entries to close MONDAY, AUGUST 1st
with the Secretary, 1435 California Street.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary. 11jue

Seventeenth

Agricultural District
FAIR

Counties of Nevada and Placer.
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 1887,
and continuing five days

Racing and stock exhibits at Glenbrook Park,
Pavilion at Grass Valley

\$10,000 in Purses & Premiums!

FIVE DAYS RACING

Tuesday, Sept. 6th.

No. 1. TROTting—District. 3:00 Class. Purse \$250.
No. 2. TROTting—2:30 Class. Free for all. Purse
\$500.

No. 3. TROTting—For two-year-olds owned in the
Counties of Nevada, Placer, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa,
Butte, Tehama, Plumas and Sierra. Mile and repeat.
Purse \$200.

Wednesday, September 7th.

BOYS' TOURNAMENT, at 11 A. M., for various
Prizes.
No. 4. RUNNING—Free for all. \$50 entrance, \$25
forfeit, \$50 added; second horse \$75; third \$50. One
mile and repeat.

No. 5. RUNNING—Free for all. For two-year-olds,
\$25 entrance, 10 forfeit, \$150 added; second horse \$30,
third \$25. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 6. RUNNING—For three-year-olds. Free for
all. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added. One mile
and a quarter.

No. 7. PACING—2:32 Class. Free for all. Purse \$500.

Thursday, September 8th.

GRAND STOCK PARADE at 10 A. M.; BICYCLE
TOURNAMENT for Gold medal, at 11 A. M.

No. 8. TROTting—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$250.
No. 9. TROTting—2:25 Class. Free for all. Purse
\$300.

No. 10. TROTting—Three-year-olds or under. Dis-
trict. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250.

Friday, September 9th.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT, for various Prizes, at
11 A. M.

No. 11. RUNNING—Open to all. \$50 entrance, \$25
forfeit, \$50 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. Two
fourths of a mile and repeat.

No. 12. RUNNING—Open to all. \$25 entrance \$10
forfeit \$150 added; second horse \$50, third \$25. Three
fourths of a mile and repeat.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free purse \$150. Entrance free
to all beaten horses. Those not having run second
during the meeting allowed 10 pounds. \$50 to second
horse. One mile and repeat.

No. 14. PACING—2:30 Class. Free for all. \$500.

No. 15. RUNNING—Saddle Horse Stake. District.
Catch weights. \$5 entrance, \$50 added. Four moneys,
50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. One mile.

Saturday, September 10th.

GRAND STOCK PARADE and award of Premiums
at 10 A. M.

No. 16. TROTting—District. One-year-olds. Half
mile and repeat. Purse \$400.

No. 17. TROTting—2:40 Class. Open to all. Purse
\$500.

No. 18. TROTting—2:34 Class. Open to all. Purse
\$500.

In races designated as "District" all horses are
eligible that were owned in the counties of Nevada and
Placer, comprising the 17th Agricultural District,
prior to June 1, 1887, unless other wise specified.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise speci-
ed; five to enter and three to start. But the Board
reserves the right to hold a less number than five to
fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of
the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to
accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses
divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30
per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but
the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two
classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's
racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A
horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the
entrance money paid in. When less than the
required number of starters appear they may contest
for the entrance money, to be divided as follows:
60% to the first, and 33% to the second.

In all entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day
preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern
running races, except when conditions named are
otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in
their entries.

Entries to close with the Secretary on August 1st,
1887.

SAMUEL GRANGER, President.
P. O. Address Orass Valley, Cal.

GEORGE FLETCHER, Secretary,
P. O. Address Grass Valley, Cal. 2jy 10

"McKoon's Improved 'A' Tent."

OR—
Campers' Favorite Tent.

(Patented Feb. 8th, 1887.)

Also all other styles and sizes of tents in use, and
camping outfit of every description. For tents, state
size; size about upon ground, and when set up, state
size; or, if Duck is wanted, state size and price.
Complete will be given, California pattern, and
from San Francisco and El Cajon, and from
San Jose, New York and Chicago.
Address VERRITT P. M.
El Cajon, San Diego.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR.
—OF—
THE SIXTH DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
—AT—
Los Angeles,
CALIFORNIA.



SIX DAYS.
Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

First Day—Monday, October 10th.
No. 1. DISTRICT TROT—Three-minute Class. Purse \$300. Ynez, Gerónimo and L. J. Rose's Stable barred.
No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$150.
No. 3. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$250.
No. 4. SANTA ANITA STAKES—For two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886, with nine entries.

Second Day—Tuesday, October 11th.
No. 5. TROT—2:25 Class. Purse \$500.
No. 6. TROT—SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—Two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Eleven entries.
No. 7. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Weight for age. Purse \$250.

Third Day—Wednesday, October 12th.
No. 8. TROT—2:35 Class. Purse \$400.
No. 9. LADIES' GRAND EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT—For the most accomplished and graceful lady riders. Four cash prizes—\$50, \$25, \$15, \$10. All names to be handed to the Secretary on or before October 8th, at 12 M.
No. 10. TROT—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Six entries.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 13th.
No. 11. RUNNING—DASH, one and one-sixteenth miles. Weight for age. Purse \$200.
No. 12. PACING—Free for all. Purse \$300.
No. 13. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. All ages. Purse \$500.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 14th.
No. 14. TROT—2:27 Class. Purse \$500.
No. 15. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. All ages. Purse \$250.
No. 16. RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. For two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old race to carry 7 lb. extra. Purse \$500.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 15th.
No. 17. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$350.
No. 18. TROT—For Adair, Allan Roy, Arab, Manzanita, Lot Slocum, Antevio, Antee and others having no better record than 2:15. Purse \$1,000.
No. 19. LOS ANGELES DERBY STAKE—Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Five entries.

CONDITIONS:
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to the first horse, thirty per cent. to the second, and ten per cent. to the third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66% to the first, and 33% to the second.

In all races entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over, except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for an entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entry to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1, 1887.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. C. NEWTON, President.
E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary, Box 210.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
Breeder and Sportsman.

For the Fall Circuit, 1887.

Track Harness, Training Saddle, Racing Saddles, Galloping Boots, Jockey's Outfit.

EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED BY TRAINERS OF
TROTTERS AND THOROUGHBREDS.

The above goods kept in Stock and Manufactured to Order of Specially selected Material by the most skillful Workmen.

JOHN O'KANE,
727 Market Street, San Francisco.

AGENT FOR
Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Gombault's Caustic Balsam.

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT
Agricultural Society,



WILL BE HELD AT

Marysville, Cal.

COMMENCING
Tuesday, August 30th
AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS,

\$2,000 In Premiums for Farming, Mechanical, Mercantile and Manufacturing Exhibits.

\$2,000 In Premium for Live-Stock
\$4,000 In Premiums for Speed and Walking Contests.

Special Premiums for Ladies' Equestrian Tournament and other Amusements.

SPEED PROGRAMME.
First Day—Tuesday, August 30th.

1. TROT—Two-year-old Class. Purse \$150. Free to all horses for all.
2. RUNNING—Half mile dash. Purse \$100. Free for all horses in the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts.

3. TROT—Three-minute Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.
4. TROT—2:35 Class. Purse \$300. Free for all.

5. TROT—Four-minute Class. Free for all to as they please. Purse \$50. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse \$20, second \$10, third \$5, fourth \$5, fifth \$5, sixth \$5.

6. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse \$200. Free for all.
7. RUNNING—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Free for all.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 31st.
1. TROT—2:27 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.
2. WALKING—Best walking team, \$30; best walking stallion \$30; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.

3. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.
4. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

5. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.
6. LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium, \$20, by the Society.

7. RUNNING—One mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.
8. TROT—2:30 Class. Purse \$300.

Third Day—Thursday, September 1st.
1. TROT—2:27 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.
2. WALKING—Best walking team, \$30; best walking stallion \$30; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.

3. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.
4. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

5. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.
6. LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium, \$20, by the Society.

7. RUNNING—One mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.
8. TROT—2:30 Class. Purse \$300.

Fourth Day—Friday, September 2nd.
1. TROT—2:27 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.
2. WALKING—Best walking team, \$30; best walking stallion \$30; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.

3. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.
4. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

5. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.
6. LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium, \$20, by the Society.

7. RUNNING—One mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.
8. TROT—2:30 Class. Purse \$300.

Friday Day—Saturday, September 4th.
1. TROT—2:30 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.
2. WALKING—Best walking team, \$30; best walking stallion \$30; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.

3. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.
4. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

5. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.
6. LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium, \$20, by the Society.

7. RUNNING—One mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.
8. TROT—2:30 Class. Purse \$300.

SATURDAY—SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th.
1. TROT—2:30 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.
2. WALKING—Best walking team, \$30; best walking stallion \$30; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.

3. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.
4. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

5. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.
6. LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium, \$20, by the Society.

7. RUNNING—One mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.
8. TROT—2:30 Class. Purse \$300.

Golden Gate
FAIR

SPEED PROGRAMME,
DISTRICT NO. 1.
Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th, 1887.



Monday—First Day, Trotting.
No. 1. Purse \$500. 2:40 Class. Four moneys.
No. 2. Purse \$300. Two-year-olds. Three moneys.
No. 3. Purse \$1,000. 2:25 Class. Four moneys.

Tuesday—Second Day, Running.
No. 4. THE ALAMEDA STAKE—For all ages: \$50 entrance; half forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before August 20th, with \$100 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds: \$50 entrance; half forfeit, \$100 added; \$100 to second, \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE JUVENILE STAKES—For two-year-olds: \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$100 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7. FREE PURSE—\$300. Winners of any race, after August 1st, of the value of \$300, to carry five pounds. Maidens allowed, if three years old, to carry five pounds; if four years old or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Wednesday—Third Day, Trotting.
No. 8. Purse \$800. 2:27 Class. Four moneys.
No. 9. Purse \$1,000. 2:20 Class. Four moneys.

Thursday—Fourth Day, Trotting.
No. 10. Purse \$500. Three-year-olds. Four moneys.
No. 11. Purse \$1,000. 2:23 Class. Four moneys.

Friday—Fifth Day, Running.
No. 12. SELLING PURSE, \$300, of which \$60 to second. Fixed valuation, \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

No. 13. THE OAKLAND STAKE—For all ages: \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$400 added; second horse \$100, third \$50. One mile and a half.

No. 14. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds: \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$400 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Of Juvenile Stake at this meeting, three pounds additional penalty. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 15. FREE PURSE, \$400. For all ages: \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds; horses that have not run second or better allowed ten pounds. Three-quarter-mile heats.

Saturday—Sixth Day, Trotting.
No. 16. Purse \$1,200. Free for all. Four moneys.

Same Day—Pacing.
No. 17. Purse \$750. Free for all. Four moneys.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Purses of four moneys divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66% to the first and 33% to the second.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to August 15th.

If, in the opinion of the judges, before starting a race, it cannot be finished on the closing day of the fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1st, 1887.

JAMES ADAMS, President,
JOS. L. BROWN, Secretary.
Office 109 Front Street, S. F.

HEALD'S
Business College, 24 Post St.
—San Francisco—

The most popular school on the Coast.
P. HEALD, President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.
Send for Circular.

Clement Dixon,
ALE VAULTS.

No. 8 Summer St., near California Market.
The only place in the City where sporting gentlemen can see the English

Daily Sporting Chronicle, 18 Sept.

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL
AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF
Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,
At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES
(By permission).

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,
R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,
and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
20 Leidesdorff Street,
San Francisco.

KILLIP & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL
AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,
At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.
HON. C. GREEN, HON. J. D. CARR, Sacramento, Sallinas.
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Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate New Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Awarded the Highland and Agricultural Society, Medal for Horse Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology and Histology. The Williams' Prize, '84-'85, for highest work in professional examinations, and six first-class certificates of merit. Honorary Member Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.

RECORD STABLES,
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IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS!

The Great French Veterinary Remedy for past Twenty Years.

Recommended and Used by the Best Veterinary Surgeons of this country.

COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Prepared exclusively by J. E. COMBAULT, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to French Government Stud.

Supersedes all Caustic or Firing. Impossible to Produce any Scar or Blemish. For Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pinkeye, all Lameness from Sprain, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure. It has been tried as a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, &c., &c., with very satisfactory results.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of CAUSTIC BALSAM sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, &c. Address

LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. Cleveland, O.

For sale in San Francisco by
LANGLEY & MICHAELS,
Wholesale Druggists.

ap23 **J. O'KANE, Horsemen's Supplies**

CALIFORNIA ANNUAL State Fair

Will be held at SACRAMENTO, Sept. 12 to 24 inclusive, 1887.

TWO WEEKS FAIR! NINE DAYS RACING! SPEED PROGRAMME.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three and four-year-olds, in 1887, 1888 and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than \$200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 15th.

TROTTER. No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE.—Closed in 1885, with twenty-five nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1887, \$1,045.

No. 2.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.

No. 3.—PACING PURSE, \$500—2:30 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 16th.

RUNNING. No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE.—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake.

No. 5.—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE.—For foals of 1884; \$40 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Closed in 1886 with twelve entries. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6.—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE.—For four-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second; \$50 to third. Weight five pounds below the scale. Winner of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weights. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 7.—FREE PURSE, \$250.—Winners of any race, this year, of the value of \$500 to carry five pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, five pounds; if four years or upwards fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Third Day.—Saturday, September 17th.

TROTTER. No. 8.—TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE.—\$50 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 payable July 1st, and remaining \$25 payable Aug. 10th, 1887; \$250 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats.

No. 9.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:27 Class.

No. 10.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day.—Monday, September 19th.

RUNNING. No. 11.—THE PREMIUM STAKE.—For all ages; \$50 entrance; h. f.; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$200 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 12.—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—For foals of 1885; \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit; \$250 added. Second horse \$100; third horse \$50. Closed in 1886 with twenty-five nominations. One mile.

No. 13.—THE LA RUE STAKE.—Handicap for all ages; \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit, with \$500 added, of which \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Weights announced September 10th. Declaration \$20, to be made with the Secretary by eight o'clock p. m., September 12th. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one-quarter miles.

No. 14.—SELLING PURSE, \$250.—Of which \$50 to second. Fixed valuation \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Fifth Day.—Tuesday, September 20th.

TROTTER. No. 15.—THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE.—For all colts except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sable Wilkes; \$100 entrance, of which \$25 must accompany nomination; \$25 payable July 1st, and remaining \$50 payable August 10th, 1887; \$250 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with fourteen nominations. Mile heats, three in five.

No. 16.—TROTTER PURSE, \$500—3:00 Class.

No. 17.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,200—2:30 Class.

Sixth Day.—Wednesday, September 21st.

RUNNING. No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE.—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; or only \$10 if declared on or before September 1st; \$150 added; \$25 to second. Those that have started and not run first or second in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five eighths of a mile.

No. 19.—THE SHATER STAKE.—For three-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared before September 1st, with \$250 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 20.—THE DEL ANTE STAKE.—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$200 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Three-year-olds to carry 100 pounds; four-year-olds, 110 pounds; five-year-olds, 115 pounds; but not heat, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 21.—FREE PURSE, \$300.—\$50 to second. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed ten pounds. Winner this year of any race of the value of \$400 to carry five pounds extra; winner of No. 7, ten pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day.—Thursday, September 22d.

TROTTER. No. 22.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.

No. 23.—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE.—(Conditions same as No. 15.) Closed April 15th, with ten nominations. One mile.

No. 24.—PACING PURSE, \$500—Free for all.

Eighth Day.—Friday, September 23d.

RUNNING. No. 25.—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE.—For foals of 1884. \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; second horse \$100; third \$50. Closed in 1885, with seven nominations. One mile and a half.

No. 26.—THE PALO ALTO STAKE.—For two-year-olds. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$250 added; \$75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds. One mile.

No. 27.—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE.—For three-year-olds. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$350 added; second horse \$100; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds. One mile.

No. 28.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE.—For all ages. \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$200 additional to the winner if he is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42 1/4) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29.—FREE PURSE, \$250.—Free for all ages. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day.—Saturday September 24th.

TROTTER. No. 30.—SPECIAL THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE.—For Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, Sable Wilkes and others. (Conditions same as Regular Stake No. 15.) Closed April fifteenth, with six nominations.

No. 31.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,200—Free for all.

No. 32.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:40 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-89 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme.

No. 1.—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE.—For foals of 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added of which \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2.—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$250 added; second \$80, third \$40.

No. 3.—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE.—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$15 if declared January 1st, 1888; or \$25 if declared May 1st, 1889; \$300 added; second horse \$100, third horse \$50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five, fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting. But the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66% to the first, and 33% to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a walk-over.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

There is no more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance money.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary Monday, August 1, 1887.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 21my17

SPEED PROGRAMME

Open for the State,

Sonoma County

Agricultural Park Association,

TO BE HELD AT

SANTA ROSA,

August 22d to 27th Inclusive.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 23rd.

RUNNING.—Five eighths mile, for two-year-olds; maidens allowed 5 lbs; \$25 entrance; purse \$100; \$10 forfeit; \$10 added; \$25 to second colt.

TROTTER.—Two-year-olds; purse \$200.

TROTTER.—2:27 class; purse \$450.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 24th.

RUNNING.—One mile and repeat, free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$500.

TROTTER.—Three-year-olds (except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sable Wilkes); purse \$300.

TROTTER.—2:20 class purse; \$500.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 25th.

RUNNING.—One and a fourth mile, for three-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second horse; maidens allowed 5 lbs; purse \$200.

RUNNING.—Three-fourths mile, free for two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; winner of five eighths mile race to carry 5 lbs in purse \$150.

TROTTER.—Four-year-olds; purse \$100.

TROTTER.—Three minute class; purse \$40.

FOURTH DAY.—Friday, Aug. 26th.

RUNNING.—Three-fourths mile heats; free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$200.

TROTTER.—Three-year-olds, including Soudan, Ella, Sable Wilkes and Shamrock; purse \$300.

TROTTER.—2:25 Class; purse \$450.

PACING.—Free for all; purse \$350.

FIFTH DAY.—Saturday, Aug. 27th.

RUNNING.—One and one-half mile dash, for all ages; \$30 entrance; \$35 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$200.

TROTTER.—2:23 Class; purse \$500.

TROTTER.—Free for all; purse \$300.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five, fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse to accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to the second and ten per cent. to the third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money to be divided as follows: 66% to the first, and 33% to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over, except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for an entrance money, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance blanks and racing rules (except fixed events) will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

B. M. SPENER, President.

N. WINTERS, Secretary. Santa Rosa, Cal. 11my

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,

honorary Graduate of

ario Veterinary Col-

lege, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St

Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.

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Petaluma Fair.



From Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, 1887,

INCLUSIVE

Over \$10,000 in Purses.

Agricultural District No. 4, comprising the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

Napa and Solano.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

Tuesday, August 30th.

No. 1. RUNNING.—Two-year-old. Five-eighths mile dash; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.

No. 2. TROTTER.—District. For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Closed May 1st, with fourteen entries.

No. 3. TROTTER.—2:25 Class. Purse \$700.

Wednesday, August 31st.

No. 4. RUNNING.—For all ages. Free purse \$200; \$50 to second. Mile and repeat.

No. 5. TROTTER.—District. Purse \$600.

No. 6. TROTTER.—2:20 Class. Purse \$1,000.

Thursday, September 1st.

No. 7. RUNNING.—For three-year-olds. One and one-eighth mile dash. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$101 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

No. 8. PACING.—Free for all. Purse \$400.

No. 9. TROTTER.—For foals of 1885. Mile dash. \$25 stake; \$150 added. Closed February 1st, with fifteen entries.

No. 10. TROTTER.—For three-year-olds. Purse \$600.

Friday, September 2d.

No. 11. RUNNING.—District.—For all ages. Mile dash. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second.

No. 12. TROTTER.—District. For three-year-olds. Purse \$300. Closed May 1st with five entries.

No. 13. TROTTER.—For foals of 1885. Mile and repeat \$30 stake; \$200 added. Closed February 1st, with eleven entries.

No. 14. TROTTER.—2:23 Class. Purse \$800.

Saturday, September 2d.

No. 15. RUNNING.—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse \$50. \$50 to second.

No. 16. TROTTER.—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$400.

No. 17. TROTTER.—2:27 Class. Purse \$700.

No. 18. TROTTER.—Free for all. Purse \$1,200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting and pacing races four monies, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. except Trotting Stake Races Nos. 9 and 13, in which money to be divided and races trotted according to published conditions.

All races, best three in five, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two classes alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid-up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start races with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at one o'clock p. m. sharp.

J. D. BERS, Sec. President.

R. L. DAVIS, Secretary, Susanville, Cal.

J. R. MURRAY, Assistant Secretary, Greenville, Cal. 25jnl1

FOR SALE.

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musdom's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musdom's, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musdom, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont) by Little John, son of Rockaway (by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of Imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is a foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information address

W. M. WILLIAMS

San Jose, Cal.

29j12

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

\$7,000! \$7000!

—OF—

PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA, AND NODOC

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

(Washoe Co., Nevada, Lake and Grant Counties, Oregon, and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing purposes)

—AT—

Susanville, Cal.

COMMENCING

Monday, October 3, '87,

And Continuing Five Days.

Purses \$5,000.

Premiums \$2,000.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Money in all races to be divided as follows: First horse, 60 per cent.; second, 30 per cent.; third, 10 per cent. unless when otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

First Day.

1. TROTTER.—2:30 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$200.

2. RUNNING.—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse \$125.

3. RUNNING.—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse \$250.

4. RUNNING.—Mile and repeat; purse \$100.

Second Day.

5. TROTTER.—3 in 5; purse \$1,000.

6. RUNNING.—Mile dash; purse \$100.

7. RUNNING.—1 1/4 mile dash; purse \$250.

8. TROTTER.—One-year-olds (District) 1/2 mile dash; purse \$100.

Third Day.

9. TROTTER.—2:40 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$250.

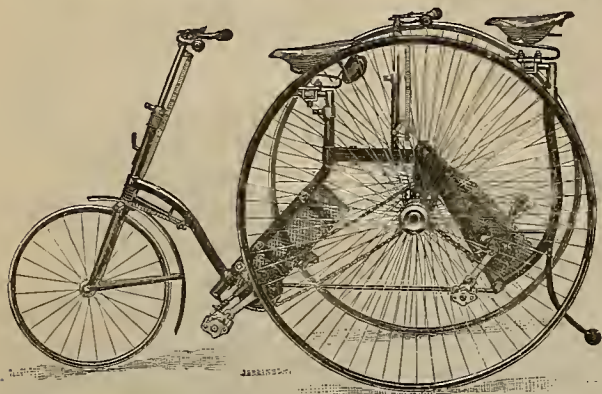
10. RUNNING.—Mile dash; purse \$150.

11. RUNNING.—1 1/4 mile dash; purse \$250.

CUNARD

Bicycles Tricycles Tandems AND Safeties.

To prevent delay in ordering, O. Rodgers & Co submit the following abstract from their '87 Catalogue:



THE "CUNARD" CONVERTIBLE TANDEM.

Weight 100 lbs.

Double Steering.

Folding Handle-bar for Easy Access to Front Saddle.

May be Ridden by Two Ladies.

Double Break Power.

Seat and Handles Adjustable.

Reduces to 27 inches in width to Pass through Narrow Doorway.

When converted, Front Saddle is brought back over the Axle, thereby securing Proper Distribution of Wheel Load.

Price \$250.

The Cunard Non-Convertible Tandem, for riders who do not wish to convert their machines. Price \$240. Weight 85 lbs, as ordered by H. E. Ducker, Esq., President A. C. U., and Editor "Wheelmen's Gazette."



THE "CUNARD" SAFETY BICYCLE.

Weight 45 pounds.

Made of best materials, and on the most approved principles, Ball Bearings to both Wheels Cranks, and Pedals; all bright parts plated and rest enameled. Thoroughly fitted and finished. Complete with Suspension Saddle, Bag, Spanner and Oil Can. No extras. Standard gear 30 inches, geared to 57 inches; any gear to order. Price \$140.

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

Copy of Testimonial from T. J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Vice-President of the L. A. W.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 11th, 1887.

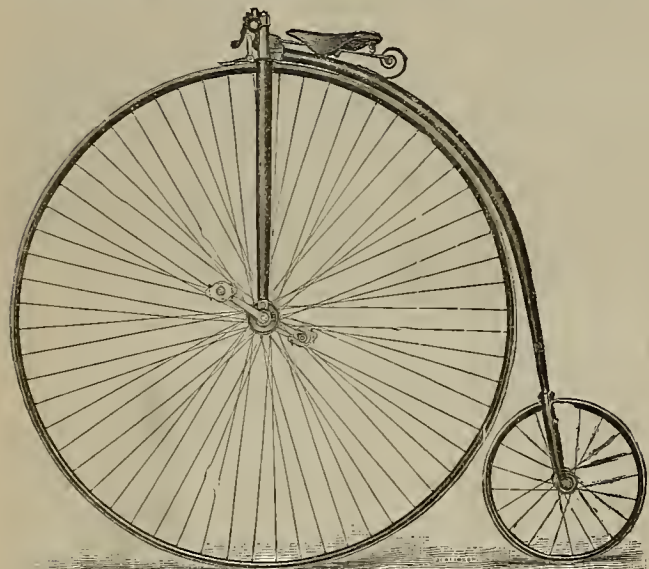
D. ROGERS & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—Respecting the Cunard Tandem, I have to say that it is *beyond question the best tandem yet produced*. Its compactness, ease of handling, light running, safety, and the ease with which it may be mounted or dismounted, by either a lady or gentleman, leave nothing to be desired. Its folding handle bar, and the fact that it can be quickly and readily taken through a common door, are features which make the machine a *pleasure*. I have owned other tandems, but this is the *only one that is worth house-room* as a convertible machine. I find it a *perfect machine*, in perfect balance, either as a single or a tandem. I have sought carefully for some three years now for the best tandem, and have given the matter a great deal of thought and attention, and if asked to day to suggest an improvement in the design and arrangement of the Cunard, I would be free to say that it is *as nearly perfect as this type of machine ever will be*.

Yours truly,

[Signed]

T. J. KIRKPATRICK.



THE "CUNARD" BICYCLE No. 1.

LIGHT ROADSTER. Weight 32 lbs.

Patent weldless steel backbone, handle bar, and round edge forks. The wheels are made with double hollow rims, steel hubs, and improved straight-laced spokes, which do not stretch or become loose. Adjustable ball bearings to both wheels and pedals. Easy three-curl spring, cranked handle-bars and long centrehead. Handles, head, hubs, cranks, step, and all nuts and bolts plated, remainder enameled in two colors. Thoroughly fitted and splendidly finished, complete with suspension saddle, bag, spanner and oil can. No Extras. Price \$135.

THE "CUNARD" FULL ROADSTER BICYCLE.

Weight 38 lbs. Same as No. 1, but direct spokes, U rims, and plated gun-metal hubs. Finished as No. 1. No Extras. Price \$125.

THE AMERICAN "CUNARD BICYCLE".

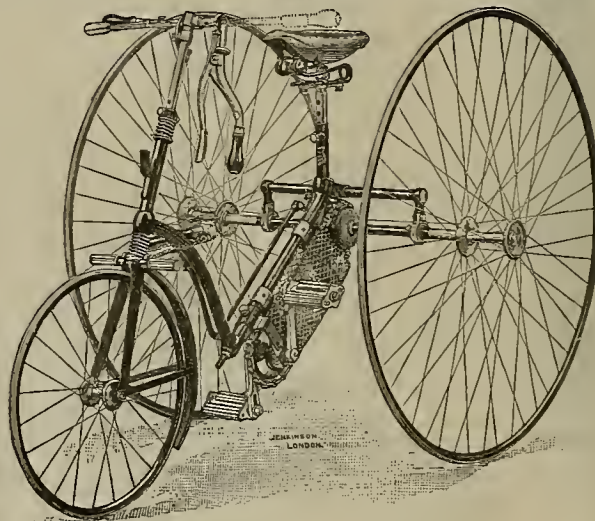
Weight 42 lbs. Finished in enamel, with plated parts. Built especially for rough roads and heavy riders. Price, \$110. No Extras. Ball bearings all over.

THE "CUNARD" BICYCLE No. 4.

Weight 45 lbs. A high grade, good, serviceable, strong machine at a moderate price. Price \$85. No Extras. Ball bearings all over.

THE "CUNARD" RACER.

Standard weight of 54-inch, 22 lbs. Lighter to order. No Extras. Price \$140.



CUNARD TRICYCLE NO. 6.

Weight 59 lbs.

Suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen.

This machine is specially designed for ladies, the frame being formed so as to allow the dress to fall easily, as in a walking position. By moving a lever the handle-bar hinges forward and allows the rider to get in and out of the machine in the front, without the difficulty of mounting from the back over the saddle. If made with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. hollow rims and light tube the weight can be reduced to 55 lbs.

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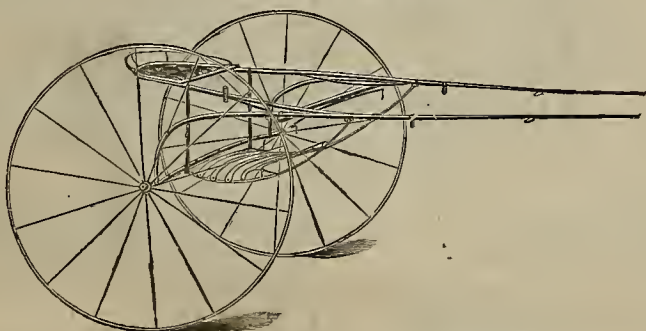
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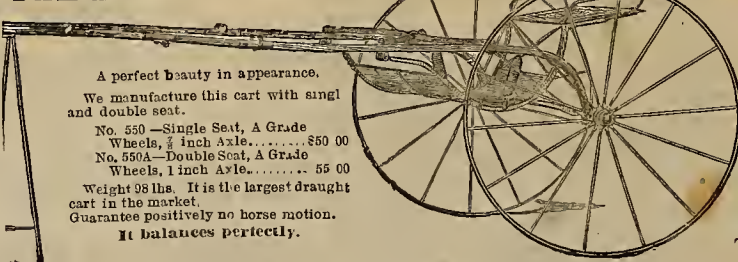
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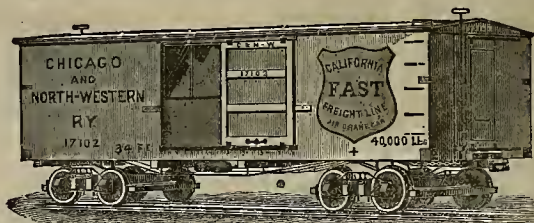
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI, No. 4,
No 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and dams in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Visits.

Mr. Jas. E. Watson's fox-terrier Lady, to Mr. S. C. Alexander's Don, July 16th, 1887.

Mr. James Lawlor's curly retriever Jingo to Captain Hughes' curly retriever Royal, July 17th, 1887.

The next monthly meeting of the Pacific Kennel Club promises to be one of special interest. At that time the recently fitted room of the club will be formally opened. Doctor Bowhill will read an article on Birth Fever, a trouble which has carried off several good dogs within a few months. Dr. Dawson will present a paper on "Instinct and Reason in Animals."

Full reports of the work done by the club will be presented by Secretary and Treasurer Watson. The President, Colonel Taylor, will make an address sure to breathe eloquence in every rounded period. Several prominent members of the club from other cities will be present, among them Judge Post and Mr. J. Martin Barney, from both of whom remarks well worth remembrance may be expected. The meeting will be partly for social intercourse, and the executive committee will provide suitable refreshment after the labor of the evening. It is expected that the members who attend will bring or send something suitable for preservation either in the library or museum of the club, and it is hoped that many fanciers, who are not now members, will be present.

A bench show will be one of the attractions at the Los Angeles Fair, to be held from October 10th to 15th inclusive. Mr. De Camp, the secretary, informs us that premiums will be offered in about twenty classes, including the sporting classes and a few others. The idea is an excellent one, and the expenditures in behalf of the show will be repaid by the increased attendance. Mr. H. T. Payne and Messrs. Taggart, Vignolo, Vandevort, Rose and others will lend active support. Mr. Payne will probably manage the show.

A visit was made last week to the kennel of Mr. John Neild, in Alameda, to see the spaniel puppies of which Mr. Neild's brood-bitch recently whelped nineteen in a litter. The youngsters kept are all well formed, healthy and good-looking. They should make first-rate marsh dogs.

Several inquiries about terriers, Chesapeake dogs, pugs and other sorts have come to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Those owning dogs of the breeds mentioned may find their profit in giving information about them to the paper.

Mr. Jas. E. Watson, of the Kennel Club, received last Tuesday, a fine buck killed by Mr. Homer Fritch. A loin sent to this office was appreciated.

A Valuable Accession.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Mr. Geo. L. Wilms, of Jersey City, has presented to me a fine pointer bitch, whelped the last of April. She is out of Lady Snow, by Brackett. Mr. Wilms says of Lady Snow: "She is a ratter in the field, and can hold her own on the bench with the best of them." I suppose you have seen Brackett and know the kind of dog he is. Mr. C. H. Mason says, "He is the best small pointer in America," and Mr. Wilms says, "He is a first-class field dog." I shall leave her there for the present, as I don't think it advisable to give her such a long trip as the journey to California necessitates, while so young, unless some one is with her to give her proper care. If nothing happens here she will be entered in next year's Derby.

DUTCH FLAT, July 19, 1887.

J. MARTIN BARNEY.

[Mr. Barney is right in thinking that he has a pointer of excellent breeding. The sire, Brackett, 4,032 A. K. S. B., is by Graphic—B'omo, and is a rare, good, medium-sized, white and liver dog, which has been placed at the Crystal Palace and Birmingham shows in England. He is a good field dog, moving freely, snatching pace well and having good nose. The dam of Mr. Barney's bitch, Lady Snow, 3,651 A. K. R., also white and liver, is by Mark—Birdie; Mark by Henry Clay—Dream; Birdie by King Bow—Chess. Lady Snow won first as a puppy, Milwaukee, 1885; first, Newark, 1886; first, Pittsburgh, 1886. Through Mark she strains to Bow, Sleford and Waddell's Fan. Mr. Barney is in a way to own a first-rate kennel of pointers, having Tom Pinch for stud use and Galatea and this latter bitch as breeders. Both of them should stint well to Tom Pinch.—Ed.]

From the notes of *Land and Water* about the English Kennel Club Jubilee Dog Show, we make several extracts which seem to indicate that even in the councils of so august a body of fanciers there may be errors. The paper says:

"It seems that after the first day the true state of the case got abroad, so that, with the exception of members of the two clubs and a few personal friends, all the nice people were conspicuous by their absence. It is clear that pettyfogging doggy transactions are not in fashion just now, and the tendency of the times is to leave the well-dressed and ill-dressed successors of Filthy Lucre to the admiring company of their own dogs."

"From the point of view we take as a newspaper devoted to English Institutions in general and sport in the best sense of the term, in particular, we cannot pretend to regret the unpopularity of dog shows. We confine ourselves to the single question—are they doing good or harm to the breed of sporting dogs? The answer has lately been recorded in the most striking manner under the hammer of the auctioneer, where it has proved a rare occasion to obtain a single bid for a draft from a dog show kennel, even if that kennel has also occasionally been heard of at field-trials, the general opinion seems to be that breeders who would keep up dog-show form as it is at present understood, must sacrifice every other quality to it, and in this we have no doubt that the public is right."

"That dog-show form in most classes and powers in the field are opposed to each other, we have every opportunity of knowing. But we will refer to this subject again in our report of the setters."

"A great deal of delay occurred at times in bringing out the dogs to be judged, two or three animals being first brought and paraded round, and then a few others would make their appearance, the class to be adjudicated upon sometimes being brought to the scratch in a very haphazard sort of way. Then, again, as to the persons who led the dogs into the ring, although the Kennel Club, adopting a suggestion made by us in our report of the Crystal Palace Show, have established a rule that such persons should carry the labels bearing the numbers legibly written in a conspicuous position, more than half of them put them in their pockets or elsewhere where they could not be seen. Hence, an excellent provision was rendered nugatory, and, what made matters worse, the winning numbers were often not hoisted on the telegraph board. These may seem small details, but they are very important ones, and might be easily remedied. With regard to the housing of the dogs, so far as we could judge, there was nothing to be desired. They were admirably benched in a number of fine, lofty and roomy marquees with plenty of space between the benches. These arrangements and the feeding were all, as usual, planned and carried out by Spratts' Patent, in the person of Mr. Cruft, who proved himself quite equal to the task. Indeed, that company not only catered for the canines, but on the opening day provided a most excellent lunch in a marquee on the ground, sending out complimentary tickets of invitation to their friends, exhibitors and others, in a most open-handed manner. The entries of dogs obtained amounted to 2,012, the largest number, we believe, ever yet obtained, but it must be pointed out that the actual number of animals entered was considerably below this number, many dogs being entered in three or four different classes. In our criticisms we have, as usual, confined our remarks almost exclusively to those breeds of sporting dogs which have not become practically obsolete for sporting purposes."

"The 'German or Spanish' pointer class was an interesting one, but the chief characteristic of which was lumber. If bulk of head and bloodhound character of eye and expression are criterions of sagacity, these foreigners must be canine Solons indeed. Doubtless, as the genial Judge, Herr Von Schmiddeberg informed us, some of them have rare good noses; but that is not everything wanted in a pointer, a fact that Herr evidently was also clearly persuaded of, for—and we hope we are not committing a breach of confidence in saying so—he admitted, with a sly twinkle of the eye, that he used English pointers himself. Broad heavy heads, large flat ears and mastiff-like proportions, with weak hind quarters seemed to prevail in this class. They were of all colors, and we doubt their becoming popular in this country, or gaining ground in their own, now the Germans have imported some of the best English blood. Doubtless these animals have their good points, and we believe many Germans still prefer them to our own breed; but, from an English sportsman's point of view they are not at all 'the cheese.'"

"We are constantly being told we are prejudiced against the Kennel Club; on the contrary, we are only disappointed by its repeated refusal to treat sporting dogs as sportsmen's dogs, and to demand some sort of guarantee on that point before entry in their shows is permitted. It is our duty to criticize, not to suggest. The club rules the shows, but

happily it has no influence outside of them. We are also told that our judgment about setters is biased, but suppose we look elsewhere. Take greyhounds, for instance. Have the Kennel Club appointed an experienced connoisseur to judge? If so, then he is unknown to the gentleman who has charge of the department in our columns."

[Additional Kennel on Page 52.]

Breeding Mares.

In some countries it is the custom for owners of brood-mares to have them covered biennially, in the expectation of obtaining stronger and better developed foals. In England, however, such a course is unnecessary and unprofitable, as it is always desirable for mares to be supplied with auxiliary food support during the period of lactation, and when the foals are weaned, as they should be at five or six months old, the foetus *in utero* has not become sufficiently developed to create an inordinate drain upon the mare's nutritive functions. The profit of yearly foal-bearing is not only as a rule greater, but also more certain; for it is a recognized fact, though subject to exceptions, that those mares which are annually served become more surely fecundated than those covered every alternate year. In this respect, as in many others, the owner must exercise his discretion, and be guided by the circumstances peculiar to his individual situation. If the demands for team work upon the farm are likely to render it impracticable for him to allow the rest needed for the well-being of all his mares when it is required, it will be better to adopt the biennial system, and employ only half his mares as breeders at one time, but under most other circumstances the annual method will be more advantageous and profitable.

Sterility in the mare may be due to age or prolonged continence, especially where associated with high condition; or it may arise from abnormal conformation, or disease of the womb, or the existence of painful wounds, or disease of the feet. It is, however, usually induced in mares prone to accumulate fat, by a superabundant supply of highly stimulating food and the absence of sufficient work.—*Reynolds, on Draught Horses.*

The Badger Mare.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Can you or any of your readers tell me anything of a mare, that trotted some races at Oakland or San Francisco, called the Badger Mare or Badger Girl? The mare I am looking for was a small bay mare with a light brand of H. on the left hip. Did she gain a record, and what was it?

SACRAMENTO, July 20th.

We have no trace of this mare. If any of our readers remember her they will confer a favor by furnishing us what information they have.

Important to Horsemen.

Secretary DeCamp of Los Angeles announces a Trotting Purse 2:20 Class, \$600, and

Free-for-all Pacing, \$600, which, added to the 2:23 trot, \$600, and Free-for-all trot, \$1,000, will provide classes for all to visit the south end of the State, to attend the Los Angeles Fair which begins on October 10th.

The S. P. R. F. will carry race stock on passenger trains at freight train rates.

A one-half rate, round-trip fare will be made for passengers.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

J. C. B., Santa Barbara.

Will you please be so kind as to publish the pedigree of Lady Tiffany and her record?

Answer.—Lady Tiffany is by Gibraltar, her dam by A. W. Richmond. She has no record that we know of.

Ten Broeck was buried in a coffin in front of his stable door. His grave was strewn with flowers and the stables and front gate of Nantura were draped in mourning. The horse's grave is to be fenced in and a monument erected on his last resting place.

A social will be given by the Olympic Club on the evening of July 29th, and on August 10th an evening of boxing and wrestling will be given, particularly with the hope of interesting business men of the city in the club and inducing them to join it.

General Topics.

Training is one of those words which have a vast significance. It is applied in so many cases that numerous definitions are necessary. One of Webster's is, "The act of preparing men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race." The following, from *The Lancet*, treats of the preparation of men, and it may be that something can be learned from it in the care and management of horses for the race:

The victory of Cambridge this year in the boat race has given rise to many comments as to the mode of training hest adapted to get crews into condition. It has been stated that Mr. Bristowe, the President of the Cambridge University Boat Club, allowed fish, entrees, puddings and desert for dinner through the whole course of training, and did not insist upon the monotonous and excessive flesh diet usually enforced. For some years past there has been a growing tendency to adopt a more rational plan of feeding, and to permit a greater range of carbohydrates and hydrocarbons in the diet. Indeed, the more varied the food the better the health of the individual, and, as training was defined by Professor Parkes as a method of obtaining the highest degrees of vitality, a scientific mixture of the various principles of diet is called for. With hard muscular work at a quick pace more animal food is necessary than for ordinary work, but this should never be given in excess, and beyond what the digestive secretions are able to dispose of, one pound and a half is certainly as much as is required. In giving carbohydrates cere should be taken that they are well cooked and are of a digestible character. Rice, sago and tapioca puddings are excellent; but potatoes should not be indulged in in any quantity, as they are apt to cause flatulence—that bugbear of the trainer known as "fufardful." The hydrocarbons should be supplied by a liberal allowance of butter; the men should be encouraged to eat the natural fat on the chops and steak, and not cut it off as they have been directed to do; whilst meat with plenty of fat on it is usually more tender than lean. Fresh fruit should also form part of the daily dietary, since these supply the alkaline salts so useful in keeping the blood in a healthy state. The chief article to be avoided in training is sugar, especially sugar with peat; it tends to cause acidity and promotes "biliousness." The question amongst trainers is the amount of fluid permitted. Under the old system great cruelty was often practiced by keeping men, especially during hot weather, on a strict allowance; this was a mistake. On the other hand, men should not be allowed too much feeding in this respect for fear of diluting the digestive fluids; it is well, therefore, to keep them within physiological limits. A man of 12st. under ordinary circumstances eliminates about three pints and a half from the body daily by the skin, lungs, and kidneys; with strong and quick work he probably gets rid of one pint and a half more. Five pints of fluid would therefore be sufficient for most men. As training advanced and the elimination became less, the quantity might gradually be reduced. At the beginning of training slight excess of the physiological requirements might be permitted, as it would help tissue metabolism and carry off the waste products formed in consequence of increased muscular activity.

There is a vast difference, however, between the quadruped and biped in respect to food. Men have the choice of such a variety of articles that it is troublesome to make a selection, whereas the stable larder contains only a few things. Hay and oats stand in the same relation to the equine as bread and meat to man. It is nearly certain that a man could not be got into anything like condition if deprived of meat and bread; and hay and oats, or something which is analogous, is a supreme necessity for the horse. The question is how to combine other things with this main pebulum so as to make the diet subservient to the desired result. In the old days of training horses great dependance was placed on drugs, on cordials and balls of various kinds. While not discarding these entirely, trainers of a later day, American trainers, thought that corn and dried corn blades (fodder) were a necessity, while still later grass has come into use and with the best results. The last innovation, especially when the animals were allowed to pick it for themselves, raised the ire of oldtimers, and when Van Leer, in his trip to the South with Commodore Stevens' horses, pursued that system, it was thought he had little knowledge of the art. He would order the horses to be led out of their boxes at night to graze, and to those who were accustomed to see a stable closely shut up to exclude the night air, it seemed a crazy proceeding. "Carrying" the horses to a warmer climate than they were accustomed to, it was probably better for them that the heat was tempered, and then there was the "dew on the grass" to make it still sweeter.

"Tissue Metabolism," by which we understand that the change of the tissues incident to active exercise is meant, unquestionably is aided both by food and drink. That out-tailment of water is often carried to an injurious extreme is beyond question in training horses, the better practice, which now prevails, being to give a full supply at all times except immediately before sharp exercise. When a horse has been much heated, and especially when he has sweated copiously, it is necessary to guard against giving too much at a time. The violent thirst must be assuaged gradually, and it was formerly a favorite practice of ours to acidulate the drink and aerate the fluid before it was given. Green food in the shape of grass, freshly cut corn blades, alfalfa, etc., can be used advantageously, and a small quantity given when "cooling out" will overcome the intense desire to drink. When the water is much less than is desired, there is nearly a certainty of febrile indications and a wasting of muscular as well as adipose tissue.

The Pillaritos correspondent of the San Mateo Gazette says: One of our enterprising stockmen, wishing to make a wire fence and not wishing to go to the expense of buying redwood posts, used green willow posts instead, to which he attached the wire. The trees, like all things planted in Pillaritos soil, soon began to grow, and very naturally the wire grew up too. Now the ranchman is devising means to get his wire down from mid-air.

Some one must have been gnying that correspondent unmercifully. There are few country-bred folk who are not cognizant of the fact that the upward growth of trees does

not affect the trunk. Height is obtained from new shoots springing from the top end, and wires fastened to the body of the tree would retain the same altitude so long as the tree stood. It might be that the increase of the size of the roots would push the body up a trifle, but even in that case so little as not to have any practical effect. As we have seen the above paragraph in several papers, it is probably "going the rounds" with many readers chuckling over the quandery of the ranchmen. We have traced "lines" which were "bleeds" on trees nearly a century previous to the resurvey, and found the marks no higher than when made by the original exemen. Were "Pillaritos" correct the old blazes would have necessitated a platform in order to obtain a "block."

While making corrections we may as well straighten out the *American Cultivator* in regard to the stallion record. It claims:

The fastest two-mile stalion record, to be sure, 4:51½, stands to the credit of the famous stallion George M. Patchen (2:23½), by Cassius M. Clay, dam by Haad'em, he by imported Trustee, from a daughter of American Eclipse, by Drac, by Imported Diomed.

There are two stallions in California which have made a lower mark—Monroe Chief, who stands at the head, with 4:46 to his credit, and Albert W., who trotted in 4:51, when four years old. We are firm in the belief that there are two and perhaps more California-bred stallions which can knock quite a hole in the 4:43 of Fannie Witherspoon, and it may be that this year will see the fulfillment of the prophesy.

The following is also cut from the *American Cultivator*, and, by the way, that journal is one of the best of agricultural papers:

The driver of the pacer Woodmont (2:22½) received a wholesome lesson at Jackson, Mich., June 23d. In the free-for-all pacing race there were but two contestants, Puritan and Woodmont. The driver of the latter, knowing that it was impossible to beat Puritan, evidently thought to give his horse an easy race, as indicated by the time of the second heat, 2:31½. The judges thought that the spectators, who had paid their money to see the contest, were entitled to a race rather than a tame exhibition, and declared Woodmont distanced, thus depriving his manager of any part of the purse. Judges of that stamp will always be popular with those who are in favor of honest racing. No driver is required to murder his horse when contesting against horses that out-class his own, but it should be demanded that he make a reasonable effort to win under all circumstances.

The judges erred in their decision, as the rules do not justify distacing a horse on such a showing. They could have changed the driver of Woodmont and punished the men who "pulled" him. No matter how apparently futile the attempt, a driver is compelled to do all he can to beat his competitors, and the only way he can carry that out is to make every endeavor, no matter how hopeless the task appears to be.

Residents of this section of California can only form a small estimate of the plague of insect pests in other sections of the country. Those which torment horses are comparatively scarce all over this State; in Oakland the only trouble is from the common black fly. Still these are bad enough at times to annoy horses exceedingly, and a simple remedy may be welcome. The following we copy from an English exchange:

Mr. Rupert Graham, of Sanbury, writing to the West Middlesex Times, says, as to the plague of flies which tease horses almost to death in hot weather: "All owners and drivers of horses know the pain they inflict upon these animals in July and August, goading them almost to madness, and many accidents are the result. In the interest of the poor animals, I would recommend grooms to wash their horses in the morning with water in which are one or two sliced onions; this will keep off the flies and give the horses a day's immunity from their persistent attacks. Another remedy, although a little more trouble, is far more pleasant. Take a good handful of walnut leaves, and infuse them all night in two or three quarts of cold water; boil the whole next morning for fifteen minutes. When cold, it is fit for use, and may be applied with a sponge to those parts most irritable, between the ears, neck and flanks. Not only will this lady or gentleman who rides out derive pleasures from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, waggoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months, will be delighted with this fragrance." We have frequently tried with effect a decoction of walnut leaves, but as they are not always to be had, we strongly advise our readers to make their grooms try the onion water.

In the Western States insects which torment horses are worse than the winged plagues of Egypt. At the first settlement of Iowa, and many years thereafter, buffalo gnats would literally devour horses, and the only remedy, or rather preventive, was to smear the parts most liable to attack with rancid grease. Small, only a trifle larger than the "punkies" of the East, they would settle in myriads and eat the skin and flesh until the animal was tortured to death. Then there were sand flies and greenheads, the former in the timber, the latter on the prairies, and especially near streams. Nearly as large as a honey-bee and with an implemet as effective on a small scale as a diamond drill, they would sap the life out of a horse in short order. We lost several when living near Chicago from that cause, though it was some time before the trouble was located. Vets, and we had more than one, were at a loss, though all agreed it was some kind of blood-poisoning. A horse would be apparently well in the morning; in the afternoon he would stand without making an effort to get rid of the tormentors. After the veterinarians had such poor success we resolved to try different treatment. The patient had a high fever, respiration greatly accelerated. He was swathed in blankets and deluged with water for several minutes. The pulse moderated and the respiration became easier. After a while there were specks of blood on the lower part of the blanket which increased in volume until drops fell from the blanket. The explanation of that was that the punctures had been closed with coagu-

lated blood, and when soaked off the excessive action of the heart forced the blood out. For a time we thought the horse would recover, but he went with the others and only a few of those taken were saved. The greenheads were particularly virulent that summer, and horses which worked in the fields had to be protected with sheets.

Greenheads and sand flies were daylight marauders. Night-time brought other cohorts fully as annoying if not so numerous. Hordes, millions, billions, quadrillions all the billions in arithmetics, powerless to compute them. Mosquitoes, gellinippers, vampires, which sucked the life blood and in place of emulating the ghouls which fanned with dreamy wings the slumber of their victims, peeled forth a pean of victory as they bored and pumped. "The west" could boast of bigger specimens though we doubt if the Mississippi bottom raised a hungrier swarm than the salt marshes of Long and Staten Islands, or the Jersey shores. Mr. Cameron was forced to move his thoroughbred mares and foals from Clifton to a place where the mosquitoes were not so plentiful, and we have seen the people riding along the roads of Long Island with faces covered, hands protected by gloves, and this when the sun was shining brightly and when there was something of a breeze. Western pipers were not fond of sunshine, and they clung to shelter when there was any wind; but there were too many of them on the lands famous for great horses half a century ago, and these of a breed altogether too herdy to care for sunshine, however fervent, or to mind a breeze which would disperse those of the great velley.

The absence of insect pests is a boon not properly appreciated here. In some sections wood ticks are troublesome and on the ranches which lie on and beyond the Contra Costa Range they do a great deal of damage. It is late in the season, however, before they commence their depredations, and John Olive, who is the lessee of the Fish Ranch, informed us a few days ago of a certain preventive. He uses the ordinary sheep dip, rednoing it with water, and sponges the coat of the animals, repeating the operation as often as necessary. Since pursuing that course he has had no further trouble, and even poor horses, which are the favorite subjects of attack, escape. Greenheads would no more stop for a wash of that sort than they would for a spray of rosewater, and the only effective guard is an envelope which they cannot pierce.

The bookmakers of Australia are "some punkins" on laying long odds. Ten thousand to one—not one thousand, but a solitary number, is somewhat startling, and should the whirligig of luck bring out a winning ticket, it would lead the record. Captain T. G. Moore formerly carried an old picayune which he wagered one thousand dollars against and which he only won by a short head. He kept it as a memento of his folly, a monitor which was always heeded when he was tempted to make wagers which involved a chance to lose heavily with trivial winnings. The following was the betting after the nominations in the Melbourne Cup were published:

On Monday night, on the publication of the nominations, a good deal of fancy betting to place on the Melbourne Cup, five hundred to five being laid against each of about thirty horses. I saw £500 to £5 laid against Silvermine, and £500 to £2 10s against Whiteheat, the taker of both wagers being the owner of the last-named horse. £500 to £10 was laid against Bravo, £500 to £5 Bohemian, £500 to £5 Lord Wilton, £1,000 to £30 Trident, and £1,000 to £20 Matador.

The fancy wagers of \$1,000 to half a crown (each), and £1,000 to 2s (also "ready") were laid against Fair Saxon for the Melbourne Cup. The taker in case being the owner.

Mr. J. H. Giles has laid £5,000 to £25 about some eighty combinations of Derby and Cup horses, Abercorn, Niagara, Sumatra, Tranter and Aberdeen being the principal picks for the Derby, coupled with a host of Cup horses. Mr. J. I. Sequi, amongst other wagers, has laid £2,000 to £80 Trident, straight out; £2,000 to £60 Niagara; and £1,000 to £20 Fernandez, each, for the Melbourne Cup. Most of the wagers booked so far have, I need scarcely add, been booked to the public, and no stalls move is likely to be made until after the handicaps appear. There is, however, a very strong tendency evinced to back Trident, about whom the best prize forthcoming last night was £1,000 to £50.

There is a great difference between jockeys in the wasting process. Some time ago we gave an account of a rapid melting of flesh in Bill McLaughlin and Billy Johnson, and chapters have been written on the subject. The appended is the latest we have seen:

Hard, indeed, is the life of a jockey who has to battle with increasing weight (says a writer in the London *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*). He has not only to take hard exercise and physic, but he has to do it on a diet that must be as sparse as he can possibly do with. It is well known, however, that Archer tried to reduce himself without walking. He took physic often, but instead of walking had recourse to the Turkish bath. In wasting there is no rule save one, viz., eat and drink as little as you can live on, while at the same time you get weight off as rapidly as possible in other ways. Ever since the necessity first arose for men to ride at the weight of boys, the jockey's life during the racing season has been an arduous one. John Day never missed his two hours' wasting walk after his frugal breakfast of a few spoonfuls of tea and a piece of bread and scrape. When he first began to get ready for riding he drew the scale at 136 pounds, but with a three-pound saddle, could ride 112 pounds when the season had fairly set in. "This playing tricks with the constitution, however, often brought on illness, and could the lives of jockeys be written, some very piteous tales would have to be recounted. Sam. Chifney, meant by nature for a 140 pounds man, got to 'boil himself by ounces' to 114. Frank Butler only got down to 116 pounds on great occasions by dint of the most strenuous exertions. 'Tiny Welle', in 1863, fainted on a Malton race morning when trying to get down to 75 pounds, while in later years Constable, French, Archer, and others have fallen victims to the rigor with which they pursued their wasting. They did not, or could not, act up to 'Uncle Sam's' rule for wasting. 'No man,' he would say, 'can work if he can't eat; you can't get light without eating; have a good mutton

chop that's my style; it gives a tone to the stomach. In his own case his maxims answered well enough, for after he had given up riding for the first time he went in for farming, and under the influence of homely fare he soon weighed 160 pounds. Then he took to the racing saddle again so that he was in a position to guarantee the truth of one his sayings, viz.: "Depend upon it, a man doesn't enjoy the comforts of life unless he knows the wasting part of the business."

Californians at Chicago.

July 8th—Purse \$500; \$400 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Chinn & Hankins' h h Spalding, 5, by Billet—Effe L., 220 lbs., 113 lbs. B. Martin's b m Blue Eyes' Belle, 6, by Blue Eyes—Miss Womack, 113 lbs. Woods & Boyer's ch h Font, 5, by Fonso—Placitum, 120 lbs. Voughter, 3, 109 lbs. (Hawthay); Dynamite, 4, 109 lbs. (Hamilton); Allegany, 3, 104 lbs. (Warmick); Olney Dare, 4, 118 lbs. (Compton); False Alarm, 3, 101 lbs. (Winchell); Hatto, 4, 113 lbs. (Kenny); Poteen, 3, 109 lbs. (Blylock); Harry Glenn, 3, 109 lbs. (Tomkins), also ran.

Time, 1:45.
Pools: Font \$10; Dynamite \$11; Poteen \$9; field \$25.
Won easily by one length, two between second and third.

July 9th—Purse \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse. Non-winning and maiden allowances. One mile.
J. B. Haggins' ch f Aurelia, 3, by Algerine—Santa Lucia, 100, Winchell 1
D. A. Honig's b f Mamie Hunt, 4, by Froggton—Betty, 108, Turner 2
Chinn & Hankins' h h Jacobin, 3, by Jils Johnson—Agnes, 105 Ward 3
P. McCauley's b c Carnegie, 3, 100, A. Cooper 4
L. J. Garrett's ch g Tom Upthegrove, 4, 100, Steele 5
S. S. Brown's b f Katie A., 3, 95, Hawthay 6
C. W. Stearns' b g Verner, 4, 112, Mahon 7
C. F. Clark's b c Fred Zelbig, 3, 95, Monahan 8
C. H. Gage, ch c Col. Harwood, 4, 101, Watson 9

Time, 1:41.
Pools: Aurelia \$115; Jacobin \$60; Mamie Hunt \$40; field \$35.
Books: 6 to 3 on Aurelia, 2 to 1 Jacobin, 5 to 1 Mamie Hunt, and from 30 to 300 to 1 each of the others.

There was but little delay at the post, and at the third breakaway the drum tapped, Mamie Hunt leading off, followed by Katie A., Tom Upthegrove, Verner, and the bunch, Jacobin being pulled back so that he was apparently out of it right from the start. Tom Upthegrove took the lead on the clubhouse turn, and entering the back stretch he was first by half a length, with Katie A. second, lapped by Mamie Hunt third, Aurelia fourth, the others strung out. Carnegie fronted as they ran through the back stretch, and entering the upper turn Carnegie showed first by a neck, with Tom Upthegrove second, Mamie Hunt third, Aurelia fourth and Jacobin coming. Aurelia fronted when opposite the stables, and entering the stretch she was first by a length, with Tom Upthegrove second, lapped by Mamie Hunt third, Jacobin fourth and the others out of it. Aurelia, coming right along through the straight, won in a gallop by two lengths from Mamie Hunt, who beat Jacobin by three lengths for the place. Time, 1:41. Mutuels paid on Aurelia, straight, \$9.30; for a place \$7.90; on Mamie Hunt for a place \$6.30.

THE MAIDEN STAKES, for three year-olds that have not won a race previous to Jan. 1, 1887, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; with \$750 added, of which \$200 to the second horse. Maidens at time of starting allowed five pounds. One mile.

J. B. Haggins' ch f Daruna, by Mortemer—Explosion, 113 lbs. Hamilton 1
J. B. Haggins' b o b f Miss Motley, by Billet—Lady Motley, 113 lbs. Winchell 2
Griffin & Bradbury, b g Sailor Boy, by St. Martin—Minnie Bradley, 110 lbs. 3
Fleetwood Stables' b c Engato, 113 lbs. Arnold 4
Carroll & Co.'s b f Pearl L., 113 lbs. Lewis 5
E. Corrigan's ch c Ten Times, for Hard Times, 113 lbs. Blylock 6

Time, 1:43.
Pools: Daruna \$50; Miss Motley \$20; field \$13.
Books: 2 to 1 on Daruna, 2 to 1 against Miss Motley; 8 to 1 against Sailor Boy; 10 to 1 Hard Times; 20 to 1 Pearl L., and 50 to 1 Engato.

To a good start Engato led away, followed by Sailor Boy, Ten Times, Daruna, Pearl L. and Miss Motley in the order named. Sailor Boy raced to the front on the clubhouse turn, and entering the back stretch he was first by eleven parts of a length, with Ten Times second, lapped by Daruna third, Pearl L. fourth, Engato fifth and Miss Motley sixth. Going along the back stretch Miss Motley moved into the second place and Pearl L. into the third, Sailor Boy leading by a half-length as they entered the upper turn. Opposite the stables Daruna moved into the second place, and entering the stretch Sailor Boy showed first by a length, with Daruna second lapped by Miss Motley third. A furlong from home Daruna fronted, and moving away she won just as she pleased by ten lengths, her stable companion, Miss Motley, beating Sailor Boy by three lengths for the place. Time, 1:43. Mutuels paid on Daruna, straight, \$7.50; for a place, \$7. On Miss Motley, for a place, \$5.20; Net value of stake to winner, \$1.75.

THE LAKEVIEW HANDICAP.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, \$50 each, \$15 forfeit, with \$800 added; the second to receive \$150 and the third \$50. Three-quarters of a mile.
Santa Anita Stable's b c Emperor of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marian, 118, Murphy 1
Santa Anita Stable's ch f Los Angeles, by Genesee—Lapolla, 112, 2
J. B. Haggins' b f Sentiment, by Sensation—Mirra, 108, Stewart 3
J. B. Haggins' ch f Allanah, 106, Hamilton 4
J. Ulman's b c Raeland, 115, Lewis 5
F. E. Corrigan's ch f Quindaro Belle, 95, Johnson 6
S. S. Brown's ch c The Dutchman, 95, Hawthay 7
T. H. Stephen's b f Emporia, 92, Watson 8
Carroll & Co.'s ch f Kalamia, 95, Breckenridge 9
E. Corrigan's ch f Emporia, 100, Hogan 10

Time, 1:51.
Pools: Raeland \$100; Baldwin's pair \$45; Haggins' pair \$35; field \$17.
Betting: 10 to 7 on Raeland; 2 to 1 Emperor of Norfolk; 5 to 1 each Sentiment and Allanah; 12 to 1 Los Angeles; 20 to 1 We-Wa; and from 40 to 100 to 1 each of the others.

To a good start at the fifth time of breaking away Emperor of Norfolk led away, followed by We-Wa, The Dutchman, Los Angeles, Sentiment, and the bunch. Los Angeles ran into the third place before the half was reached, and, entering the upper turn, the Emperor led by a neck, with We-Wa second, lapped by Los Angeles third, The Dutchman fourth, and Raeland fifth. Raeland ran into the third place opposite the stables, and The Dutchman fronted. Entering the stretch The Dutchman showed first by a neck, with Emperor of Norfolk second, Raeland third, and Los Angeles fourth. Both Raeland and The Dutchman died away in the stretch, and the Emperor of Norfolk coming on won by a neck from his stable companion, Los Angeles, who beat Sentiment, who came with a great rush at the finish by three parts of a length for the place. Time, 1:16. Mutuels paid on Emperor of Norfolk, straight, \$15.30; for a place, \$12.20; on Los Angeles for a place, \$20.40. Net value of stake to winner \$2,235.

July 11th—Purse \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse; for all ages; winner to be sold for \$2,000; if for less, 1 lb. allowed for each \$100 down to \$1,500; then 2 lbs. for each \$100 down to \$1,000, and 5 lbs. for each \$100 below that price down to \$200. Winners at this meeting excluded; entrance free. Six furlongs.
P. McCauley's b c Carnegie, 3, by Dalmacardoch—Bobadilla, \$1,500, 102 lbs. Cooper 1
J. R. McKee's ch g Cardinal McClosky, aged, by Ten Broeck—Waterwitch, \$1,200, 108 lbs. West 2
Santa Anita Stable's blk c Pendennis, 3, by Virgil—Persia, \$1,300, 100 lbs. West 3
Luke Alexander, 3, 92 lbs. (Fox); Violin, aged, 92 lbs. (Winchell);

Probus, 4, 100 lbs. (Hogan); Volatile, 3, 94 lbs. (Scott); Reverse, 4, 9 lbs. (Welch); Euphony, 5, 90 lbs. (Watson); Lord Lyon, aged, 80 lbs. (Overton); Long John, aged, 85 lbs. (Brown), also ran.

Time, 1:16.
Pools: Carnegie \$10; Pendennis and Violin \$8 each; field \$55.
Won after a sharp finish by half a length, a neck between second and third.

July 12th—Purse \$500, for two-year-olds. Selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. Corrigan's ch c Persimmons, by King Ban—Aureola, 98, Corn 1
J. Ulman's b f Rita R., by Rapture—Bryonia, 107, Vincent 2
Guest & Co.'s ch c Jack Cocks, by Harry O'Fallon—Virginia B., 108, West 3
J. B. Haggins' ch g Oscar, 97, Winchell 4
J. Mulkey's h c Vattel, 90, Atkinson 5
P. McCauley's h c Colamore, 94, Breckenridge 6
A. G. McCampbell's b f Mirth, 102, Johnson 7
D. Waldo's ch g Henry L., 91, Cunningham 8
J. W. Crawford's ch c Col. Gore, 100, Boyd 9

Time, 1:15.
Pools: Rita R. \$25; Oscar \$10; Jack Cocks \$7; field \$12.
Books: Even money Rita R.; 5 to 1 each Jack Cocks and Oscar; 6 to 1 Mirth; 10 to 1 Persimmons; and from 20 to 50 to 1 each of the others.

To a good start Persimmons led away, closely followed by Henry L., Rita R., Colamore, and the bunch. Persimmons taking the track in the first few strides, showed first by a length as they entered the upper turn, Henry L. being second, lapped by Jack Cocks third, Oscar fourth, and the others all in a cluster, with Vattel bringing up the rear. Henry L. dropped out of the hunt while opposite the stables, and Rita R. ran into the second place. Persimmons, drawing further away at every stride, was first by two lengths as they entered the stretch, with Rita R. second, lapped by Oscar third, he having Jack Cocks at his saddle-girths, the others no longer dangerous. Persimmons, attending strictly to his own business in the stretch, came right along and won by four lengths from Rita R., who beat Jack Cocks by a half length only for the place after a driving finish, Oscar a close fourth. Time, 1:15. Mutuels sold on the field paid, straight, \$7.60; on Persimmons, for a place, \$19; on Rita R., for a place, \$8.50.

THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.—A sweepstakes for all ages; \$50 each h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1887; \$1,000 added; the second to receive \$200 and the third \$100. Winning penalties: One mile and a half.
Santa Anita Stable's b f Bonita, 4, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson, 103, Hawthay 1
Wooding & Puryear's ch c Knight of Ellerslie, 6, by Eolus—Lizzie Hazlewood, 103, Vincent 2
Whitten Bros.' h c Woodcraft, 4, by Fellowcraft—Tolona, 98, Johnson 3
Santa Anita Stable's b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, 4, 110, West 4
Geo. Withers' h g Fosteral, 4, 105, L. Jones 5
D. J. McCarthy's ch c O. H. Todd, 3, 107, Winchell 6

Time, 2:37.
Pools: Fosteral \$25; C. H. Todd \$18; field \$25.
Books: 2 to 1 Fosteral; 2 to 1 Mollie's Last; 2 to 1 Knight of Ellerslie; 5 to 1 C. H. Todd, and 15 to 1 each of the others.

To a good start Bonita led away, followed by Knight of Ellerslie, Woodcraft, C. H. Todd, Fosteral and Mollie's Last in the order named. C. H. Todd took command of the party on the upper turn, and entering the stretch for the first time he was first by a neck, with Knight of Ellerslie second, lapped by Fosteral third, Woodcraft fourth, and the others all hunched. At the stand C. H. Todd showed first by a neck with Fosteral second, lapped by Knight of Ellerslie third, Bonita fourth, Mollie's Last fifth, and Woodcraft last. Going around the clubhouse turn Fosteral carried the blue with white sash and orange sleeves of his jockey owner to the front, and entering the stretch he showed first by a neck with Knight of Ellerslie second, lapped by C. H. Todd third, Woodcraft fourth, Mollie's Last fifth and Bonita last. The Derby winner gave it up as they rushed along the back stretch and fell back to the rear, while the Knight of Ellerslie headed Fosteral upon whom Jones was already hard at work. Entering the upper turn Knight of Ellerslie showed first by a neck with Woodcraft second, lapped by Fosteral third, Mollie's Last fourth, Bonita fifth and C. H. Todd last. Opposite the stables Woodcraft shot out of the bunch like a rocket, and fairly running away from his followers he was first by four lengths as they entered the stretch, with Knight of Ellerslie second, lapped by Bonita third, Fosteral fourth under the whip, and the others out of it. A hundred yards from the wire Woodcraft looked like a sure winner. He quit badly at the distance, however, and Bonita and Knight of Ellerslie coming on joined issue with him, all three being under the whip. Bonita had a little the most left, however, and won amid great cheering by a head from Knight of Ellerslie, who beat Woodcraft by a neck for the place. Mutuels paid on Bonita, straight, \$23.10, for a place, \$48.80; on Knight of Ellerslie \$18.80.

Purse \$500.—For horses which have run and not won at this meeting; those not having been placed second allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Bell & Waldo's h c Lewis Clark, 4, by Buckden—Mrs. Griggs, 119, Blaylock 0
Curtis & Nepper's b c Egmont, 4, by Engulfer—Melita, 119, Lewis 0
J. B. Haggins' ch c Dynamite, 3, by Joe Hooker—Chestnut Belle, 108, Winchell 0
L. H. Todd's b h Safe Ban, 3, 104, Atkinson 4
J. B. Davis' b g Glen Hall, 5, 112, West 5
E. P. Porter's ch g Only Dare, 3, 113, Sloan 6
A. L. Cassidy's h f Mamie Hay, 4, 108, Hawthay 7
L. B. Field's h g Cassie, 4, 99, Breckenridge 8
A. A. Clark's b c Fred Zelbig, 3, 104, Kilgore 9
S. J. Fleming's b g Hard Times, 4, 112, L. Jones 10

Time, 1:14.
Pools: Egmont \$30; Dynamite \$8; Lewis Clark \$5; field \$15.
Books: 10 to 7 on Egmont; 6 to 1 Dynamite; 7 to 1 Lewis Clark; 10 to 1 Glen Hall; 15 to 1 Safe Ban, and from 20 to 50 to 1 each of the others.

To a fair start they were sent away at the third attempt, with Only Dare, Cassie and Egmont leading the bunch. Going to the half Cassie's purple jacket showed the way, with Egmont second, lapped by Only Dare third, Lewis Clark fourth, and the others strung out. As they swept by the stables Only Dare dropped back beaten, and Lewis Clark ran into the second place. Entering the stretch Egmont showed first by half a length, with Lewis Clark second, Cassie third, Dynamite fourth, and others hunched. A furlong from home Lewis Clark reached the leader's throat-latch and a driving finish followed, the verdict being a dead heat, Dynamite third, four lengths away, Safe Ban fourth. Time, 1:14. Mutuels paid, straight, \$5.90 and \$6.90, for a place \$6.90 and \$9.60. The owners agreed to divide the money sooner than run the race off.

Trotting at the Bay District.

July 16th—Match for \$1,000.
Sister, b m—J. A. Goldsmith, 1, 2 1 2 1
Chapman, b g (pacer, to cart)—Chas. Green, 2 1 2 1 2
Time, 2:21, 2:27, 2:21, 2:23, 2:27.
Same Day—Purse \$300.
Grosvener, b s—J. W. Donathan, 2 1 1 1
Cinderella, ch m—L. Shaner, 1 3 2 3
Little Fred, b g—H. McCona, 3 2 3 2
Time, 2:35, 2:36, 2:39, 2:38.

Abe Edgington's Daughter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—I noticed in your issue July 9th, in the list of mares served by Steinway, that you have the brown mare No. 8 as being a sister to Abe Edgington, 2:23. This is a mistake. See is by Abe Edgington, record 2:23. SAM'L GAMBLE.

DANVILLE, July 17th.

Match Trot in Oregon.

[Portland Mercury.]

The great trot between Jane L. and Fred Hambleton took place yesterday on the half-mile track at the White House, and was largely attended, every vehicle in the city being in attendance on the ground. The veteran Acker had prepared the track in most excellent order for a fast race, and there was a great diversity of opinion as to the merits of the horses. Hambleton had improved more than any horse in Oregon during the past month, and was reported to have done a mile in private in 2:24 at Hillsboro. On the other hand, Lindsey reported the old mare as "never better in her life," so she became the favorite at 10 to 7, at which rates money went rapidly into the pool hall. The first heat was a magnificent display of speed on the part of Hambleton, but the old mare was as steady as your grandfather's clock and kept him stalled off. She won the first heat in 2:30, the second in 2:29, the last half being done in 1:13, which was very fast for a half-mile track. Betting had been 10 to 3 before this heat, but now the voice of the poolseller was heard in vain. Jane L. came up looking fit to trot a dozen heats, and the tap fell on a capital start. The old mare was never headed, however, and went through the entire race without a skip and a jump, finished up in 2:28, which is as good a race as she ever trotted in her life.

July 15th—Match for \$1,000.
Jane L., b m by Hambletonian Mambrino—L. B. Lindsey, 1 1 1
Fred Hambleton, h s by Hambletonian Mambrino—T. H. Tongue, 2 2 2
Time, 2:30, 2:29, 2:28.

Trotters from Oregon.

The Walla Walla correspondent of the Portland Rural Spirit writes:

Our tried and true friend and horseman, Hite Hogboom, left here Saturday for California to permanently locate on account of poor health. He sold his fine trotting stallion Bedouin, by Sultan, to D. W. Small for \$1,500—cheap as dirt at that. He made \$1,500 with him this season before he sold him. He took about forty head of horses with him, some of them very high-bred fillies; a four-year-old bay by Alwood, dam Mandy Murray, she by Gladstair; a three-year-old Alwood, dam Bellefounder, full sister to Gold Foil; a two-year-old inbred Alwood, grandam Susie Mac, record 2:37; a yearling by Bedouin, dam by Lushy, he by Ericson; a yearling by Bedouin, Nelly Burn's dam; besides several others equally as well bred. So you can see he is taking fillies to California worthy the embrace of such grand sires as Electioneer, Gny Wilkes, Antee, Anteev, or any other horses in that country. If he regains his health in that country and has a fair show of luck he will turn up some day with a world-beater—at least we hope so.

Trotting at Hillsboro, Oregon.

HILLSBORO, July 2d—Trotting, double team, 3 in 5, purse \$250.
Palatka, gr f, by Milton Medium, and Mollie Bawn, ch m, 5.
Hambletonian Mambrino—Lindsey, 1 1 1
Fred Hambleton ch h, by Hambletonian Mambrino; and Kitty Ham, br m 5, by Hambletonian Mambrino—Sawyer, 2 2 2
Time, 2:58, 2:49, 2:51.

July 4th—Trotting, free for all; purse \$250.
Jane L., br m by Hambletonian Mambrino—Lindsey, 8 2 1 1
Kitty Lynch, b m by Millman's Bellefounder—Miser, 2 1 2 3
Fred Hambleton, ch h by Hambletonian Mambrino
Sawyer, 1 3 3 2
Time, 2:31, 2:29, 2:31, 2:26, 2:29.

Racing at Hillsboro, Oregon.

HILLSBORO, July 2d—Purse \$150, for all ages; half a mile.
M. White's b g Napa, aged, by a son of Napa, 115 lbs., Harman 1
T. H. Tongue's ch f Laura D., 3, by Glen Dudley, dam Laura O., 106 lbs. Flett 2
Time, 1:51.

July 4th—Purse \$250, for 3-year-olds. One mile.
J. H. Hamilton's ch f Rosa Lewis, by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis, 115 1
T. H. Tongue's ch f Laura D., by Glen Dudley, dam Laura C., 115, 2
J. A. Porter's h f Caddie P., by Glen Dudley, dam Caddie E., 115, 3
Time, 1:52.
Bosa Lewis ran in training shoes.

Racing at Los Angeles.

July 16th. Weather fine; track fast; attendance good.
Match for \$250 a side. One mile.
H. L. Samuel's b c Ed. McGinnis, 2, by Grinstead, dam Jennie G., 80 lbs. Durfee 1
Dave Sheehan's ch g Fred Collier, aged, by Joe Hooker, dam Fuss, 117 lbs. Clifford 2
Betting: Even money. Time, 1:43.

Collier had the best of the start and led to the quarter, but McGinnis closed up and coming away won by five lengths.

Must Stand the Racket.

I ran across Mr. Wm. H. Humphreys, who was eested immediately opposite the wire, watch in hand. He talked in his old time enthusiastic way, and among other things discussed the action of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders in barring Kentucky and California from certain stakes. He corresponds with Senator Stanford, and I understand that as the Senator cannot have a chance at all the stakes, he will not let any of his horses leave California this season. The large field in the 2:29 class gave prompt, reliable scores such an advantage that Mr. Humphreys remarked: "The behavior of some of those younger horsees reminds me of what we had to contend with in Fullerton's first race. You know Mace loved to surprise people, and keep them in the dark. Well, in preparing Fullerton he wouldn't drive him alongside of any other horse. I begged him to get two or three of his friends to come out early in the morning and practice scoring. But it was no use. So we went to Buffalo and met a big party. Everything was new to Fullerton—the hand, the noise, the crowds of people about the stretch—that it set him wild. The first two heats he broke badly and had to trot like the wind to save his distance. Then the bell thinned out, and Fullerton settled down to business, winning handily. But it taught Dan a lesson, for a short time afterwards a man brought Dan a green horse, saying: 'We ought to make a barrel of money with him, for he can trot in 2:25, which was fast enough to win the slow classes at that time. 'Is that all he can do?' replied Dan. 'Isn't it enough?' was the rejoinder. 'No, er, he must be able to stand all the racket of bands, whips, shouting, horses getting in his way, rattling of spokes, and a dozen false starts, before we can win any part of the barrel.'"

—Horsemen.

After Amos McCampbell had secured Bonita on July 4th, for \$1,700, after a selling race, Mr. Baldwin jokingly said that he thought the purchaser had bought a good though somewhat dear huggy horse, but as it turned out Mollie's Last could not get nearer than fourth to her in the great Western. Bonita is an own sister to Goliath.

KENNEL.

Field Editor Richarda, of New York, in his issue of July 15th, publishes some notes about the English Kennel Club Show, which seem to have been written by an American visitor to the show. We are not aware that the excellent Editor has been abroad, and do not recognize in the notes any such peculiarities as would justify a guess as to their authorship unless they were written by that great pointer man Mr. J. L. Anthony, but they are patently based upon the observations of a keen fancier and have much interest. The writer says:

The attendance of doggy men and representatives was quite large during the judging, and the Coaching Club drove to the Ranelagh Club, but with this exception I saw none of the upper echelon of London thara, at least, very few, and the fashionable side of the show was certainly not a success.

In one night at the Westminster Kennel Club show (New York) or the New England Kennel Club show (Boston) can be seen more beautiful and fashionably dressed woman and athletic, handsome-appearing men than I saw during the entire five days of the show.

I have written the above in order that my American friends may not be carried away with the idea that the English Kennel Club shows, or at least this one, was at all the swell affair English journalists would have those who dwell on your side of the Atlantic believe. Dogs are popular here, it is true, but dogdom does not level all rank, and except in few notable cases the majority of dog men are placed at their proper worth, i.e., after the Kudo.

If numbers in the classes, taken as a whole, are any criterion, the show, was certainly a success, the banding by Spratt's Patent was excellent, and the tents under which the various breeds were domiciled the best arrangement for this season of the year I have ever seen.

The secretary seemed (as I suppose he really was) a very important personage, riding about on a roan cob provided, I presume, by a kindly disposed committee, but his seat did not impress me as especially firm or graceful.

The judging went on promptly, however, in separate rings under this gentleman's good guidance, and we must not be too particular in all details, and thus Mr. Aspius deserves credit for his superintendence of so vast an undertaking.

Out of the 2,012 entries only 96 were made in the English pointer classes, and of these only 63 actually competed. Champions Milton Bang II and Zasmie, and Zeus, Opal, Ilma and Lady Jane (the five latter belonging to Mr. Lloyd) were not for competition.

Beau Lielal, Squire of Upton, Naso of Kent, an entry by Mr. Carlomel, and eight entries by the Graphic Kennels were absent, Mr. Anthony, part owner of the latter kennel, who was present, stating the puppies had not sufficiently recovered from distemper to make it safe to send them so far, and the Naso Kennel's Jimmie and Nick of Naso did not put in an appearance either, though I noticed Jimmie's coming was heralded by his owner, Mr. Peshall, in your papers.

On the whole, the pointer classes, while a fair general average, were a great disappointment. With but few exceptions nothing of the first water was present. Neither in numbers, true pointer character, workmanlike propensities or elegance can the Jubilee Show be compared to that held this year at Boston, when Beaufort, Graphic, Robert le Diable, Meally, Donald and Bracket competed in the champion, and Naso of Kippeu and other good ones in the open classes. In all the classes combined I have not seen so much muscle and elegance, and as for type—well, with the exception of Mr. Barclay Field's team of bitches, Mr. Frederick's Don of Cornwall and two bitches, and Mr. Lloyd's Zasmie, Lady Jane and Ilma (the three latter not competing), no such thing as type existed, unless gooseberry eyes, bad expressions, elbows out and lack of crest can be taken as true type.

Among the breeders who have tried to make a name for themselves in America, and who scate themselves around the judging ring, I observed the round form of Dr. Salter, the breeder of Osborne Ale and others of the Mike—Romp strain, who on this occasion joined Mr. Lloyd Price in not exhibiting any dogs, though both these gentlemen would have Americans believe their kennels and their dogs are representative ones in England, the latter having advertised his dogs as capable of beating any pointer in America, and the former breeding a strain that have at times been mistaken for good-sized terriers when led on a chain at a field trial.

Among the trainers I noticed Bishop and Nicholson; also Dr. Salter's factotum, Mr. Brown, arrayed like the veriest swell.

Practical breeders like the gentlemanly Col. Cotes, Mr. Barclay Field, Mr. Shirley, Mr. Arkwright (one of the richest commoners in England), Mr. Lonsdale and Col. Starkie represented together with that grand old gentleman, Sam Price, England's typical sportsmen, and there was nothing of the swagger about them which true Englishmen and Americans alike despise even in successful men.

The shooting parson was also represented by three gentlemen of that persuasion, viz.: Messrs. Shields, Porley and Richardson, and I honor them for their independence in asserting their right to a most harmless, healthful and entertaining amusement, and one not likely to make them less mindful of their arduous duties.

The field-trial craze has its abode not alone in America. Here in England we find it carrying everything before it, and even a successful breeder like Mr. Norris bows before the magnitude of the popular wave.

If this craze resulted in giving to the world at the present day anything worthy the name, if it produced dogs that were not only good in themselves but capable of reproducing good ones, if field trial dogs and field dogs were synonymous terms, neither practical sportsmen nor breeders would complain; but field trials, whether as at present conducted in England or the United States, do not bring forward the best practical dogs. The shortness of the trials (haats) on this side of the water and apparent favoritism on yours, puts it out of the question to determine which are and which are not really the best dogs run, and we find dogs bred to purely on a fictitious reputation, made, perhaps, by a lucky fluke, when good all-around dogs of nose, stamina, almost perfect dispositions, breeding and type, dogs known to be good from their every-day work, are passed by.

There is something radically wrong in the system, and it is only by judiciously joining the two (field trials and shows) that we can keep the pointer from becoming on the one hand a useless creature of beauty and symmetry and on the other an ugly brute varying from the size of a terrier to that of a deer hound, and of types as varied.

I trust your readers will pardon this long discourse, but the judging, the prevailing tendency of the times, the formation of cliques, the mating by breeders of many different types, clearly distinct and without regard to the preservation of true pointer characteristics, the wild attempts of some to breed only good shoulders, others only good legs and feet, others good loin, thigh, second thigh or stern, others head, eye and neck, taud to one thing, and one thing only, the loss of that grand, harmonious whole (character, stamina, quality),

all of which should be combined in one animal if we are to arrive at anything like perfection.

Either Baug was a representative pointer and a typical one or he was not.

I have heard no disanting voice on this score, anyvonna saying giva us another Baug for hanch and field, another Wagg for the bench.

Well, gentlemen, sportsmen and breaders of England, if you keep on in the present lines, as exhibited in very many specimens at this, the latest show of the Kennel Club, you will produce some pointers with nothing but perfect shoulders, others with nothing but beautiful heads and necks, others with legs and feet that are perfection, others again with sterns and quarters that will delight the eye, but as you cannot cut up all these dogs and join them together, you will not, in the course of a short time, have a respectable all-round specimen extant.

On the whole, Americans can be congratulated on having carried to their shores the best and most typical pointers of England, and I am rash enough to predict that the day is not far distant when England will have to look to America for typical specimens, if American breaders keep their eyes open and follow the right lines.

Two fox-hounds, a dog and a bitch, were shipped from Liverpool by the clipper Lord Downshire, to Mr. Jas. E. Watson, of this city, to arrive about October 1st. The dog, Rubicon, is by Nestor—Redwing; Nestor by Glanseinu Playmata—Glanseinu Nautical; Radwing by Oakley Royal—Duka of Beaufort's Bitch.

The bitch, Galety, is by Southwold Gallant—Southwold Skylark. Both are one-season dogs, and were selected for Mr. Watson by Mr. W. S. Holding at Tunbridge, Kent, Eng. They are of good breeding, and in every respect desirable acquisitions to local canine circles.

THE GUN.

Nebraska Notes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—There is nothing here in the sporting line specially worthy of mention. Prairie chickens and sage hens occasionally fly over the post, and I hear that in August the prairie swarms with them. We have plenty of plover and curlew and fair water-fowl shooting, the latter by going out to the lakes variously located, the nearest about fifteen miles from the post. The fishing is execrable, and only mentioned as one of the failing points of the country. There are plenty of mountain sheep a hundred miles north in the vicinity of the bad lands, and somewhat closer, you hear of deer, but they are too shy to get into market. The country you can read Nebraska guide to get a description of. Much of it is too "flat, stale and unprofitable" to describe, but just the same the irrepressible emigrant is filling it up with log houses, land claims and babies. The granger tickles the soil, sandy or otherwise, and if it rains at the right time the said soil smiles with corn, potatoes, etc., the principal crops "hereabouts" outside of the soresaid babies, who grow without heaven's assistance so far as I am able to judge. The farther away from California I get the more I am impressed with the fact that it is the cream of the milk of all the States, not speaking of the disappointment I feel in the State's having lost a desirable citizen like myself. I have an idea that Nature, in making the continent, reserved her force, and found, on her arrival at the western slope, that she had much of her best material to spare, and dumped it all down on the Pacific. Several thousand Sioux Indians are being civilized by the usual Indian agents' means, a few miles north of us. An intelligent citizen could get much information by a month's sojourn at the Agencies (Rosebud and Pine Ridge).

We have a big post here, nine companies, six white and three colored, the latter cavalry, and plenty to do. Headquarters of the 8th is here.

FORT NEBRARA, Neb., July 16, '87.

ALEXIS.

The Record-Union says that: A few weeks ago one of General Cosby's Arizona quail hatched out fourteen little fellows all of which thrived well. Unfortunately, as they became able to fly they became afflicted with the run-away-from-home disease, which is liable to attack youth in this climate, and about half of them slipped out between the wires of their house and disappeared, doubtless furnishing a dainty bite for some of the neighborhood cats. Those remaining at home are doing nicely. The old birds may be somewhat to blame for the loss of the young ones, as on the glorious Fourth they escaped from the coop and went out to see the celebration. It happened that during the day a fire-cracker or other explosive burned a hole in the cloth serving as a roof for the coop, and when they returned home in the evening they re-entered their home through this hole, and next morning seemed to be as satisfied as those young fellows who manage to get into their rooms late at night through the window without arousing the old folks.

Oakland Canoe Club.

Things have not been very lively in the creek of late, owing to the absence of a good many of the members. On Sunday canoes Bonita, Falcon, Echo, Agnes, Water Lily and Kormac were out, the honors being taken by Bonita, though she outclassed most of the others; the little Water Lily, however, pressed her quite hard. The Alist was out for a short time in the afternoon. If there are enough entries the race for the Mayrish badge will be sailed next Sunday, the Sampler holding it at present. The Flying Proa, built by H. Darnel, out of the canoe Whitecap, had a trial trip on the bay last Thursday evening, and proved very fast though wet, but with some alterations she may be made as dry as a canoe and will undoubtedly be very speedy. She was sailed with the big lateen lately used on the Zoe Mou, but in ordinary weather can carry a much larger sail.

ATHLETICS.

Pacific Coast Harriers.

The Secretary, Mr. Horace Coffin, writes us that at the meeting of the Harriers, to be held on August 6th, Mr. P. N. Gaffney, of the Albion Athletic Club, will attempt to lower the two and three mile walking records for the Pacific Coast. Entries to the events slated for the first meeting, a 220-yard run, one-half mile walk, and one mile run, will close with the Secretary, P. O. Box 2605, on July 30th.

Professor Watson of the Olympic Club has suffered for some days with rheumatism, but is now well on the way to recovery.

Tha Blythadala colony from the Olympic Club is flourishing on a fish diet. Mr. W. C. Brown, Doctor Hibbard, Mr. Clarence Bickford and Mr. Joa. Brown, have been apending the summer in that lovely suburb. They have roamed the hills for blackberries, knocked over fat hucks and basketed many a good trout in the stream adjacent. But all their wiles failed to attract one big fish until Saturday last, when Will Brown impaled a fat grasshopper on a fly hook and tossed it toward the hole in which the Laviathan trout was wont to lia. The old fish took the bait and soon succumbed to the split bamboo in the skillful hands of the angler. The fish measured twenty-two inches in length, and was in good order as may be believed when it is stated that it served to satisfy the appetites of all the hungry Olympians named, as well as those of several fair admirers of buoy beauty.

The public wrestling match between Massrs. Dewitt Davis and W. C. Brown has been declared off, but both gentlemen are exercising regularly and are in fine condition. Mr. E. A. Kolb is exercising with Mr. Davis and pronounces him very fit. Mr. Brown has recently wrestled in public and shown good form. In weight they are fairly well matched, and a contest between them would be worth seeing.

Professor Faulkner is doing good work in the Olympic. His classes are large, and the instructions of the Professor are highly esteemed. The already good wrestlers of the club unite in saying that they have never known Mr. Faulkner's equal in science. His effective "wrinkles" seem numberless, and his favorite style, catch-as-catch-can, is quite the thing in the club.

Professor Smythe's classes continue large and interested. Among the juveniles he is working to great advantage, and the youngsters think there is no one like their kindly instructor.

Mr. A. H. Lean is preparing for his "all-around" competition with Mr. Geogan. The affair will take place after the Bezirks Fest in San Jose early in August.

Master Eddie Stack is talked of as coxswain of the Dolphin Amateur crew. He would make a good one.

ROD.

Dry and Wet Fly.

A practical exposition of the art of angling for trout in a stream under varying conditions is given by a correspondent of the English *Fishing Gazette*. The finished angler owes much of his success to his ability to accommodate himself, his tackle and his methods to differing conditions of water and light and varying sorts of insect life which may be up. The writer quoted says:

The late Francis Francis has the whole thing in a nutshell in that invaluable work of his, "A Book on Angling." He says:—

"The judicious and perfect application of dry, wet, and mid-water fly-fishing stamps the finished fly-fisher with the hall-mark of efficiency. Generally anglers pin their faith to the entire practice of either one or the other plan, and argue dry *versus* wet, just as they do up-stream *versus* down, when all are right at times, and, *per contra*, all wrong at times. It requires the reasoning faculties to be used to know their times and their application. As a rule, rough weather is the more favorable to a sunk or wet fly, while bright and calm weather favors the dry one."

This is unquestionably correct; but there can be no doubt some streams are more suitable for one method than the other. A slow, weedy, open stream is usually more suitable for a dry fly, and a more rapid stream, lined with trees and bushes, more suitable for a wet one; but let the stream be what it may, there are notions of it where at times either method may be pursued with advantage.

I think the best way of illustrating my views on this subject will be to give a short account of a day's fishing on one of our midland streams.

It is the end of April when my friend and I arrived on the banks of a good average trout stream. It is eleven o'clock, and as we come in sight of the water we are pleased to find it of nice volume and color. We anxiously look down the straight reach of water below the mill; but alas! it is flat, stale and unprofitable—not a sign of life is to be seen except the proverbial water rat, which paddles his way under the bank-side and disappears with a flop.

Now, were we like our dry Winchester friends we should sit on a stile and smoke and pray for the coming of the Duus which will not appear for two good hours; but instead of this, we rig up a cast consisting of two Bumbles, made by Eaton, of Starkholms, tied with nice, soft hackles, and with plenty of furze. Our style of fishing before and after a rise is peculiar, and not unlike salmon fishing on a very small scale. We fish down stream and sink and slightly work the fly.

We discard the slow, flat reach below the mill, and the rough, heavy water of the mill-race is also useless; but there is a spot just at the tail of the race where the water shallows up in a quiet glide by the wall-side, and which might be termed the "catch." My friend knows it well, and how to fish it, too, and as he quietly drops his fly down a second time there is a pull under water and a nice fish is landed. He is whacked on the head, and then measured to see if he is the regulation size; but if the point of his tail has to be arranged a little it is excusable with the first fish, for which of us like an empty basket?—we never know how a day may turn out.

We pass by the mill dam, knowing that its trout are safe from us now; but at the head there is a never-failing "catch," consisting of a gentle stream, terminating in a shallow hole under an old stump at the bend. It would be difficult to say how many fat trout have been done to death at this fatal spot, and on this occasion it keeps its reputation, for as the Bumble is laid down and worked round by the stump there is a flash, and up comes a Loch Leven trout. He fastens well, and fights hard for his life, but the net comes under him and the old stump knows him no more. In what an unmistakable way these Loch Lavers rise!—reminding one very much of the Connamara white trout.

It is now two o'clock, and nothing has been seen save a great paddling and flopping of our old friends the water rats. In spite of this my friend and I have 3 brace of good fish between us. We rest awhile for lunch, consisting of sandwiches neatly packed into a small collapsing tin, which fits into a trap in the corner of the basket. The tin for flies fits in the same manner in the centre, and the whisky flask in the opposite corner. We have found this answer admirably. The fish lying at the bottom of the basket are sufficiently separate, and all partitions (which add to weight and are difficult to clean) are dispensed with. But see—there is an unmistakable rise under yonder bush! No water rat this time. The sandwich tin is flattened, the whisky flask stowed

away, the stream is reached, and between the bushes appears a detachment of Yellow Duns, sailing majestically down, quite indifferent to the fate that awaits them in the swirl of the coming eddy. The cast is a difficult one, surrounded as it is by trees and bushes; but a Yellow Dun is put on in place of one of the Bumbles, the flies are dropped into the water, the line straightened and pitched over with a sort of Spey cast—the line, of course, never reaching behind the fisherman. At the second attempt the fly is taken in that unmistakable manner which is the characteristic of a trout feeding in a sheltered place; he is played with a tight line and landed.

As I place the fish in the basket, my eye catches the still open pool above, where the trout are now rising splendidly. I creep cautiously up to the tail of the pool and foolishly throw into the centre of the rising fish, but without the slightest result—both Bumble and Yellow Dun are refused, although the trout are devouring the Duns all around my very cast. It is now quite clear that the wet fly is at fault, and fishing with eyed hooks the flies are quickly changed, and a single Yellow Dun, made by Holland, substituted. The cocky little fellow is thrown a yard above the nearest fish, and it is an exciting moment as it floats down over him. It is not refused this time, and by keeping the rod low and the line tight a good fish is landed on the shallow below without disturbing the remaining trout. The fly is whipped dry, is again cast, and in no case is it refused, although one fish escapes. I leave this pool with a brace and a half of handsome trout, undoubtedly the result of the change from a wet to a dry fly. Good sport is now certain, and I determine to put back all but very large fish. My ideas are growing considerably on this head, when—oh! horror!—the water is disappearing and the fish with it—shut off at the mill, of course, and just when the Duns were hatching so beautifully. It is too bad! I meet my friend, who is equally disappointed; but there is nothing for it but to try the whisky again, and walk slowly down to the station.

At the roadside down by the mill we take down our rods; but before doing so, as the water is now on again (of course, now the rise is over), I persuade my friend to try his favorite "catch" down by the wall-side. He does so, changing his fly to a Bumble; as the fly reaches the spot there is a tremendous swirl, and the fish of the day rushes up into the mill-race, jiggering as he goes in a most unpleasant way. He jiggers to some tune, for the hook comes away, and he remains king of the race and the terror of all troutlets.

This finished our day, and I have tried to give a faithful description of our style of fishing, and I think it will illustrate the advantage of using both the dry and wet fly. Had we pinned our faith to the former we should have had no fishing until 2 p. m., when it was within half an hour nipped in the bud for want of water; and had we used only this wet fly we should have missed, perhaps, the prettiest bit of fishing of the whole day, and in either case we should only have hatched half the quantity of fish. To use both methods in their proper place and time adds a double charm to the sport, and those who will try both will find, I am sure, the change of methods both profitable and enjoyable.

British Columbian Sportsmen.

In *Land and Water*, a series of articles descriptive of British Columbia and sport in that new land was recently begun. The writer is a congenial person, but is probably better able to do polemics than to appreciate either sport or sportsmen. He claims to be descended from good, old, thoroughbred English shooting and fishing parentage, but we can hardly reconcile his evident superficialness, with the true English character. It is possible that he knew few of the real sportsmen of British Columbia, but if so he should not have written so sweepingly. At all events, he is quite incorrect in characterizing his entertainers. He says:

"Among the residents of the country there are a few, but very few, who, from an Englishman's point of view, know anything whatever of sport, or even what the word means; on this side of the ocean, indeed, the very name 'sportsman' hears a different meaning."

"I can feel now the severe shock that my feelings sustained when, shortly after my arrival in the country, I was enquiring as to the business or occupation of a certain stranger in a small town. 'He is a sportsman,' said no worse authority than his wife. 'A sportsman,' I returned; 'why, what on earth brings him here, then? There's nothing to shoot within twenty miles!' And at last, after considerable circumlocution and a lengthened game of cross-purposes I arrived at the interesting fact that 'a sportsman' meant a 'professional gambler!'

"The residents of the country, as a rule, are too lazy to go out at all. They vastly prefer to buy game and fish at exorbitant prices from the Indians, who, themselves, are far too idle to kill many."

"Those who do 'hunt,' as they call it, will start with a mighty dash, travel vigorously for an hour or two, without science or plan, and if in that time they do not succeed in getting a family shot on the ground at grouse, or a pot at a deer at forty or fifty yards, with a good solid rest for the rifle, vote the whole thing a bore, say there's nothing in the country, that one ought to be at some other place some few hundred miles away, and retire discomfited. Still sparser are the ranks of the behemans. An easily approached pool, brim full of small trout, will occasionally tempt some adventurous soul to sally forth, he entangling what he calls a 'pole' from some adjacent willow, affixes thereto a piece of whip-cord, at the end of which he appends a hook as big as an ordinary gaff, tied on one piece of gut, or two, if he is a man of extravagant disposition, said gut being quadrilateral and as thick as a cart-rope—color a dazzling white. Baiting the said 'gaff' with hunch of salmon roe, if procurable, if not, a piece of raw beef, he will sit for hours on a here rock, in full view of the water, and, perchance, slaughter divers unwary innocents; but he would not encounter a thorn bush or wet his precious feet to save his life, much less to take that of a fish."

"Save and except half a dozen or so, there is not a sporting dog in the country worth its skin, and if there were, it would be spoiled in half an hour by the ignorance of its master."

As a wrinkle, the directions of a practical angler, about coloring gut may be useful. He says:

If the gut is fine, round, and the most important of all, clear and transparent, it is best left unstained; but if, perforce, he must stain it, the following is the most useful process I know of:—Into a soup-plate put a teaspoonful of ground logwood and a pinch of carbonate of soda. Into a teacup put a piece of copperas (sulphate of iron) the size of a coffee-bean. Pour boiling water on each, and immediately immerse the gut in the logwood liquor, and in a few seconds add to it the contents of teacup. It should not be in more than a minute, and should then be rinsed in cold water for an hour. But if one will take a fine strand of unstained gut and another of stained gut, and hold them up between himself and the light, he will at once see that the unstained article is most imperceptible.

Albany Casting Tournament.

The anglers of Albany, N. Y., on June 21st, gave a fly casting tournament in which there were thirteen entries, twelve in the first class and one, Mr. Howard Olcott, in the second class. A strong southerly wind blew all day and interfered materially with the recovery of line, but the scores were creditable. The *Albany Argus* reports the tournament as follows:

Wind and weather were forbidding enough yesterday to have discouraged the most ardent disciples of the reel and rod. The sky was full of big black clouds and now and then a few scattering rain drops splattered in the water of the park lake, about which gathered about thirty members of the Albany Fly-Casters' Association, at a little before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, intent upon carrying out, if possible, the programme of their first fly-casting tournament. A small float moored near the east end of the lake house held up the contestants as they sent their lines whizzing out over the ripples toward a line of hobs set one foot apart on a long cable. Beyond hob 75 was anchored a boat containing the judges, Dr. Herman Bendell, Mr. W. W. Byington and Dr. S. B. Ward. Owing to the non-appearance of expert Roosevelt, from New York, Mr. William Kirk was chosen judge at the float. The competitors were divided into two classes. The first included those who had cast and fished with a fly previous to Jan. 1st, 1887; the second those who had neither cast nor fished with a fly up to that date. Four prizes were originally offered for the first class and three for the second, but as Mr. H. Olcott was the only person who entered in the latter, two of the three prizes were transferred to the first class. When all the preparations had been looked after the contestants drew lots for positions and Mr. P. M. Luffman took his place on the float as number one. After his rod had been weighed and measured he poised it daintily, and with a quick turn of the wrist sent the line whizzing out over the water and dropped his fly 40 ft. from the toe line drawn across the float. After ten minutes of careful work whipping the rough surface of the lake he retired with a record of 71 ft. for the long distance cast. The other contestants followed in regular order, each casting twenty-five times in addition to a buoy sunk one inch in the water 40 ft. away from the float, as a test for accuracy and delicacy, twenty-five points being allowed for each. The total for both with the distance cast was recorded as the final score. This appeared at the close of the contest late in the afternoon as follows:

	FIRST CLASS.					
	Length of rod in ft. & in.	Weight of fly in oz.	Dist. in ft.	Flt.	Deccy	Accuracy Total
P. M. Luffman.....	11.2	9	71	20	9	100
H. R. Sweny.....	11.3	9 1/2	73	21	3	97
W. D. Frothingham.....	11.6	9	74 1/2	23	8	105 1/2
Fred. K. Wood.....	11.2	8 1/2	69	19	6	93
S. G. Spier.....	11.3	7	61	18	6	85
Edwin Parkhurst.....	10.2	7	63 1/2	22	9	94 1/2
G. A. Brooks.....	11.3	9 1/2	65 1/2	17	4	85 1/2
Dayton Ball.....	11.2	8 1/2	65 1/2	17	4	85 1/2
W. G. Paddock.....	11.3	8 1/2	70 1/2	16	6	92 1/2
E. F. Reese.....	11.4	8 1/2	60	24	7	91
W. W. Hill.....	10.7	7 1/2	63	24	10	97
Howard Paddock.....	11.3	9 1/2	61	22	6	98

First Prize—Fly-rod, won by W. D. Frothingham. Second—Automatic reel, won by P. M. Luffman. Third—Bray fly-book, won by Howard Paddock. Fourth—Bray fly-book, won by H. R. Sweny. Fifth—Fifty yards enameled line, won by W. W. Hill. Sixth—Fifty yards enameled line, won by Edwin Parkhurst. Seventh—Two dozen assorted trout flies, won by Fred K. Wood.

SECOND CLASS.						
H. M. Olcott.....	10.7	7½	68	10	0	68
First Prize—Automatic reel, won by H. M. Olcott.						

First Prize—Automatic reel, won by H. M. Olcott.

A correspondent of *Forest and Stream* gives a formula for ascertaining the weight of trout that is quite accurate, always premising that spring fish will weigh under the weight deduced by the formula until they have cleaned after spawning and thickened into ordinary breadth and depth. The writer says:

"The weight of a trout, if of normal shape, and by this I mean not excessively short and chunky, extremely so, in fact, may be approximated with great closeness by the following formula:

W = LG³

W = 1.00

in which W equals weight, L equals length from eye to root of tail (not total length), and G equals girth, which, as the formula shows, should be cubed. The result is the weight in ounces. In fish, up to say 5 lbs., this is extremely close. In larger fish it, of course, is liable to slight differences, increasing as the fish departs from normal form."

TRAP.

Mr. E. T. Allen, at 416 Market Street, sends for trial, this week, a new sort of cartridge which will be appreciated by anglers especially. It is a shot cartridge made by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company for use in pistols. The ordinary charge of powder is used, and upon it is placed a charge of small shot encased in a peculiar covering, in shape like the bullet ordinarily used, and of some transparent material. The cartridges sent have been tried with good results. At fifteen feet very good targets can be made with them, and they do not seem to lead the pistol. They will be useful to naturalists and others. We have killed many water snakes with them, and if anglers will take trouble to do likewise the stream will be in some degree freed from those destructive reptiles.

Elsewhere appears a letter from Mr. Martinez Chick, in which he professes a desire to match himself against Mr. Crittenden Robinson. As we understand the letter, Mr. Chick is willing to shoot for \$400 a side, or merely for a nominal stake, and it seems that four hundred dollars is a sum sufficient to interest even Mr. Robinson, although that gentleman's aversion to small stakes when the championship is involved is well known.

Mr. Fay, we are authorized to say, is ready to match Mr. Robinson for one thousand dollars a side against Mr. Chick, and the latter expert may do well to address him on the subject.

A statement was made a few days since to the effect that Mr. Ed. Funcke desired to shoot a match race at pigeons, and in reply thereto Mr. Al. Donaldson, of Fairfield, informs us that he would like to match himself against Mr. Funcke, at one hundred birds each, for \$500 a side.

Doctor I. W. Hayes Jr., of Grass Valley, and erstwhile a member of the California Wing Shooting Club of this city, has been in San Francisco during the week. The Doctor reports the Grass Valley Club as flourishing.

Mr. J. K. Orr informs us that the Supervisors of Marin County have changed the open season for deer in that county. It will close on September 15th instead of December 15th. The change is a wise one, for the reason that hucks go out of season very early in Marin.

On July 31st, at San Bruno, a team match will be shot. The captains are Captain Matthias Ault and Judge Hale Rix. Twenty-five men on each side will participate, and the event will be one well worth attending. The match will be at twelve birds, Hurlingham style, for a nominal stake, the intention being merely to have a jolly day out. The teams are about evenly matched.

Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

Considerable time has recently been given to the study of and experiments with a gun just put upon the market by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The gun is a radical departure from pre-existing systems, and in some respects seems to us superior to any shot-shooting arm we have ever used. It is a magazine gun, the chamber holding four cartridges, the carrier block one, and one can be placed in the chamber, thus placing six loads under immediate control of the shooter. The repeating action is governed by a lever similar to that used upon the Winchester rifle, and by one accustomed to that rifle the quick use of the shotgun is readily acquired. The system is simplicity itself. All the few parts of it are strong, perfectly accessible for cleaning, entirely unlikely to break or wear unduly, and neat in appearance. In hang and outline the gun is, in our opinion, about right, while in finish throughout it is a marvel. We were shown one of the first guns of the pattern made while in New Haven in January, and were so impressed by what seemed likely to prove just the weapon we had long wished, that a special order was given and the result has been a shotgun that for excellence of materials, both in barrel, frame and wood work, we have never seen excelled. Every departure from the usual model which was specified in the order has been scrupulously executed, and the gun is in all respects what we desired. Of course goodness of materials and perfect workmanship would go for nothing if in the shooting the arm did not meet the wishes of the owner, and with the idea of fully satisfying our curiosity and determining beyond doubt the quality of the gun, it was subjected to a test more severe than usual, and the targets made were criticized much more sharply than is customary. Shells were loaded with Eagle Duck, No. 3, in loads varying from two and one-half grams to three drams and three-quarters. The latter load in a 12-gauge shell, with two pink edge wads and one and one-quarter ounces of shot being all that the two and five-eighths inch shell will hold and crimp. The gun was bored for a shell of the length noted. Several sizes of shot were used, Nos. 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, B and BB. All of the targets were shot to a centre, no circles being struck after shooting. The shot loads varied between one ounce, the smallest used, and one and one-quarter ounce, the latter charge being used of the larger sizes. The uniform distance was thirty-five yards. One peculiarity was noticeable in all of the targets made, viz., the absence of balling. Even with 10's there was the most even distribution we have ever seen. The first impression made was that the arm did not shoot very closely, but a little reflection established the opinion that the remarkable evenness of the pattern and the total absence of lumpiness gave rise to the impression.

Another marked peculiarity of the shooting was the slight number of shot placed outside the circles. It is not unusual, even in full choked guns, to find a considerable percentage of shot striking without the circles, either because it is flattened in passing the choke and falls a little short, or for some other reason. But in the Winchester gun the boring had been so done that the loads all seemed to carry up perfectly. The targets with 10s would have stopped a snipe anywhere within a twenty-five-inch circle. With the larger sizes of shot, up to No. 5, the same peculiarity, wide, even distribution was noticeable, the targets with all the sizes odd end even running very even and regular. With 7s and 8s the handsomest targets we have ever seen were made. Some twenty of each were shot, for the reason that those sizes are used in trap shooting and it is satisfactory to know precisely what a gun will do when match shooting. With both sizes the spread was good, while the even distribution could hardly have been improved. With 5s and the sizes used up to BBs the gun seemed to shoot rather too closely, several of the targets with 4s showing very little spread, although the distribution within the circle was good. Possibly some slight change in the wadding will open the targets with the larger shot. With goose shot or BBs the gun performed wonderfully. It is true the range was short, but it is also true that more geese are actually killed at short ranges than at long distances, and it is also true that the shooting would have been effective at a much longer range than that tried. No penetration pads were at hand, but the killing power of the gun was tested on live birds, and, as might have been expected, it proved to be a very efficient piece. In use it is a pleasant gun. No annoying recoil was perceptible even when using three drams and three-quarters of powder and the limit in shot. The repeating mechanism worked freely and perfectly, and on several occasions, to test its rapidity, four shots were fired at a blue rock target spring from the trap. It is a new gun in more senses than one, and to many will seem hardly like a shotgun, but if prejudice is overcome and a trial made, there are few who will not be pleased.

We are persuaded that it is more nearly an "all around" gun than any heretofore made. It will be tested with ball as soon as those of the proper size to pass the muzzle can be obtained, and if it performs well enough to stop a deer at seventy yards with ball, it will be used by a world of men who have desired a gun which could be relied upon to supply the camp with flesh and fowl. Several criticisms have been made upon the gun shown. One man dislikes it because he thinks those who use it will consume too many cartridges. Another because in rapid firing the gun heats. Another dislikes any single barrel. Another believes it impossible to shoot more than one load from it at a telling bird. None of the objections, however, impress us, and it may be said that with a little use, a strong liking for the gun will be aroused.

On one occasion the shells provided were not those made by the Winchester Company, and we found them too thick in the head, as well as prone to stick in the chamber after being discharged; but with the Winchester shells of the proper length there has been no trouble of any sort. The gun is easily cleaned, being readily wiped either from breech or muzzle, and can be oiled in all its mechanism with the utmost ease. We see no reason why it should not become very popular, both in the cheaper grades and among those who fancy exquisitely finished arms, such as those specially ordered from the Winchester factory are. We learn that Mr. T. B. Rambo, resident agent of the Winchester Company, has not hitherto been able to meet orders for the new guns, and henceforth he will be prepared to supply them in any quantity, and dealers everywhere will, of course, lay in stock, in order to meet the demand which is certain to increase in proportion as they are introduced.

prizee for the San Bruno shoot on July 31st.

It is said that Incell makes no effort whatever to strike out Nick Smith when he comes to the bat, believing it next to impossible to do so.

It is said that the Stocktonites are so sure of winning tomorrow's game from the Haverlys, that they are offering bets of 3 to 1 against the Haverlys.

Active steps are being taken in San Jose towards the organization of a ball club, with the idea in view of being admitted into the League next season.

Lorrigan is keeping up his splendid work. In last Sunday's game at Los Angeles he retired fifteen on strikes, and allowed the opposing team but two hits.

Manager Harris has secured another catcher to relieve Stein of some of the back-stop work. He is not willing to make known his name yet, but will in a few days.

The ever quiet and non-committal Gagus has not yet found his nemesis with the \$1.00 Greenback. He is laying low for him, and should he find him the "fur will fly."

In the two games Clements has played with the G. & M's, he has proven himself to be a first-class man in the infield, and Manager Robinson was very fortunate in securing him.

The batting practice of the clubs of the League is having a good effect, and all the players are hitting the ball hard and all the pitchers' records will suffer yet before the season is over.

There will be a very sorry looking set of individuals around the Oberon next week should the Haverlys be snowed under in tomorrow's game by the A. & G's. But stranger things have happened.

Many think Incell is breaking down, but the truth is the players against whom he pitches are fast becoming splendid batters, and he is not giving out at all; on the contrary he is pitching as well now as he ever did.

The Nationals are at present without a manager, on account of the resignation of Farraday. The team is composed of a crowd of unruly and kicking colts, and to manage them is, to say the least, a thankless job.

Kerrigan, the one-armed twirler of the Nationals, pitched his first game last Sunday, and proved quite effective. During the game he made a phenomenal catch of a hot liner direct from the bat, which made him a favorite at once.

Blakiston is very anxious for Manager Robinson to find some one else to play third base, so that he can go into the field and show some of the sleepy ones how to cover ground and how to judge fly balls when they are hit into the out-field.

"Talent will assert itself and it is extremely difficult to bury it in oblivion," a good but unfortunate "ball player" remarked to Mr. Michael Fisher in the Press stand, last Sunday morning, as he beheld his old pal, Pope, playing with the Nationals.

Manager Finn is making arrangements for an Eastern catcher, and if successful he will be here in about two weeks. He is at present catching for one of the Pennsylvania League clubs. His style and manner of catching greatly resembles that of Ian Cook.

When the crowd last Sunday hissed Umpire Sheridan for giving a decision which did not satisfy them, no one enjoyed the scene more than ex-Umpire Forman. His face was all aglow, and the expression he wore seemed to say, "You know how it is yourself."

Pape, Phoenix-like, has arisen from his ashes and started anew on his career. He made his re-entry into the arena last Sunday by playing with the Nationals. He played so well that an ardent admirer of true genius presented him with an elegant bouquet.

The press stand was again filled last Sunday by a crowd of people devoid of common sense and decency, who could not tumble to the fact that they were not wanted. In future their names will be published and comments made, and then perhaps they will make themselves scarce.

The Haverly people scorn the idea of any other club winning the pennant. They say it belongs to them by right of possession, and that it will be an utter impossibility to wrench it from their grasp. Wait a little while, boys, the season is not over yet, and many changes are likely to occur.

Hugh Smith will not be able to play ball for some time to come, which will work him a great hardship, because he will not be able to fill his position in the Fire Department, and will be laid off without pay. But being hurt during a game entitles him to pension from the Pioneer Club, which he will probably receive.

Clements has fully shown his ability to play an in-field position, and it might be well for manager Robinson to play him at third and put Blakiston on first and send Ryan to the out-field, or keep Ryan where he is and transfer Blakiston to the field. Such a change as this would make the G. & M's infield the strongest in the league.

To-morrow's game between the Haverlys and the A. & G's at Sacramento is likely to be a pitcher's game, for the Stockton boys will not be able to do much with Incell's curves, and it is quite probable that Lorrigan will fool the Haverly batsman, although they anticipate something of a picnic when they encounter him.

Manager Robinson is yet hopeful that the G. & M's will make a grand showing in the race. The club has been playing of late much better games than the others of the League, but they have been playing in much harder luck than the rest. Van Haltren will be here in the fall and will pitch for the club in the last four games they play.

It is said that Manager Harris is deserving of more credit than any other individual for the present standing of the Haverlys in the pennant race. He instructs his men as to how to conduct themselves at critical stages in a game, and if they obey him they are generally victorious. He has the best head of any in the profession here; he is, in fact, the Anson of the Pacific Coast.

"Live" Taylor, although it is many years since he was given this nick name, shows in every game that he is still quite lively, although the oldest player in the profession here. Last Sunday he went to the bat five times, made five runs, hit the ball safely three times, including a two-bagger, stole four bases, and had two put-outs to his credit without an error. A record to be proud of.

The ball pitcher Van Haltren is becoming famous over both continents. He probably couldn't name the capital of the United States, and it is doubtful if he can tell for what event the Fourth of July is celebrated. He's an American hero all the same.—Oroville Mercury.

[The Mercury man is not well. He is melancholy and apparently proud of it. Of the two or three men he will admit he does not know, Mr. Van Haltren is one. That ball player is a quiet, civilly-spoken, genteel, common-school boy, perhaps not so favored as the Oroville to whom reading and writing may have come "by nature," but, nevertheless a fair exemplar of intelligent Americanism.—ED.]

The G. & M's hard luck is become proverbial. They got another dose of umpire last Sunday at Sacramento, which lost them the game.

Arrangements have been completed by Mr. Appleton with President Mone for the wintering here of the New York Giants. They will arrive here about the last of November and remain during December and January. The team will be as follows: Keefe, p; Brown, c & 1f; Connor, 1 b; Richardson, 2 b; Denny, 2 b; Ward, s; Ewing, 1f & c; Gore, c; and the "only" Mike Kelly, rf.

Reub. Levy, whether on or off the field, never fails to attract attention. While passing along Pine St. Monday afternoon one's attention could not help being attracted to an animated group assembled at the corner of Battery Street. The center of this group was Gagus, surrounded by Hen. Moore, Jim McDonald and Jack Donahue. They were all talking loudly and pointing above their heads which caused others to stop and look, and the crowd increased. One, however, stood apart from the rest, on the top floor of a building before an open window. He was hard at work finishing a pair of brogans, and seemed oblivious to the scene being enacted below and of the admiring eyes turned toward him. The hard-working cobbler was none other than the handsome Reub. Levy, and he never would have looked up from his work had it not been for the fact that Gagus had perched himself upon an empty box, and was entertaining the crowd with a lecture on going to balls, and what he knew of a man who owned a one dollar greenback.

Haverlys vs G. & M's.

These clubs meet for the seventh time this season last Saturday, and the G. & M's were unfortunate in losing the game when, all things considered, they ought to have won. Twice was Sheap put out at the plate when he ought to have scored both times, and would have done so had it not been for the stupid coaching of the men of his team appointed for that purpose.

Meegan pitched for the victors, and although very wild at times, did fairly well. The support rendered him by the entire nine was excellent indeed, they making in all but three errors. The feature of their playing was the catching of a hot liner by Meegan, which came with such force as to almost knock him down. Donahue was way off in his fielding, making two inexcusable errors.

The G. & M's, too, played a splendid game in the field, making but four errors, and did the best batting. Knell did the pitching for the Oaklanders, and was very effective, allowing his opponents but five hits. He was very unfortunate, however, in sending four men to the initial on balls, three of whom succeeded in making runs. Shea, as usual, played a good second, and although he made two errors, they were both excusable. Clements, a former catcher of the Harvard College Club, made his first appearance with the G. & M's, playing shortstop, and plainly showed by his clever work that he will be a valuable acquisition to the nine. His only fault was a weakness at the bat, which, with proper practice, he will no doubt overcome.

HAVERLYS.					GREENHOOD & MORANS.				
T.B.	B.B.	B.S.	P.O.	A.E.	T.B.	B.B.	B.S.	P.O.	A.E.
Bennett, 1 b.	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0
Hanley, 2 b.	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Donahue, s.	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Fisher, 1 f.	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0
Sweeney, 3 b.	4	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1
Levy, c.	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Meegan, p.	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
Stein, c.	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
Lawton, r f.	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Totals.	30	7	6	27	18	3	7	6	24

RUNS BY INNINGS.
Haverlys 0 0 4 0 0 2 1 4 7 1 G. & M's 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 5
Earned runs—Haverlys 2, G. & M's 1. Three-base hit—Ryan. Two-base hit—Bennett, Shea, Borchers, Lawton. First base on error—Haverlys 4, G. & M's 3. Left on bases—Haverlys 2, G. & M's 6. Base on called balls—Haverlys 4, G. & M's 5. Struck out—Meegan 4, Knell 1. Double plays—McDonald to Blakiston, Ryan to McDonald. Passed balls—Stein 3. Wild pitch—Meegan 3.

The Nationals and Will & Fincks were the contesting clubs in the morning game, and played poorly. The Nationals played much the best game and won as they liked. Kerrigan, a one-armed man, pitched for the Nationals and did quite well. His catching of a hot liner, right from the bat, was the feature of the game.

NATIONALS.					WILL & FINCKS.				
T.B.	B.B.	B.S.	P.O.	A.E.	T.B.	B.B.	B.S.	P.O.	A.E.
Gately, c f.	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tillson, s.	6	2	3	0	4	3	0	1	0
F. Delmas, 1 b.	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	1
Tribian, 1 f.	4	2	1	0	2	0	0	3	1
Pope, 2 b.	4	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	0
Thompson, 3 b.	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Blake, c.	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Flynn, r f.	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerrigan, p.	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
Totals.	36	15	11	6	24	15	6	10	24

RUNS BY INNINGS.
Nationals 1 1 4 0 2 4 3 15 1 Will & Fincks 3 0 0 6 0 0 4 12
Earned runs—Will & Fincks 1, Nationals 1. Two-base hits—Tillson, Tribian. First base on errors—Will & Fincks 4, Nationals 8. Left on bases—Will & Fincks 4, Nationals 3. Bases on called balls—Will & Fincks 5, Nationals 7. Struck out—By Kerrigan 6, by Smith 3. Passed balls—Swett 6, Blake 3. Wild pitches—Smith 1, Kerrigan 1. Umpire—Sneridan.

Haverlys vs. Pioneers.

After a long and miserably played, though very exciting and hard fought game, the Haverlys, last Sunday, climbed one higher on the championship ladder by defeating the Pioneers after the tail-enders had won the game at least once. Three straight was about as much prosperity as the Pioneers could stand, and by losing this game they still remain safely ensconced in fourth place, whereas, if they had won the game, they would have exchanged places with the G. & M's.

The game was a terrific slugging one from beginning to end, and the fielders were kept busy chasing the sphere, the Haverly men having more to do in this respect than their opponents, for Incell received much the worse punishment of the two pitchers, being batted for fifteen hits with a total of twenty-five bases, which is probably the worst punishment he has ever received.

Crosby and Morgan constituted the battery for the Pioneers, and, taken together, they are anything but a success. Crosby was batted hard and often, but not so bad as Incell. Morgan was given a trial as the receiver of Crosby and was a failure, having five passed balls, four of which were very costly, for they allowed as many runs. He is, without doubt, a hard and earnest worker, but if he did his best last Sunday he is no catcher at all. Gagus had a sprained ankle and could not play, so Carroll was placed at second and was a rank failure. Moore, Taylor and Nick Smith lead their nine in fielding and batting. H. Smith was retired in the first inning, owing to an accident which befell him. He was at the bat and Incell pitched one of his swift in-shoots which struck him on the fore arm with such force as to break one of the small bones. The game was delayed half an hour

finding some one to take his place; Buckley was finally found and took his place at the bat. He played third base and did well.

The crowd in attendance was one of the largest of the season and exceedingly good natured, and they readily overlooked all poor plays as the game wore on and the excitement increased. Following is the score:

PIONEERS.					HAVERLYS.				
T.B.	B.B.	B.S.	P.O.	A.E.	T.B.	B.B.	B.S.	P.O.	A.E.
Moore, c f.	6	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Carroll, 2 b.	4	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
J. Smith, 1 b.	6	2	1	0	12	0	0	0	0
Taylor, 1 f.	6	5	3	4	3	0	0	0	0
Buckley, 3 b.	4	2	1	0	4	1	0	1	0
N. Smith, s.	5	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1
Perrier, r f.	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
Morgan, c.	6	0	1	0	4	2	1	0	1
Crosby, p.	6	0	0	1	6	1	0	2	1
Totals.	43	14	15	7	27	17	10	26	6

RUNS BY INNINGS.
Pioneers 3 0 3 0 1 4 0 3 0 14 Haverlys 1 0 3 0 0 2 6 0 4 15
Earned runs—Pioneers 1, Haverlys 4. Two-base hits—Buckley, Moore, Bennett, N. Smith, Taylor, Perrier. First base on errors—Pioneers 4, Haverlys 6. Left on bases—Pioneers 6, Haverlys 6. Struck out—By Incell 4, by Crosby 2. Double plays—Stein, Hanley and Incell. Passed balls—Morgan 6, Stein 3. Wild pitches—Incell 4, Crosby 3. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Sberidan.

Sacramento.

Snowflake Park was again crowded on Sunday last, to see the brilliant game by the Altas and Greenhood & Morans. The G. & M's played a new shortstop in Clements. He played his position well but was erratic at the bat. The home club went first to bat. Caveny made a clean hit to centre field, and on a bad throw of Borchers to first he ran to third. Powers also made a drive to centre, bringing Caveny home. Anderson was put out at first, but Powers had slipped around to third and accepted the opportunity to tally. Mullee was assisted out at first by Shea. McLoughlin got a base on balls, stole second and third, but Newbert's "fanning" stopped his career.

In the fourth inning Blakiston, of the G. & M's, hit safely to left field, as also did Ryan. Borchers changed the programme by sending the ball to right field, and Blakiston scored. Shea's effort to Anderson was captured, and Ryan was put out at the plate. Donovan struck to first, and Borchers perished in an attempt to tally. Clements hit to centre field and Shea came in. Creagan waited.

The visitors made an addition to their credit account in the seventh inning, when Donovan hit to right field safely, advanced to third on a passed ball, and was brought home by Creagan, whose lift to Meagher was dropped.

The Altas did not make any runs from the first until the ninth inning, and their friends began to feel much worried. The ninth opened with Mullee's getting his base on balls and stealing second, following it up by stealing third. McLoughlin expired at the initial. Newbert hit a little one to the pitcher, who hesitated a second and then threw to first, the ball arriving just ahead of the runner, who collided with the first baseman, spoiling the latter's chance to throw Mullee out at home. The Greenhood's instituted a vigorous kick, claiming that Newbert interfered with the first baseman intentionally, and that Mullee's run should not count. The umpire did not see it in that light, and Shea became so excited that he called the umpire a liar, for which he was fined \$10. The visitors did not add to their score in this inning, and it was necessary to play another, which the spectators watched in a fever of excitement.

Meagher led off with a clean hit to centre field and was applauded. Caveny did equally well to right field, and there was more applause. Powers sent the ball to left field, and McDonald made a fine catch, putting him out, and by a double play with Shea retiring Meagher also. There was not so much cheering just then. With two men out Anderson rapped the ball to left field nicely, and Mullee followed with a fine drive to right, bringing in Caveny and Anderson, while the spectators, wild with delight, threw up their hats and yelled until they were hoarse. The side retired with McLoughlin being put out at first.

The Greenhoods went to the bat with just a hope, and that was all. Long sent a hot one to Anderson, whose splendid jumping catch of it was good to see. McDonald knocked the ball high in the air, and Robertson got under it, but had to swing his body around, and as he did so he commenced to fall. Without trying to save himself, he held his hands up for the ball, and grasped it as he thumped down upon the ground. Everybody appreciated it and showed the appreciation as best he could. The inning so brilliantly conducted by the Altas fielders had a fitting termination when Flint made a grand running catch of Blakiston's high hit, and the cheers that followed might have been heard in the business portion of the city.

ALTAS.					GREENHOOD & MORANS.				
T.B.	B.B.	B.S.	P.O.	A.E.	T.B.	B.B.	B.S.	P.O.	A.E.
Caveny, r f.	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powers, 1 b.	6	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2
Anderson, 3 b.	6	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mullee, p.	3	1	2	1	6	0	0	1	0
McLoughlin, c.	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1
Newbert, s.	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
Flint, c f.	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Robertson, 2 b.	4	0	0	7	2	1	0	1	1
Meagher, 1 f.	4	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	2
Totals.	39	6	9	9	30	24	4	30	23

RUNS BY INNINGS.
Altas 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 5 11 G. & M's 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 8
Earned runs—Altas 2, G. & M's 2. Left on bases—Altas 7, G. & M's 6. Base on called balls—Altas 2, G. & M's 3. Struck out—Mullee 6, Borchers 6. Double plays—Powers, Clements and Ryan, McDonald and Shea. Passed balls—McLoughlin 3, Creagan 1. Wild pitch—Borchers 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Ralph McKune.

CALIFORNIA BASEBALL LEAGUE GROUNDS

End of Haight-Street Cable Road.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

Saturday, July 23th., at 3:30 P. M.

ALTAS vs. HAVERLYS.

SUNDAY, JULY 24th, 1887.

At 11 O'clock A. M.

CLEVELANDS vs. ALCAZARS.

At 2 O'clock P. M.

GREENHOOD & MORANS vs. AL

Admission 25 and 10 cents. Ladies Free. Seats 25 cents extra on Sundays. Reserved seats on Sundays are on sale at Gunst's cigar store, junction of Market and O'Farrell Streets, until noon on day of game.

THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange vertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 23, 1887.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, Aug. 6th to 13th.
Santa Clara Valley Association, San Jose, Aug. 15th to 24th.
Sonoma County, A. P. Association, Santa Rosa, Aug. 22d to 27th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Asso. Petaluma, Aug. 29th to Sept. 3d.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Sixth District Agricultural Asso., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Monterey Agricultural Asso., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Chico Fair, Chico, Sept. 4th to 10th.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Asso., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Thirteen District Agricultural Society, Marysville, August 30th to September 3d.
Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 1st to 6th inclusive.
Seventeenth Agricultural District, at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Oakland September 6th to 10th.

Close at Hand.

One week from next Monday, that being the first of August, *Anno Domini*, 1887, the circuit entries, with the exception of the Nevada State Fair, will close. It would seem that there should be little necessity for calling attention so often to what all interested must know, though our experience has been that people are prone to overlook the closing of entries more than other things not nearly so important, and hence frequent jogging of their memories is not out of the way. Then, again, there are a few who need "bracing up." They become unnecessarily alarmed at the big stories which are always flying around about this time of the year, particularly in relation to green horses. We have invariably found it a good plan to make engagements whenever we had a fair horse in the class to which it belonged, and this rule will hold good in a large majority of cases. Frequently the very fast ones prove unsteady when brought before the public, and others, not nearly so promising in their work, be stimulated by the excitement so as to exceed by far the expectations of their owners. With the division of the money which prevails a man must be in hard luck who cannot make expenses, and then there is the opportunity to make an "honest dollar" in the pools. We do not like to see people make a practice of wagering on other horses in a race in which those they own are engaged, but no one will find fault with a man who "hedges his stake" by investments on others, always bearing in mind, however, not to be in a position to be better off by losing than winning. Then, too, let him give an open support, but above everything show, with all possible emphasis, that to win is an obligation above all others and which is fully recognized. There should be another inducement. In order to keep up the sport it is necessary that there should be support. If only those enter who are sure of winning it will not be long until associations will curtail their premiums, and when your time comes there will be little to gain. Luck is apt to run in cycles. Some men are doomed to one of nearly as long duration as the "meteoric cycle," while others are up and down with every change of the moon. But in the sports of the turf and track it is rare that a devotee does not have some good luck, and failure one season is recompensed with a real good run the next. There is still another incitement. To those who have any fancy for fine stock, who admire the products of the earth, who like to meet pleasant people, who, to put it in a few words, admire a good time on general principles, there cannot be a pleasanter outing than to make the circuit of the races. To those who can spare the time there is a continual attraction, and the trouble will be to know which to choose when there is a clashing of dates. In the way of making entries contiguity is likely to govern, and the handiest place to reach he the one visited.

The advertisements will have to be consulted to obtain the details, as the places and purses are so numerous that even a synopsis would require a great deal of space. There is a wide range of events to select from, and horses of every class can find a place to suit.

We expect to witness the finest array of trotters ever seen in California, and in addition to that the best lot, when the numbers are considered, ever congregated in any country.

The racing, too, is bound to be of a high class, as, notwithstanding the large number of horses in the East, the home division is formidable. Grand fairs, grand sport, the weather is sure to be grand; a grand time all through the circuit is what we confidently predict.

Mutual Pools.

Having desecrated, though briefly, on betting rooms and auction pools, we may as well have our say regarding mutuals. We believe that this system will grow in favor, and that in the future it will be the favorite method of speculating on races. It is eminently a fair way of investment. In auction pools it may be troublesome to get a ticket for the sum which it is desired to invest, and the odds in the books not satisfactory. The strongest argument against the "French" is that when a person desires to play a large sum it cannot be got on. This can be obviated by increasing the value of the tickets. These might run \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and on some occasions \$100 for a ticket. For the latter amount there would either have to be a large number of starters so as to group a number in "the field," or a race where there were a few starters of sufficient capacity to ensure support for those least fancied. The percentage might be graded by the value of the tickets. It is as much labor to issue a ticket for five dollars as for a hundred, and while the usual percentage could be charged for small denominations, a reduction on the larger could be made with advantage. This would secure an increased number of patrons for the larger, as those who invest considerable sums are the most apt to count the cost. There are many who attend races that object to the noise of the auctioneer or the shouting of the bookmaker. There need not be any loud talk in connection with mutual sales. The clerk who receives the money can announce in an audible tone what the purchase is, and a glance at the indicator shows the aggregate. Were the speculation confined to this system it would pay the contractor to put on boxes enough to do the work without undue crowding. There is no writing of tickets, little bother with books. There is less chance for mistakes, and the record easily kept. The odds are fixed by the purchasers more emphatically than in the auction sales, as in the latter the excitement of bidding may cause the buyer to "overplay" himself. There cannot be a fairer method, notwithstanding tricks may have been practiced. By observing the least caution buyers can know exactly the standing of every pool, and when the whole attention was given to this one system, it would be a smart rogue, indeed, that got away with a swindle. Popular wherever given a fair trial, it is not unreasonable to expect that under a more comprehensive method of doing the business improvements will follow. The bookmaking fraternity were so strong in Australia that they were enabled to get a law passed forbidding the "totalisator," as it was evident that it was destined to encroach on their business, and though there were violent prejudices against it when first introduced into India, it has grown in favor. A combination of auction and mutual pools, in our estimation, affords every facility for speculation on races, and with mutuals of larger values and a decrease of percentage, we cannot see wherein it can be bettered.

The Footrace Robbery.

The daily papers have harped a good deal over the loss of money by G. Valensin, the general refrain being what were supposed to be witticisms at the expense of the loser. As we look at it, after hearing what we believe to be a true statement, we do not consider that Mr. Valensin merits the position awarded. It is simply this. He had done Archie McComb several kindnesses, among other good offices loaning him money to quite an amount. When Archie assured him that he could make a match with a man in Stockton, provided he could get the money, he concluded to advance that also. He had implicit confidence in the capacity of McComb, and at one time would have backed him against Kittleman. He felt quite positive that there was no footracer in Stockton who could compete with his man, and that it was a safe proposition to loan him even so large an amount of money as he did. He could not believe that anyone would be so utterly depraved as to return his many friendly offices by downright robbery, and that a professional footracer even would be far above such conduct. His kindly feelings for the ingrate caused him to pay no attention to warnings, and he was ready to lend aid which would result in so much benefit to his protégé. It may have

been that he was actuated in part by the desire to win money, though there is scarcely a question that his chief motive was to befriend McComb. Less warm-hearted men would have observed greater caution. Had Mr. Valensin known more of these pirates of the paths he would not have been caught. He has had his money stolen and the scribblers for the press exalt the thief, endeavor to degrade the person who was robbed, or, at least, place him in a ridiculous position. Not a word of censure for a heartless villain who richly deserved the cat-o-nine tails.

Betting Rooms.

Betting rooms or racing must go. If the former evil is not abolished before long, racing is likely to be a tradition. The law of New York and Illinois must prevail over the whole country, or those States which permit book-betting in public any day in the year will have to forego the benefits which follow properly conducted racing. The "hand-write" is on the wall. The sign is too plain to require a seer. Those who have a direct pecuniary interest in the rooms, if at all candid, are ready to acknowledge the baneful influence. Under the incubus it is difficult for clubs of standing to guard against fraud. Pseudo associations foster rascality, as rascality can be made to pay a big dividend. There is little question that Brighton Beach, or at least some of the managers, profit largely by swindling races. The betting rooms in far-off cities are the means by which the swindle is made the most remunerative. From the cards shown at home the game would be closed. The hetting is usually the best guide to discover fraudulent racing, and were it apparent that money was placed to an undue extent on horses which stood little show of winning, suspicions would be aroused. The betting being normal, less attention is given, and there is a ready reply to those who question. There is very little doubt that commissions have been sent here to back horses which were fixed to win, and we are pleased to learn that Killip & Co. have resolved to do no more business where there is a likelihood of repetition, and have marked Brighton Beach off their slate. This was necessary to protect themselves and those who were not in the secret. It cut both ways. Bookmakers who have not secret intelligence of what is to be done are not the only ones who suffer. Honest bettors ground their opinion upon public winning, and do not depend upon being placed on the inside. Honest racing gives them a chance. When things are crooked beforehand they are lucky, indeed, if a cold scrap falls on their plate. Heretofore we have called attention to the incentives for wrong-doing which book-betting presents—temptation all around. The layer is tempted to have horses made safe which he stands heavily against; the owner is tempted by the opportunities to make defeat profitable; trainers are suborned by the hope of making a larger sum at one coup than their salary for a year, and jockeys are blinded by the glittering gold to betray their masters.

With betting restricted to the grounds on which the races are run, and limited to the afternoon on which the contests take place, the evil is lessened. No time is given for consultation, and nefarious schemes are far more difficult to carry out. It is true that they can be arranged previous to the race, but, as has been said, suspicions are easily aroused, and when the money has to be gotten on in a hurry, the tracks of the conspirators are difficult to cover. There are plenty of dry leaves and twigs, however, between New York and San Francisco, and when the cipher comes to lay against one horse as though he were dead and back something else, if handled with any kind of astuteness it goes through all right. We learn from good authority that matters were fixed so "dead aright" that combinations were made with certainty. When these winners can be spotted and various rooms victimized on this kind of a play there must be something besides the blind goddess to direct the selection.

But there is little necessity for dwelling on what must be apparent. Few will deny that book-betting offers premiums for fraud that would not otherwise prevail, and when there is a clear motive there are good grounds for the belief that the desire will be gratified.

Gilt Edge.

In making the assertion that many of the mares bred to Antevolo, the pedigrees of which were omitted, were of good breeding, the verification is sure to follow. Nos. 71 and 73 were blank, and the following has been received from Mrs. Skinner, their owner.

No. 71. Pride of the West, chestnut, bred by the late Mr. Skinner, Napa, California, by Alcona, 730, first dam by Cassius M. Clay Jr., 22; second dam by Joe Downing.

No. 73. Fantina, brown, bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn, Kentucky, by Almont, 33, first dam Fannie Williams, by Alexander's Abdallah; second dam by Denmark; third dam by Robert Bruce; fourth dam by Virginia Whip.

The Dutch Racing and Trotting Association gives a meeting at Olingendaal Park, the Hague, Holland, on August 3d and 4th.

Pool-Selling.

The pool-seller who does a legitimate business, that is, one who depends strictly on his commission, has no motive for crooked work. It does not make any difference to him what horse wins, and it is manifest that he has no use for touts or nobblers. He is not hampered with heavy expenses. A few clerks, books and tickets comprise his stock. If he confines his operations to the grounds on which the races come off, he has no rent to pay. He does not pay tribute to the telegraph, neither does he need the services of agents at the various training grounds; he is self-supporting; he has the confidence of buyers and this may be termed his capital. One of this sort cannot be associated with fraudulent races. There is no object to be gained by corrupting those who have charge of the horses. He does not seek to influence judges. Straightforward racing and straightforward judges are subservient to his interests, and consequently he is a potent advocate of honest contests.

The pool-buyer is on a different platform. He must "pick the winner," and this is troublesome enough. He is not so directly interested in the defeat of a horse as the book-maker, inasmuch as the whole field must be beaten to advance his interest. If he had bought Richmond in the Suhurban, Ben Ali and Quito being left at the post would be no advantage. He would not win the money laid on them, whereas the "felder" could count that so much clear gain the moment the flag of the starter fell. Had he bought Eurus in the pools, then the starter would have been a valuable coadjutor. But however favorable the start it would not make a certainty of winning, whereas defeat was assured. Now one hook-maker would be likely to have more at stake by the defeat of one of those left than the largest pool-buyer would invest. Hence this interest would so far overshadow that of a backer that there would be little chance for comparison. It is much easier to elect a horse which is likely to lose in a large field of horses than one to win, and still easier to heat one by a bad start than to secure victory by a foul send-off. All things considered it is to the interest of the pool-buyer that there should be honest racing, for though he might be benefitted occasionally by being made a partner in the rascality, he would suffer in the end.

At all events the pool-buyer who limits his investments to what he can lose without serious detriment to his finances or mental disturbance, will be in a better frame of mind than he who has won money more dishonestly acquired than the plunder of a highwayman.

That associations which give premiums for racing and trotting are more interested in pool-selling than book-making is so palpably manifest that it is a waste of time to present elaborate arguments, especially when there is no restriction on the business. The betting rooms of San Francisco will tell disastrously against the fair of the circuit. That is the attendance from the city will be diminished, and that part of the emoluments depending on pool sales be seriously curtailed.

Los Angeles.

Without looking over the records we are unable to state whether it is eleven or twelve years since we made our only visit to Los Angeles. Whichever the date there is a vivid recollection of the trip (varied by a railroad and stage accident), the pleasant sojourn in the City of the Angels, and still pleasanter stay at Sunny Slope.

Twelve years come November is the lapse, as after writing the above paragraph we came across a letter which fixed the date. "Gloomy November" is the English estimate of that portion of the year. East of the Rockies the grand Indian summer weather may prevail, or there may be storms. A little too early for genuine blizzards, though there may be a near approach to these unwelcome visitors. It was springtime on the San Gabriel. From the river-banks to the base of the mountains there was verdure. The weanlings in Mr. Rose's fields were gambolling through grass which hid their hoofs, so thickly carpeted with herbage that not a foot-fall could be heard, no matter how fast the gallop of the troop. Birds were warbling joyous strains, there was the hum of honey-bees and the perfume of a thousand flowers. Some time after the sun broke over the mountain tops grass and foliage were charged with dew, springtime and summer combined.

All of this was brought to memory by a visit from Mr. DeCamp, and a cordial invitation to visit Los Angeles a second time during the fair which is to be held in October. Messrs. Rose and DeCamp are now making arrangements which will insure a large attendance from this section. We understand that the Southern Pacific Company will carry horses there and back at reduced rates, and in all probability grant excursion rates also. With this effected there will be plenty of horses to take part, and unquestionably lots of people to witness their performances.

Palo Alto has sold to Willis Parker, of Stackton, the chestnut gelding Hello 4, by Shannon; dam Marshra by Planet. Willis does not propose to abandon trotters, but made the purchase for another party.

Gross Blunder.

Whoever wrote the article in yesterday's *Call* in relation to the action of the Board of Appeals, has a very faint idea of what he attempts to elucidate. The Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Association, which will hold an exhibition in August, has nothing to do with the Board of Appeals, and there is no society called the San Mateo. In relation to the removal of the suspensions in the case of the Emhreyo Stakes, in place of being in favor "of a few rich delinquents," was, in fact, an act of justice, as the indebtedness arose from a misconception of the terms of the stake. In the case of Samuel Gamhle it was particularly severe. He had named a lot of colts belonging to the late D. Cook having not a dollar of interest, though the death of the owner left him responsible, as the entries were made in his name and that of Colross and Wiley. He stood sponsor for nineteen, and we would be much pleased to learn that "Sammy" was a rich delinquent.

So far as we know every man who was interested in the forfeits signified his willingness to have the penalties removed. Quite an amount was due us from the forfeits. Antevolo got the whole stake of 1884, and in that \$3,200 were back. He won 38½ per cent. of the stake of 1882, \$1,525, delinquent, and two-ninths of the stake of 1883, in which \$2,375 were back amounting in all to \$4,064, more than one-half of the total delinquency. Had our wishes prevailed the suspensions would have been removed long ago.

The date for receiving bids for privileges to be disposed of by the Sonoma County Agricultural Association has been extended from August 1st to August 10th. Full particulars can be found in the Association's advertisement.

My Horse "Sultan."

He was the parting gift of one I loved,
One half the blood within his veins that moved
Was warm and glowing, where Arabia's sun
Had shone upon his ancestors, and one,
The stronger half and calmer, came to him
Thro' Norman mothers, with their strength of limb,
Their width of chest, and loving, lustrous eyes.
Wide, soft and tender like those Norman skies.

I never gave to man a love so strong,
For woman not one friendship lived so long;
No joy so great has ever come to me
With music, eloquence or poetry,
As when in saddle to his graceful tread,
I skimmed the plains, or thro' the valley sped.
He had a rare intelligence, and knew
Each word I spoke to him, and soon he grew
To greet my coming with a gladful neigh,
And part from me with saddened eyes; each day
This strong affection dwelt within my heart
Until the hand of death forced us apart.

I watched the lustre in his eyes fade out,
Sad hour! But he'd no fear of death, nor doubt.
If he had no immortal soul, no part
To live beyond the beating of his heart,
No spirit in the great Forevermore,
To know and love as it had loved before;
If he live not, and souls are but for man,
There's something strange in the Eternal plan,
For I am sure no human heart e'er heat
More loyal to its love. I've yet to meet
A human friend so staunch, and true, and brave,
Or one whose friendship could outlive the grave.
And still my "Sultan" had no soul, they say.
No death-bed penitence, no voice to pray;
In fact, no proper requisite of man,
With which Eternity's wide bridge to span.
A horse, however human, has no soul.
A man, however depraved, still claims the whole.
Thy memory, Sultan, still is dear to me,
I'll mix it not with dim theology.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MEDORA CLARKE.

The Inventor of the Scalping Boot.

Some months ago, in an article in this paper on "Hitching," by the editor, the following reference was made to the scalping boot:

The inventor of that part of the pedal paraphernalia of a feet trotter is worthy of a statue being erected in his honor to commemorate his discovery, as there is no single article which has been of so much service in the education of trotters, and, were we restricted to one boot, that would be the one chosen.

The article was reprinted in the *Maine Horse Breeders' Monthly*, and brought out the following:

I read with pleasure the article of BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and I will say to the able writer that I am the one that invented the scalping boot, and Fearnought was the first horse that ever had one on. When I kept the old Franklin Park, Sanguine, in 1865, I commenced to work Fearnought in April, and I found he hit hard enough to bring blood between hoof and hair on coronet, and after working him one day I started for Boston on the cars, all the time I was wondering how to prevent my horse being hurt by scalping. I took a letter from my pocket and marked out the scalper. After I got that marked, the question came up how to make it stay in place, and I thought of a piece of steel, the width of the horse's heel, that would fit snug down to shoe, and by buckling tight I found it did the work, and that same piece of steel saved the cords of Fearnought from being cut off when all my spokes came out of sulky on the Riverside Park and let the axle down on the ground; he knocked those straps most all off and the steel took the blow. Smith & Stowell made them for me. The first time Hiram Woodruff saw them he said, "You d—d Yankee, where did you get that boot?" I told him, and he said when he had his race with Rocket and Brown Dick he would have given \$1,000 for the boot. I sent them to Woodruff with the horse in 1866, and he got him ready for his two great saddle races, with Sorrel Dan and John Morgan, of \$6,000 each, which he won in a jog.

FEARNAUGHT FARM, Manchester, Me. E. L. NORCROSS.

Mr. F. B. Baldwin has sold the four yearling fillies imported from Australia this spring to Senator Hearst. The pedigrees of these fillies were given in these columns recently. Mr. Baldwin has the stallion Oatcake, all that is left of the importation, although we understand that several parties are negotiating for the horse. Oatcake is a royally bred stallion, and should find a ready purchaser.

The Danger of Great Efforts by Young Horses.

A rapidly growing young sapling bends readily under the force of the wind or other pressure, is full of sap, aways to and fro with great ease and apparent suppleness, but it is a sapling still, with tissues in a rapidly growing state, and these not developed to that degree of firmness which will warrant exacting any other than moderate strain. The elements are there, but, so to speak, are in a juvenile state, and require more substance and greater solidity to meet the severer exactions capable of being sustained later. Now, the muscular fibres, tendons, and connecting ligaments about the joints and other parts of the colt where great strain concentrates under severe exertion, to quite a degree, represent the flexible, woody fibres in the young sapling or other immature plant. The tissues named are in a growing state. New, plastic, and highly flexible and tender material is being deposited, such as is in a wisp calculated to meet any strain, either brief or long continued. New material is constantly, every hour of the day and night, being formed, that the length and caliber of muscular fibres and tendons may be added to, and by the same process of deposition that the connecting and other ligaments may spread to meet the growth of the bones and thicken to meet the strains of coming years. This is no picture drawn from any imaginative mode of reasoning, but on the other hand is a plain statement of the mode through which growth takes place, and should satisfy any man that this new material added from day to day to the parts named, not yet being fully solidified, so to speak, is not in a condition to bear strain with safety. By the time the growth is fully or nearly attained the parts referred to will have reached a degree of solidity and firmness that will enable them to bear that kind of strain too often put upon the parts while in the delicate condition referred to.

The exercise taken by the colt at liberty in the pasture lot is indulged in within the limits of his physical vigor at the time, and it always being fair to presume that he will enjoy his voluntarily taken exercise within the limits of his own exuberancy and muscular tone, it is entirely proper to calculate that he is, at the time, toned up to a condition which makes it entirely safe to put forth somewhat violent exertion, because when all the tissues are at their best, through digestion and assimilation being at a high standard, there is a degree of safety in putting the parts referred to under strain, such as would be entirely unsafe at other times. To illustrate: The parts involved under severe exercise, if in high condition, may be rightly compared to a steel spring having its temper at its best, and in this condition but little liable to "give down." But with the temper taken out or weakened, the metal would be in a condition similar to that of the colt with his digestive powers weakened and the motive material relaxed. The colt, like his master, is the being of the hour, depending mainly upon how well he is sustained through the processes mentioned. The steel spring receives its tempering as a permanent provision against "letting down." There is no way to screen the colt or young horse from such a happening, provided too much is exacted of him, or this at the wrong time. The time for severe exercise is set, and when the hand points to that hour the colt is harnessed and put through the motions. It is said of him on one occasion that he feels remarkably brisk, is full of vim, and "wants to go." At another time he seems dull, digestion, doubtless, going on imperfectly at the time, and the result will be dullness of the brain and nervous system, and relaxation of the motive tissues. In other words, the temper is not always at its best, as in the case of the steel spring, but comes and goes as by a sort of up-and-down process. On the discovery of the dullness referred to the driver having judgment will make the exercise a walking one, requiring no considerable exertion when, so to speak, "the temper is out of the metal."

Referring to the idea advanced that while the colt is in a growing state the deposition of new material through the blood, this being in the form of fibrine, unsolidified and unresisting, renders him unseceptible in a manner not met with in the mature horse, his tissues having ceased to take new material to build from, only taking just enough from the blood to guard against waste, the working material of the mature animal may be said to have assumed a condition well calculated to prevent it from giving way under the ordinary routine of labor and driving. In fact, in the majority of cases extraordinary efforts are borne without harm resulting. It is rarely found that a horse discovered to have speed after having arrived at the age of six or eight years, rupture the attachments of tendons or ligaments. This happens to the younger horses, and especially to such as have been much of the time tied in the stall, or even raised in a box-stall. Under such habits the motive tissues remain soft and unresisting, and when an animal so reared is placed upon the road or track side by side with one of like age and breeding that has got his living mainly upon hill-side pastures, if either gives down in limb it will hardly require to be stated which one has failed.

The young horse bred for speed, and possessing the necessary strains of blood to give good promise, may yet lack in the development of those parts upon which the principal strain comes in bringing out the speedy gaits. Thus, a narrow round leg below the knee, and a narrow hock, with scant width of leg below the hock, will require that the possessor of such limbs be handled somewhat tenderly, as they in no case give promise of standing up very long under severe training, and certainly do not give promise of carrying the possessor forward to a great future. However much the breeding of a young horse having the parts scant in development that usually fail when a young horse breaks down in the training or in a race, may tempt the owner to push him forward, it would be much the wiser course to set such an animal apart for light use upon the road. Better succeed at that service, remaining sound, than to fall utterly at the other. — *Live-Stock Journal*.

Petaluma Colt Stakes.

The following colts have made second payments in the stakes of the Sonoma and Marin District Association. These stakes will be trotted at the Fair this fall:

For Foals of 1886.

- G. Valensin's bay colt George V.
- H. Whiting's bay filly
- H. Whiting's bay colt
- B. E. Harris' brown colt Storm.
- D. Frazier's black colt Secretary.
- A. J. Zane's gray colt Captor.
- J. D. Bell's sorrel filly Lupin.
- F. W. Loeber's black filly Directa.

For Foals of 1885.

- D. Colross' sorrel filly Gold Leaf.
- G. Valensin's black colt Memo.
- H. Whiting's bay colt Moses S.
- Wm. Corbitt's — Graudee.
- A. J. Zane's gray filly Clara Z.
- A. L. Whiting's chestnut colt Pilgrim.

Foals of 1887.

At Rancho Resaca. Property of H. I. Thornton.

Feb. 6th, brown filly CANTENAC by Three Cheers, dam Entulsa by Monday, from Lilly R., by Longfellow. Mare bred back to Three Cheers.

Feb. 27th, chestnut filly RIATTA by Milner, dam Marin by Thad Stevens, from Carrie C. by Monday. Mare bred to imp. Partizan.

Mar. 25th, brown colt HIGH JACK by Double Cross or Three Cheers, dam Lugena by Thad Stevens, from Kate Dudley by St. Joe. Mare bred to Three Cheers.

Mar. 27th, chestnut colt GUIDO by Double Cross, dam Anora by Thad Stevens, from Twilight by Arnold Harris. Mare bred to Three Cheers.

April 12th, chestnut filly BELLINA, by Double Cross or Three Cheers, dam Esmeralda by Shannon, from Ruth Ryan by Lodi. Mare bred to imp. Partizan.

April 20th, chestnut colt EL RAYO by Grinstead, dam Sunlit by Monday, from Lilly R. by Longfellow. Mare bred to Grinstead.

Colors Claimed.

By F. P. Lowell, Sacramento, Cal., garnet jacket with gold sleeves and gold star in back; gold cap.

Somewhat Tempestuous.

The Chicago Horseman gives the following description of the trot in the rain at Midway, Minn., on the 4th and 5th. We gave the summary of the race last week.

Prior to calling the horses for the first heat the track was in fine shape and all that could be wished, but it did not take long to reduce it to the appearance of a mud lake, and the horses sank up to their fetlocks. But to the races, the horses that put in an appearance were Patron, driven by Fuller; Arab, driven by Hickok; Charles Hilton, driven by Crawford, and Joe Davis by Mr. Newbro. Arab sold at a big figure in the pools, and the talent backed him in great shape, but Patron, that great son of Panocast, broke the slate. It was a great surprise to all, as Patron had been kept in the stud until a short time ago, and had not shown better than 2:40 at home, was sent to Janesville during the races there and was given a trial in 2:25, the only fast heat he had trotted this year, from there he was shipped to Stillwater and trotted his first race, Arab winning first money and Patron second.

It was also thought by many that he would not go very fast until later in the season, when his owners expected he would lower his record a number of seconds, but he trotted the race to-day like an old campaigner, beating his record, and proving the rare good judgment of Mr. Emery in paying the enormous price he did for a half interest in him. The horses were out promptly, Patron putting in his appearance first, closely followed by Arab, Chas. Hilton and Joe Davis, and jogged until the judges notified them they were ready for the race. They were sent off on the second score, all trotting level and rapid. At the quarter pole Patron showed ahead, Joe Davis second, Arab third, and Chas. Hilton behind. They held the same relative positions to the three-quarters; down the homestretch Hilton forged ahead of Arab and came in third in 2:19½. A great shout went up from the audience upon the announcement of the time, and Mr. Emery, who sat upon the grand stand and had been quietly watching the horse and his timer, received the congratulations of his friends with much pleasure.

While they were scoring for the second heat the rain descended, and they were sent off in a drowning shower. It was evident that Arab had improved from his half hour rest, and that Hickok meant to win the heat if possible, and after they got the word go, Arab went to the quarter neck and neck with Patron, also to the half, Hilton and Joe Davis ditto behind. They held the same relative positions to the three-quarters, and a blanket could have covered both horses, and down the stretch they came, passing under the wire what the judges thought a dead heat. Joe Davis third and Hilton fourth. Time, 2:19½.

After this heat it was amusing to see the backers of Arab hedge, and pools on Patron go up like a balloon. As Patron seemed to have plenty of speed to spare it was evident to all that he would win the race, and no one wanted pools on the field against Patron.

The third heat was also trotted in a pelting rain, the track being in a terrible condition, soft and muddy. Arab went to the front and had the lead, which he maintained throughout the heat, winning the heat in 2:26½. Chas. Hilton second, Patron third, Joe Davis fourth.

In the fourth heat they were sent off as before in the rain. After scoring seven times, their drivers well covered with rubber, and down they flew, all well together. At the half Patron came up and gradually drew away from the others and passed under the wire winner of the heat. Chas. Hilton second, Joe Davis third, Arab fourth. Time, 2:33½.

The race was at this stage postponed to the 5th. The day was fine and the track good for the finish. Patron sold choice in the pools, \$50 to \$15 for the field. As they got the word all were going bad, and Patron and Arab trotted together on even terms. A blanket could have covered both of them until they struck the home stretch when Patron let out an extra link and passed to the front and under the wire, winner of the heat and race, Arab second, Charles Hilton third and Joe Davis fourth. Time, 2:20.

What's in a name is a well-worn saying; yet if there is one thing more than another that makes one tired of trotting it is the misnomers which tax horses. The initial craze is worst of all and should receive the contempt which true men feel towards pool-buyers who do the initial act. They are so mysterious-like. It reminds me of a friend who was at Fleetwood the day the 2:18 class was trotted. He remarked: "I like J. Q. as a horse, but that name kills him in my opinion. I never could stand such names as S. D. O., T. L. D., T. T. S., J. A. G., W. H. B. and P. D. Q. I suppose they all signify something, but nobody cares about what man or thing is meant." Jay-Eye-See is euphonious, and yet friend McKinney has much to answer for in giving the one to less talented name-pickers. Gabe Case says: "Never bet on a shoddy-named horse, for a good horse has generally a good name."—Veritas.

The Duke of Westminster brought the peerless Ormonde to London during the Jubilee visits of royalty at large to let him be seen, and the king of the turf held levees and receptions from day to day.

For the latest styles of underwear, socks, drawers, shirts, in wool, cotton, merino and silk, from the leading manufacturing of Paris, London, Glasgow and New York. Neckties, scarfs, collars, cuffs of the most fashionable cut. Driving gloves for track and road in great variety. Shirts made to order by an experienced cutter, at Beamish's, Nucleus 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 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3495, 3497, 3499, 3501

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD
AT RENO,
Commencing September 21st and Ending
October 1st.

35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
LIBERAL PREMIUMS
Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle
Races! Stock Parades!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.
Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 28 and
September 30, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.
President Fowning offers a Special Premium, a
GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, for the best
Exhibit in Any Department.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the
auspices of the Directors of the State Agri-
cultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society was established in
accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State
of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the man-
agement and control of the State Agricultural Society
of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LEECH, of
Washoe County; B. H. M. CASH, of Washoe County;
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BERG, of Douglas County; W. S. BAILEY, of
Churchill County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt
County.

PROGRAMME.
First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for
District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration
\$5, on or before September 1st.
No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. Dis-
trict horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20;
declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 will be made and announced on Sat-
urday, Sept. 17th.

Second Day—Thursday, September 22d.
No. 6.—TROTTING—2:30 class for District horses;
three in five, purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse
\$100; third horse \$50.
No. 7.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.

Third Day—Friday, September 23d.
No. 8.—RUNNING—Selling purse for District
horses; dash of a mile; \$150 added; \$25 entrance, half
forfeit; \$5 declaration, on or before September 1st.
Horses to be sold for \$1,000 to carry entitled weight.
Two pounds allowed for each \$100 under the \$1,000.
No. 9.—RUNNING—Half-mile dash; entrance free;
purse \$100.
Three other races for this day will be announced
on Thursday, September 23d.

Fourth Day—Saturday, September 24th.
No. 13.—TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all
three-year-olds and under in the District; purse \$300;
first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 14.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.

Fifth Day—Monday, September 26th.
No. 15.—HANDICAP—Mile and a half dash; \$300
added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on
or before September 10th. Weights to be announced
Sept. 1st.

No. 16.—SELLING PURSE—Closes the same time
as stakes; one mile and a quarter dash; \$100 added.
Three other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 26th.

Sixth Day—Tuesday, September 27th.
No. 20.—TROTTING—Three-minute class for Dis-
trict horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second
horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 21.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.

Seventh Day—Wednesday, September 28th.
No. 22.—RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash; two-
year-olds; \$150 added; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; five
or more to enter.
No. 23.—RUNNING—Mile and three-eighths; three-
year-olds; \$200 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; three
or more to enter, on or before September 1st; three
or more to start.
No. 24.—RUNNING—Purse \$600; dash of two miles;
one per cent. entrance; five or more to enter; three or
more to start.
Two other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 27th.

Eighth Day—Thursday, September 29th.
No. 27.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.
No. 28.—TROTTING—Mile heats; three in five;
free for District horses; purse \$600; first horse \$300;
second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Ninth Day—Friday, September 30th.
No. 29.—RUNNING—Mile dash for two-year-olds;
\$50 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5; on or before
September 1st.
No. 30.—RUNNING—Mile and five-eighths dash for
three-year-olds; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half
forfeit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st;
three or more to start.
Three other races for this day will be made up Sep-
tember 29th.

Tenth Day—Saturday, October 1st.
No. 34.—2:35 Class; mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.
No. 35.—2:25 Class; mile heats; three in five; free
for all; purse \$1,000; first horse \$500; second horse \$300;
third horse \$200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secre-
tary on or before the first day of August, 1887. En-
tries for the purses must be made: For Monday's
races, on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's
races, on Monday; and for Friday's races, on Wednes-
day, at the regular time for closing entries as desig-
nated by the rules. Those who have nominated in
stakes must name to the Secretary, in writing, which
they will start, the day before the race, at 6 p. m.
Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by con-
sent of the judges.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association
will govern running races.
All horses entered for State purses must be owned
and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra
Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.
Entries to all trotting races will close September
1st with the Secretary.
Five or more to enter and three or more to start in
all for purses.
National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting
races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association
rules to govern running races, except as above.
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, unless otherwise specified. If necessary to finish
of any two classes alternately, the Board reserves the right to
three to start. The Board reserves the right to hold a less
number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportion-
ate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.
National Trotting Association Rules to govern trotting
but the Board reserves the right to finish of any two
classes alternately, if necessary to finish of any two
classes alternately, the Board reserves the right to hold a
less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a propo-
rtionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent.
on purse, to accompany nomination.
In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declara-
tions are permitted for a small forfeit.
In all races, entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the
day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their
entries.
Each day's races will commence promptly at one
o'clock P. M.
All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Sec-
retary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.
Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accom-
plished and graceful lady riders, Friday, Sept. 23,
Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock
A. M.
The Society offers four premiums, valued respec-
tively at \$100, \$70, \$40 and \$20.
The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice
of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have
second choice, and so on.
All ladies must ride with saddles.
It is expected that other special premiums will be
added to this list by private contribution. No one but
ladies of the highest respectability will be allowed to
compete for prizes.
Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please
send name to Secretary, indorsed by two members of
the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.
On Thursday, Sept. 22d, Monday, Sept. 26th, and
Thursday, Sept. 29th, the novelty of an Indian pony
race will be provided, and the amusing sight of
twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted
on the wildest and most unmanageable cayuses inag-
inable, galloping around the track at break-neck
speed, will, as they say at the circus, be alone worth
the price of admission.

CLAYDESDALE MEDALS.
The American Clydesdale Association will give a
valuable medal, of suitable design, for the best re-
corded Clydesdale stallion, and a similar medal for the
best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and
exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.
Arrangements have been made for a series of bal-
loon ascensions during the Fair, at convenient ex-
cit. Ascensions will be made daily from the race
track.

BICYCLE RACES.
Two or three bicycle races will take place between
the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten cents
are counted upon.

C. C. POWNING, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.
C. T. BENDER, Treasurer. 28my18

Stockton Fair.

BEGINNING
September 27, and Con-
tinuing five days.

\$15,000.
IN PURSES OFFERED.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of all purses to accom-
pany nominations.
In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per
cent.

Tuesday, September 27, 1887.

1. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake,
\$55 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 5
entries). One mile.
2. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$100. Mile
and repeat.
3. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 3:00 Class,
\$1,000.
4. TROTting—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$300.

Wednesday, September 28, 1887.

5. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all.
Race hereafter to be named for the winner. \$400. One
mile.
6. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:24 Class, \$1,000.
7. TROTting—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake;
\$55 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 9
entries).
8. TROTting—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake \$55
each, \$150 added; heat 2 in 5. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).

Thursday, September 29, 1887.

9. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. \$500. Mile and
repeat.
10. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:35 Class,
\$1,000.
11. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:18 Class,
\$1,000.
12. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:25 Class, \$500.

Friday, September 30, 1887.

13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Handicap;
weights named 10 days before race; \$400. One mile
and repeat.
14. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Novelty race;
2 miles; \$1,000; first half mile, \$150; first mile, \$25;
first mile and a half, \$75; and so on to finish, \$350. All
paid up entries over seven to be added, equally divided
between each winner.
15. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all,
\$1,200.
16. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Three-year-
old stake, \$55 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 10 entries).
17. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:23 Class,
\$1,000.

Saturday, October 1st, 1887.

18. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake,
\$55 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 5
entries).
19. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:22 Class,
\$1,000.
20. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Two-year-old
stake, \$55 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).
21. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. Free-for-all, \$700.

CONDITIONS.
All races best 3 in 6, except as otherwise specified.
The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.
Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.
Entries close August 1st, 1887, with the Secretary.
Stockton Fair, San Joaquin Valley District, for
race comprise the counties of San Joaquin, Tuolumne,
Merced, Tulare and Kern, State of California.
Board of Directors for 1887: L. U. SHIPPEE, JOHN
E. MOORE, JAMES A. LOUITIE, R. C. ARGENT,
B. F. LARSON, J. J. A. SHEPHERD, FRED
ARNOLD, W. H. SNOW.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
For programmes and full conditions ap-
ply to the Secretary, J. M. LARUE.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, California. 11jns

Santa Clara Valley

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPEED CONTESTS,
—FROM THE—

15th to 20th of August;
Inclusive, 1887.

SAN JOSE.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, August 15th.

1. STALLION RACE, Trotting Stake—\$100 entrance
half forfeit, \$150 added. Closed April 1st, with five
entries.
2. TROTting, for two-year-olds—Purse \$250. The
get of the following stallions, viz: Brown Jug, Jim
Mulyenna, Reas's Navigator, Nutwood Boy, Woodant
Baywood, Fleetwood, Commodore Nutwood, Klug
William Grosvenor, Bismarck, Menlo, Elmo, Stran-
ger, Hamiltonian George, J. R. Welles's horse and
Captain Ham's horse. Mile and repeat.

Second Day—Tuesday, August 16th.

3. TROTting STAKE, for three-year-olds—\$25 to
accompany nomination, \$25 additional for starters;
failure to make second payment forfeits first; \$250
added. Stakes and added money divided 60, 20 and 10
per cent.
4. TROTting—Purse \$1,000. 2:17 Class.
5. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:40 Class.

Third Day—Wednesday, August 17

6. RUNNING STAKE for two-year-olds, \$25
entrance, \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second, \$25 to
third; non-winners this year allowed 5 lbs. three
quarters of a mile.
7. RUNNING STAKE, free for all—\$25 entrance; \$10
forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second; third to save en-
trance. Maidens allowed five pounds. One and one-
half miles.
8. RUNNING—Free purse, \$20, for all ages; \$50 to
second horse. Mile and repeat.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Aug. 18th.

9. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:27 Class.
10. TROTting—Purse \$750. 2:23 Class.
11. PACING—Purse \$500. Free for all.

Fifth Day—Friday, Aug. 19th.

12. RUNNING, For three-year-olds, \$25 entrance;
\$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$150 to second; third to save
entrance. One and one-quarter miles.
13. RUNNING—For all ages—\$50 entrance; \$25 for-
feit; \$200 added; \$50 to second; third to save entrance.
Two miles.
14. RUNNING—Free purse \$200. \$50 to second horse.
One mile and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Aug. 20th.

15. TROTting—Purse \$600. 2:25 Class.
16. TROTting—Purse \$1,000. 2:20 Class.
17. TROTting STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$10 to
accompany nomination; \$15 additional for starters.
Nonpayment of second forfeits first; \$200 added;
Stakes and added money divided, 60, 30, 10 per cent.
Mile and repeat.

CONDITIONS.
In all Trotting and Pacing Races, purses divided as
follows: 60 percent. to first horse, 30 percent. to sec-
ond horse, and 10 percent. to third horse.
All Trotting or Pacing Races best 3 in 5, except as
otherwise specified.
National Association Rules to govern trotting, and
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running,
except as herein stated.
The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of
any two races alternately, or to call a special race
between heats, also to change the day and hour of any
race if deemed necessary.
For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled
to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance
received from the other paid up entries of said race,
and to no added money.
A horse winning a race entitled to first money only
except when distancing the field, then to first and
third moneys.
In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.
Nonstarters in running races will be held for en-
trance, under Rule 3.
If, in the opinion of the Judges, before starting a
race the race cannot be finished on the closing day of
the Fair, it may be continued.
In all trotting and pacing races five or more paid-up
entries required to fill and three or more horses to
start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less
number than five to fill by deducting a proportionate
amount of the purse.
Trotting and racing colors to be named with all
entries.
When less than the required number of starters
appear, no contest for the entrance money,
divided as follows: 66 2/3 to first horse and 33 1/3 to sec-
ond.
In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.
Races to commence each day at two P. M.
Entries to close July 20th, 1887.

N. B. EDWARDS, President.
G. H. BRAGG, Secretary. 11jns

Association.

Entries! Entries! Entries!

Commencing Aug. 6th to 13th.

Saturday, Aug. 6, 2:21 Class, Purse, \$600
Tuesday, " 9, 3:00 " " 500.
Wednesday, " 10, 2:24 " " 500.
Thursday, " 11, 2:40 " " 500.
Friday, " 12, 2:35 " " 500.
Saturday, " 13, Free-for-all " 750

The Association also offers

Purse of \$500 for the 2:30 Class.
Purse of \$500 for the 2:27 Class.
Purse of \$500 for the Free-for-all pacers

CONDITIONS.
All trotting races 1 mile heats best 3 in 5, five to
enter 3 or more to start, but the Association reserves
the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the
withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany
nomination. Purse divided—50 per cent. to first horse;
25 per cent. to second; 15 percent. to third, and 10
per cent. to fourth horse.
Entry blanks and rules will be furnished upon appli-
cation to the Secretary.

Entries to close MONDAY, AUGUST 1st,
with the Secretary, 1435 California Street.
W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary. 11jns

Seventeenth

Agricultural District

FAIR

Counties of Nevada and Placer.

Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 1887.

and continuing five days

Racing and stock exhibits at Glenbrook Park,
Pavilion at Grass Valley

\$10,000 in Purses & Premiums!

FIVE DAYS RACING

Tuesday, Sept. 6th.

No. 1. TROTting—District 3:00 Class, Purse \$250.
No. 2. TROTting—2:30 Class, Free for all. Purse
\$500.
No. 3. TROTting—For two-year-olds owned in the
Counties of Nevada, Placer, Sutter, Colusa,
Butte, Tehama, Plumas and Sierra. Mile and repeat.
Purse \$200.

Wednesday, September 7th.

BOYS' TOURNAMENT, at 11 A. M., for various
Prizes.
No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all, \$50 entrance, \$25
forfeit \$300 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. One
mile and repeat.
No. 5. RUNNING—Free for all. For two-year-olds,
\$25 entrance, 10 forfeit; \$150 added; second horse \$50,
third \$25. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 6. RUNNING—For three-year-olds, Free for all,
\$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added. One mile
and repeat.
No. 7. PACING—2:32 Class, Free for all. Purse \$300.

Thursday, September 8th.

GRAND STOCK PARADE AT 10 A. M.; BICYCLE
TOURNAMENT, for Gold medal, at 11 A. M.;
No. 8. TROTting—District. 2:40 Class, Purse \$250.
No. 9. TROTting—2:25 Class, Free for all. Purse
\$500.
No. 10. TROTting—Three-year-olds or under. Dis-
trict. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250.

Friday, September 9th.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT, for various Prizes, at
11 A. M.
No. 11. RUNNING—Open to all, \$50 entrance, \$25
forfeit, \$50 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. Two
miles.
No. 12. RUNNING—Open to all, \$25 entrance, \$10
forfeit \$100 added; second horse \$50, third \$25. Three
fourths of a mile and repeat.
No. 13. RUNNING—Free purse \$150. Entrance free
to all hesteen horses. Those not having run second
during the meeting allowed 10 pounds. \$50 to second
horse. One mile and repeat.
No. 14. PACING—2:25 Class, Free for all, \$500.
No. 15. RUNNING—Saddle Horse stakes, District.
Catch weights. \$5 entrance, \$80 added. Four moneys,
\$20, 15 and 10 per cent. One mile.

Saturday, September 10th.

GRAND STOCK PARADE and award of Premiums
at 11 A. M.
No. 16. TROTting—District. One-year-olds. Half
mile and repeat. Purse \$400.
No. 17. TROTting—2:40 Class, Open to all. Purse
\$500.
No. 18. TROTting—2:24 Class, Open to all. Purse
\$500.

In races designated as "District" all horses are eli-
gible that were owned in the counties of Nevada and
Placer, comprising the 17th Agricultural District,
prior to June 1, 1887, unless otherwise specified.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise speci-
fied; five to enter and three to start. But the Board
reserves the right to hold a less number than five to
fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of
the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to
accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses
divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30
per cent. to second, and 10 percent. to third.
National Association rules to govern trotting; but
the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two
classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's
racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A
horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to
the entrance money paid in. When less than five
require number of starters appear they may contest
for the entrance money, to be divided as follows:
66 2/3 to the first, and 33 1/3 to the second.
In all entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the day
preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern
running races, except when conditions named are
otherwise specified.

Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in
their entries.
Entries to close with the Secretary on August 1st,
1887.

SAMUEL GRANGER, President.
P. O. Address Grass Valley, Cal.
GEORGE FLETCHER, Secretary,
P. O. Address Grass Valley, Cal. 2jy10

KILLIP & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL
AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

will Sell in All Cities and Counties of
the State.

REFERENCES.

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Sacramento, Sallinas,
J. P. SARGENT, Esq., HON. JOHN BOGGS
Sargenta, Colusa,
HON. L. J. ROSE, HON. A. W. LEATH,
Los Angeles, Nevada,
J. B. HAGGIN, Esq., San Francisco.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock
business on this Coast, and having conducted the
important auction sales in this line for the past
fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of
dollars, we are justified in claiming unequalled facili-
ties for disposing of live stock of every description
either at auction or private sale. Our list of corre-
spondents embraces every breeder and dealer of promi-
nence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to
give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale.
Private purchases and sales of live stock of all
descriptions will be made on commission, and we
are equipped with the utmost care. Purchases are
made of land of every description. We are
prepared to refer to the gentlemen whose names
are appended.

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery S
am j

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE**Monterey**
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONDistrict Number 7.
Commencing at SALINAS CITY, Oct. 4th,
and ending Oct. 8th, 1887.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

No. 1. TROTTER—Two-year-old Colt Stake of \$187; \$50 entrance; \$100 added by the Association; best 2 in 3.
No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all horses owned in the District; purse \$150.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 3. TROTTER—Purse \$250; for the following named horses, and such others as the Society may deem eligible in this class: Pedro, Charley G., Jim L., Allen L., Lady Johnson, Maud H., Lady Simpson, Jim Crow, Michael Davitt, Queen, Nig, Mambrino Jr., Eagle, Dixie, Sorrel Tom, Lady Mack, Susie, John Spahn, Bill Donahue, Charlie V.
No. 4. TROTTER—Day Season Race. Purse \$150, for all two-year-olds in the District; winner of first and second money in colt stakes barred; best 2 in 3.
Thursday, Oct. 6th.No. 5. TROTTER—For all stallions owned in the Old District; purse \$200.
No. 6. TROTTER—Two-mile heats; best 2 in 3; for all horses that have never beaten five minutes for two miles; purse \$250.
No. 7. RUNNING—One-half mile dash, for all two-year-olds owned in the Old District; purse \$100.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all; purse \$200.
No. 9. TROTTER—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.
No. 10. NOVELTY RACE—Running—One and one-fourth miles; purse \$150, 1st quarter \$25; 2d quarter \$25; 3d quarter \$25; 4th quarter \$25; 5th quarter \$25.
Saturday, Oct. 8th.No. 11. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all; purse \$200.
No. 12. TROTTER—Free for all; purse \$400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All races are the best three in five (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purse divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.
Entries to all races are taken to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock p. m., September 15th, 1887. Mark the envelope "Entries to Race."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1887, and in any District races not owned within the District from June 15, 1887, and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted, without the right to compete.

Where the words "Old District" are used in the foregoing Speed Programme, it is meant thereby the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San Luis Obispo.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third money only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstance.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the date and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to come to horse.

J. D. CAMP, President. 10jy11

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

FOR SALE

ONE 65 POUND

Caffrey Sucky

OF LATEST STYLE.

Was made to order at factory and cost

there \$150.

Has only been used a little last season, and

is in first-class order.

Will be sold reasonably if applied for at once.

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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Clement Dixon,

ALE VAULTS.

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The only place in the City where sporting gentlemen can see the English

Daily Sporting Chronicle. 18sept.

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Colored plates, 100 engravings

of different breeds, prices they are

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Mailed for 15 Cents.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
—AT—**Los Angeles,**

CALIFORNIA.



SIX DAYS.

Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

First Day—Monday, October 10th.

No. 1. DISTRICT TROTTER—Three-minute Class. Purse \$300. Ynez, Gerolimo and L. J. Rose's Stable barred.
No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$150.No. 3. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$250.
No. 4. SANTI ANITA STAKES—For two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886, with nine entries.

Second Day—Tuesday, October 11th.

No. 5. TROTTER—2-23 Class. Purse \$300.
No. 6. TROTTER—SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—Two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Eleven entries.
No. 7. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Weight for age. Purse \$250.

Third Day—Wednesday, October 12th.

No. 8. TROTTER—2-35 Class. Purse \$100.
No. 9. LADIES' GRAND EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT—For the most accomplished and graceful lady riders. Four cash prizes—\$50, \$25, \$15, \$10. All names to be handed to the Secretary on or before October 8th, at 12 m.No. 10. TROTTER—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Six entries.
No. 11. RUNNING DASH, one and one-sixteenth miles. Weight for age. Purse \$200.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 13th.

No. 12. PACING—Free for all. Purse \$450.
No. 13. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. All ages. Purse \$300.

No. 14. RUNNING—Thirty mile California Long Distance Hiding; change horses each mile. Six horses accompany each contestant. Four or more riders to enter and start. Purse \$500.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 14th.

No. 15. TROTTER—2-27 Class. Purse \$300.
No. 16. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. All ages. Purse \$250.

No. 17. RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. For two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old race to carry 7 lb. extra. Purse \$150.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 15th.

No. 18. TROTTER—2-45 Class. Purse \$350.
No. 19. TROTTER—For Adair, Allan Roy, Arab, Manzanita, Lot Slocum, Antevolo, Anteeo and others having no better record. Purse \$1,000.
No. 20. LOS ANGELES DERRY STAKE—Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Five entries.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to the first horse, thirty per cent. to the second, and ten per cent. to the third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66% to the first, and 33% to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over, except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for an entrance under Rule 1 to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1, 1887.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. C. NEWTON, President.

E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary, Box 210. 10jy9

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUOT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

(By permission.)

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,

J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,

R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,

and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.

20 Leidesdorff Street,

San Francisco.

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FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT
Agricultural Society,

WILL BE HELD AT

Marysville, Cal.

COMMENCING

Tuesday, August 30th

AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS,

\$2,000 in Premiums for Farming, Mechanical, Mercantile and Manufacturing Exhibits.

\$2,000 In Premium for Live-Stock

\$4,000 In Premiums for Speed and Walking Contests.

Special Premiums for Ladies' Equestrian

Tournament and other Amusements.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 30th.

1. TROTTER—Two-year-old Class. Purse \$150. Free to all horses in the Thirteenth District.
2. RUNNING—Half mile dash. Purse \$100. Free for all horses in the Third, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts.3. TROTTER—Three-minute Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.
Second Day—Wednesday, August 31st4. TROTTER—2-35 Class. Purse \$300. Free for all.
5. TROTTER—Four-minute Class. Free for all to as they please. Purse \$50. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse \$25, second \$10, third \$5, fourth \$5, fifth \$5, sixth \$5.6. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse \$200. Free for all.
7. RUNNING—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Free for all.

Third Day—Thursday, September 1st

8. TROTTER—2-27 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.
9. WALKING—Best walking team, \$30; best walking stallion \$30; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.10. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.
Fourth Day—Friday, September 2d.11. TROTTER—2-45 Class. Purse \$300. Free for all.
12. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.

LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium, \$20, by the Society.

13. RUNNING—One-mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.
Fifth Day—Saturday, September 4th.14. TROTTER—2-30 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.
15. PACING—2-30 Class. Purse \$300.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting races. All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern all running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting, pacing and running premiums divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.

All horses entered for trotting, pacing or running races, for which entrance has been paid and who go in the race, shall be held to win any part of the purse will have their entrance money returned to them after decision by Judges.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the date and hour of any race, if deemed necessary. For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its entrance fee and one-half of the entrance retained by the Society.

The entrance fee to all races shall be paid by the entrant for said race, and to no added money. A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and fourth money.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock p. m., or they shall be required to start or forfeit the entrance money.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered.

Entries to the races, except No. 5 and No. 9, will close with the Secretary, August 10, 1887.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. The Society furnish hay and straw free to competitors.

No season tickets will be issued, and persons contesting for a purse or premiums offered by the Society will be required to pay regular admission fee.

Admission to Fair grounds \$5; children under 12 years, 25 cents. To the Pavilion, 25 cents; children under 12 years 15 cents.

D. E. KNIGHT, President,

T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Postoffice Address, Marysville, Cal. 10jy

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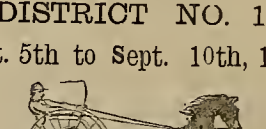
Golden Gate

FAIR

SPEED PROGRAMME,

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th, 1887.



Monday—First Day, Trotting.

No. 1. Purse \$300. 2-40 Class. Four moneys.
No. 2. Purse \$300. Two-year-olds. Three moneys.
No. 3. Purse \$1,000. 2-25 Class. Four moneys.

Tuesday—Second Day, Running.

No. 4. THE ALAMEDA STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; half-forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before August 20th, with \$100 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; half-forfeit; \$400 added; \$100 to second, \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE JUVENILE STAKES—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$400 added; \$10 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7. FREE PURSE—\$300. Winners of any race, after August 1st, of the value of \$300, to carry five pounds. Maidens allowed, if three years old, to carry five pounds; if four years old or upwards, sixteen pounds. Mile heats.

Wednesday—Third Day, Trotting.

No. 8. Purse \$800. 2-27 Class. Four moneys.
No. 9. Purse \$1,000. 2-20 Class. Four moneys.

Thursday—Fourth Day, Trotting.

No. 10. Purse \$500. Three-year-olds. Four moneys.
No. 11. Purse \$1,000. 2-23 Class. Four moneys.

Friday—Fifth Day, Running.

No. 12. SELLING PURSE, \$200, of which \$50 to second. Fixed valuation, \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

No. 13. THE GRAND STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; half-forfeit; \$400 added; second horse \$100, third \$50. One mile and a half.

No. 14. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$400 added; \$10 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Of Juvenile Stake at this meeting, three pounds additional penalty. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 15. FREE PURSE, \$400. For all ages; \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds; horses that have not run second or better allowed ten pounds. Three-quarter-mile heats.

Saturday—Sixth Day, Trotting.

No. 16. Purse \$1,200. Free for all. Four moneys.
Name Day—Pacing.

No. 17. Purse \$750. Free for all. Four moneys.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

Purses of four moneys divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66% to the first and 33% to the second.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to August 15th.

If in the opinion of the judges, before starting a race, that it cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1st, 1887.

JAMES ADAMS, President,

JOS. I. DIMOND, Secretary,

Office 109 Front Street, S. F. 21y

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CALIFORNIA ANNUAL State Fair

Will be held at SACRAMENTO, Sept. 12 to 24 inclusive, 1887. TWO WEEKS FAIR! NINE DAYS RACING! SPEED PROGRAMME.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three and four-year-olds, in 1887, 1888 and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than \$200.

First Day—Thursday, September 15th.

TROTTER. No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1885, with twenty-nine nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1887, \$1,015. No. 2.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:23 Class. No. 3.—PACING PURSE, \$300—2:30 Class.

Second Day—Friday, September 16th.

RUNNING. No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$100 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. No. 5.—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1884; \$3 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Closed in 1886 with twelve entries. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6.—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—For four-year-olds; \$50 entrance; b. l. or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st. \$300 added; of which \$100 to the second horse; \$50 to the third. Weights five pounds below the scale. Winner of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weights. One mile and five-eighths.

No. 7.—FREE PURSE, \$750—Winners of any race, this year, of the value of \$300 to carry five pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, five pounds; if four years or upwards fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Third Day—Saturday, September 17th.

TROTTER. No. 8.—TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE.—\$50 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15, payable July 1st, and remaining \$25 payable Aug. 10th, 1887; \$300 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats. No. 9.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:27 Class. No. 10.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,200—2:47 Class.

Fourth Day—Monday, September 19th.

RUNNING. No. 11.—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; \$25 entrance; 1st, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, \$300 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over seven years old allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile. No. 12.—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1885; \$100 entrance; \$75 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$50; third \$25. Weights five pounds below the scale. Closed in 1886 with twenty-four nominations. One mile.

No. 13.—THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit; with \$500 added, of which \$150 to the second, \$50 to the third. Weights announced September 10th. Declaration, \$20, to be made with the Secretary by eight o'clock p. m., September 10th. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one-quarter miles.

No. 14.—SELLING PURSE, \$250.—Of which \$50 to second. Fixed valuation \$1,000; two pounds for each year below two, and \$20 added; each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Fifth Day—Tuesday, September 20th.

TROTTER. No. 15.—THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE—For all colts (except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sahle Wilkes), \$100 entrance, of which \$25 must accompany nomination; \$25 payable July 1st, and remaining \$50 payable August 10th, 1887; \$400 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with fourteen nominations. Mile heats, three in five.

No. 16.—TROTTER PURSE, \$500—3:00 Class. No. 17.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,200—2:30 Class.

Sixth Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

RUNNING. No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; \$25 entrance; \$15 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared on or before September 1st; \$150 added; \$25 to second. Those that have started and not run first time this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile. No. 19.—THE SHAFER STAKE—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared before September 1st; with \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 20.—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$300 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 21.—FREE PURSE, \$300—\$50 to second. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed ten pounds. Winners this year of any race of the value of \$400 to carry five pounds extra; winner of No. 7, ten pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day—Thursday, September 22d.

TROTTER. No. 22.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class. No. 23.—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE—Conditions same as No. 15. Closed April 15th, with ten nominations. No. 24.—PACING PURSE, \$500—Free for all.

Eighth Day—Friday, September 23d.

RUNNING. No. 25.—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884. \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; second horse \$100; third \$50. Closed April 15th, with seven nominations. One mile and a half. No. 26.—THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds. One mile.

No. 27.—THE EDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$350 added; second horse \$100; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry five pounds extra; colts not 1, 2, 3, in No. 19, allowed five pounds. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 28.—THE NIGHT HAWK STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$200 additional to the winner if 1:11/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Night Hawk time, (1:22 3/4) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages. \$50 to second. Horse not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horse that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day—Saturday September 24th.

TROTTER. No. 30.—SPECIAL THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE—For Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, Sahle Wilkes and others. (Conditions, same as Regular Stake No. 15.) Closed April fifteenth, with six nominations.

No. 31.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,200—Free for all. No. 32.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:30 Class. Entries for the following running events for 1888-89 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme.

No. 1.—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1888, \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added of which \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2.—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1889, \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added; \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3.—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1889, \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added; \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS. All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting. But the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, and 40% to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are valid, unless accompanied by the money. Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted only to small forfeit.

In all races entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in the interest of the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise. Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary Monday, August 1, 1887.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President. EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 21my17

SPEED PROGRAMME

Open for the State.

Sonoma County

Agricultural Park Association,

TO BE HELD AT

SANTA ROSA,

August 22d to 27th Inclusive.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 22d.

RUNNING—Five-eighths mile, for two-year-olds; maidens allowed 5 lbs; \$25 entrance; purse \$100; \$10 forfeit; \$100 added; \$25 to second colt. No. 1.—TROTTER—2:27 Class, purse \$150.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 23d.

RUNNING—One mile and repeat, free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$25 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$200. No. 2.—TROTTER—Three-year-olds (except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sahle Wilkes); \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$500.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 26th.

RUNNING—One fourth and a mile, for three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second horse; maidens allowed 5 lbs; purse \$200. No. 3.—TROTTER—Three-year-olds (except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sahle Wilkes); \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$500.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 26th.

RUNNING—Three-fourths mile heats; free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$200. No. 4.—TROTTER—Three-year-olds, including Soudan, Ella, Sahle Wilkes and Shamrock; purse \$300.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 27th.

RUNNING—One and one-half mile dash, for all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second horse; purse \$250. No. 5.—TROTTER—2:25 Class; purse \$300.

No. 6.—TROTTER—Free for all; purse \$700.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to the first horse, thirty per cent. to the second, and ten per cent. to the third.

The National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, and 40% to the second.

In all races entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in the interest of the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over, except as otherwise specified. Running races will be governed under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for an entrance under Rule 3. Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1, 1887. Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. M. S. FENER, President. N. WINANTS, Secretary, Santa Rosa, Cal. 4jntf

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,

honorary Graduate of

Arlo Veterinary Col.

1426, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St

Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco,

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Petaluma Fair.



From Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, 1887,

INCLUSIVE

Over \$10,000 in Purses.

Agricultural District No. 4, comprising the Counties of Sonoma, and Marin.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

Tuesday, August 30th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Two-year-old Stake. Five-eighths mile dash, \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second horse. Winner of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra. District. For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Closed May 1st, with fourteen entries.

No. 2. TROTTER—2:25 Class. Purse \$700.

Wednesday, August 31st.

No. 4. RUNNING—For all ages. Free purse \$200; \$50 to second. Mile and repeat.

No. 5. TROTTER—2:25 Class. Purse \$600.

No. 6. TROTTER—2:25 Class. Purse \$1,000.

Thursday, September 1st.

No. 7. RUNNING—For three-year-olds. One and one-eighth mile dash. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all. Purse \$400.

No. 9. TROTTER—For foals of 1886. Mile dash, \$25 stake; \$150 added. Closed February 1st, with fifteen entries.

No. 10. TROTTER—For three-year-olds. Purse \$600.

Friday, September 2d.

No. 11. RUNNING—District—For all ages. Mile dash. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second.

No. 12. TROTTER—District. For three-year-olds. Purse \$300. Closed May 1st with five entries.

No. 13. TROTTER—For foals of 1888. Mile and repeat. \$50 stake; \$200 added. Closed February 1st, with eleven entries.

No. 14. TROTTER—2:25 Class. Purse \$800.

Saturday, September 2d.

No. 15. RUNNING—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse \$500. \$50 to second.

No. 16. TROTTER—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$400.

No. 17. TROTTER—2:27 Class. Purse \$700.

No. 18. TROTTER—Free-for-all. Purse \$1,200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse to accompany nomination. All trotting and pacing races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. except Trotting Stake Races Nos. 9 and 13, in which money to be divided and purses trotted according to published conditions.

All races, best three in five, except as otherwise specified. National Association Rules to govern trotting, and rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if necessary to finish any day's racing.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid-up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only except when distancing the field, then: first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. Where there is more than one entry by one person or in an interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world. Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. Stables, bay and straw free to competitors. Entries close Aug. 1st, 1887, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President. W. E. COX, Sec'y, P. O. Box 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Cutting

The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, razeel and Physical Recreation.

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OUT-DOOR WORLD.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

\$7,000! \$7000!

— OF —

PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA, AND MODOC

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

(Washoe Co., Nevada, Lake and Grant Counties, Oregon, and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing purposes)

— AT —

Susanville, Cal.

COMMENCING

Monday, October 3, '87,

And Continuing Five Days.

Purses \$5,000.

Premiums \$2,000.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Money in all races to be divided as follows: First horse, 60 per cent.; second, 30 per cent.; third, 10 per cent. unless when otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

First Day.

1. TROTTER—2:50 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$200. 2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse \$125. 3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse \$250. 4. RUNNING—1/4 mile and repeat; purse \$100.

Second Day.

5. TROTTER—3 in 5; purse \$100. 6. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$100. 7. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$250. 8. TROTTER—One-year-olds (District) 1/4 mile dash; purse \$100.

Third Day.

9. TROTTER—2:40 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$250. 10. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$150. 11. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$250. 12. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30. Entries to close at time of race; purse \$50.

Fourth Day.

13. TROTTER—2:35 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$300. 14. RUNNING—1/4 mile and repeat; purse \$100. 15. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$150. 16. TROTTER—Single buggy (District), 2 in 3, owned to drive; purse \$50. Entries close at 5 p. m., day before race. Trained horses bled.

Fifth Day.

17. TROTTER—2:30 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$350. 18. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse \$1,000. 19. TROTTER—Double teams (District), mile and repeat. Untrained teams to pull buggy, owners to drive. Entrance to close at 9 o'clock evening before the race; purse \$75.

RULES OF THE TRACK.

Entrance to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock p. m., on Friday, August 12, 1887.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color, and marks of horses, name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horse in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope, and seal. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany entries.

In all races five or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the district six (6) months prior to the day of the race; and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number, and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, and 33% to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 10 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at one o'clock p. m. sharp.

J. W. THOMPSON, President.

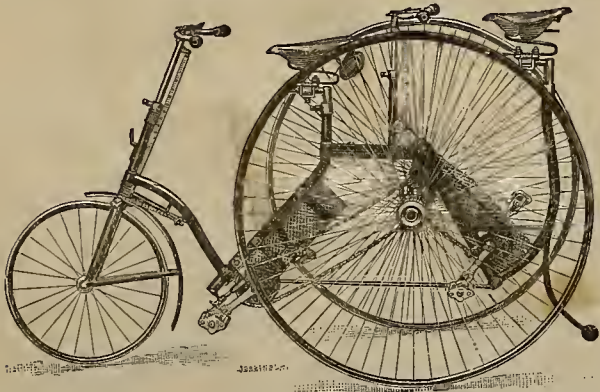
J. D. Byers, Vice-President.

R. L. DAVIS, Secretary, Susanville, Cal.

CUNARD AND SAFETIES

Bicycles. Tricycles. Tandems.

To prevent delay in ordering, D. Rodgers & Co submit the following abstract from their '87 Catalogue:



THE "CUNARD" CONVERTIBLE TANDEM.

Weight 100 lbs.

Double Steering.

Folding Handle-bar for Easy Access to Front Saddle.

May be Ridden by Two Ladies.

Double Break Power.

Seat and Handles Adjustable.

Reduces to 27 inches in width to Pass through Narrow Doorway.

When converted, Front Saddle is brought back over the Axle, thereby securing Proper Distribution of Wheel Load.

Price \$250.

The Cunard Non-Convertible Tandem, for riders who do not wish to convert their machines. Price \$240. Weight 85 lbs., as ordered by H. E. Ducker, Esq., President A. C. U., and Editor "Wheelmen's Gazette."



THE "CUNARD" SAFETY BICYCLE.

Weight 45 pounds.

Made of best materials, and on the most approved principles, Ball Bearings to both Wheels Cranks, and Pedals; all bright parts plated and rest enameled. Thoroughly fitted and finished. Complete with Suspension Saddle, Bag, Spanner and Oil Can. No extras. Standard gear 30 inches, geared to 57 inches; any gear to order. Price \$140.

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

Copy of Testimonial from T. J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Vice-President of the L. A. W.

D. ROGERS & Co.

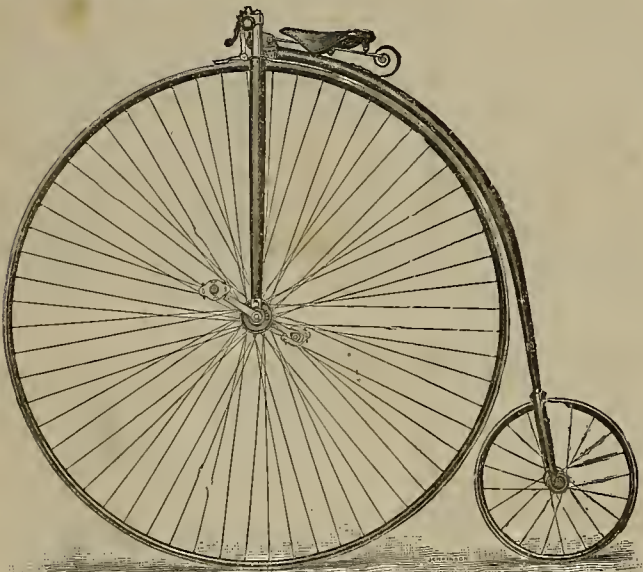
GENTLEMEN:—Respecting the Cunard Tandem, I have to say that it is *beyond question the best tandem yet produced*. Its compactness, ease of handling, light running, safety, and the ease with which it may be mounted or dismounted, by either a lady or gentleman, leave nothing to be desired. Its folding handle bar, and the fact that it can be quickly and readily taken through a common door, are features which make the machine a *pleasure*. I have owned other tandems, but this is the *only one that is worth house-room* as a convertible machine. I find it a *perfect machine*, in perfect balance, either as a single or a tandem. I have sought carefully for some three years now for the best tandem, and have given the matter a great deal of thought and attention, and if asked to day to suggest an improvement in the design and arrangement of the Cunard, I would be free to say that it is *as nearly perfect as this type of machine ever will be*.

Yours truly,

[Signed]

T. J. KIRKPATRICK.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 11th, 1887.



THE "CUNARD" BICYCLE No. 1.

LIGHT ROADSTER. Weight 32 lbs.

Patent weldless steel backbone, handle bar, and round edge forks. The wheels are made with double hollow rims, steel hubs, and improved straight-laced spokes, which do not stretch or become loose. Adjustable ball bearings to both wheels and pedals. Easy three-curl spring, cranked handle-bars and long centrehead. Handles, head, hubs, cranks, step, and all nuts and bolts plated, remainder enameled in two colors. Thoroughly fitted and splendidly finished, complete with suspension saddle, bag, spanner and oil can. No Extras. Price \$135.

THE "CUNARD" FULL ROADSTER BICYCLE.

Weight 38 lbs. Same as No. 1, but direct spokes, U rims, and plated gun-metal hubs. Finished as No. 1. No Extras. Price \$125.

THE AMERICAN "CUNARD BICYCLE".

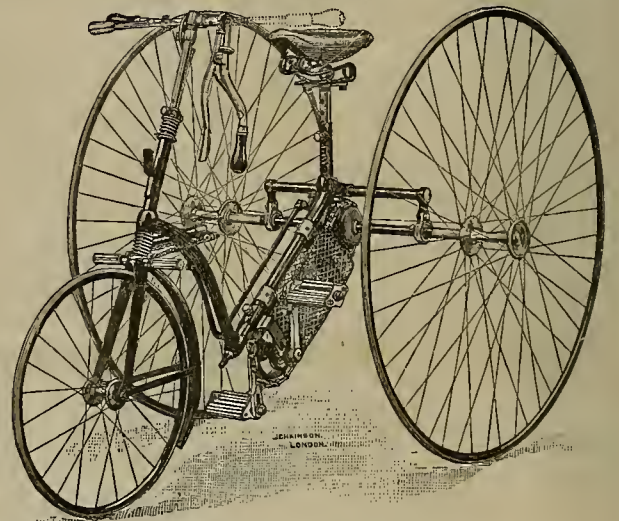
Weight 42 lbs. Finished in enamel, with plated parts. Built especially for rough roads and heavy riders. Price, \$110. No Extras. Ball bearings all over.

THE "CUNARD" BICYCLE No. 4.

Weight 45 lbs. A high grade, good, serviceable, strong machine at a moderate price. Price \$85. No Extras. Ball bearings all over.

THE "CUNARD" RACER.

Standard weight of a 54-inch, 22 lbs. Lighter to order. No Extras. Price \$140.



CUNARD TRICYCLE NO. 6.

Weight 59 lbs.

Suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen

This machine is specially designed for ladies, the frame being formed so as to allow the dress to fall easily, as in a walking position. By moving a lever the handle-bar hinges forward and allows the rider to get in and out of the machine in the front, without the difficulty of mounting from the back over the saddle. If made with 1/2 in. hollow rims and light tube the weight can be reduced to 55 lbs.

Price \$180.

CATALOGUES FREE.

Freight paid on all orders and machines shipped the day after receipt of order. Every machine guaranteed for one year.

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GLOVER'S ALBUM.A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES.
CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

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GLOVER'S IMPERIAL**DOG MEDICINES.**

Mange Cure, - 50c Disinfectant Cure, \$1.00
 Blood Purifier, 50c. Vermifuge, - 50c.
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Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.
 These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

ALL DOG DISEASES TREATED**H. CLAY GLOVER, D. V. S.**

Veterinarian the Westminster Kennel Club, New Jersey Kennel Club, Rhode Island Kennel Club, Hartford Kennel Club, Hemstead Farm Company, etc.
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AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STUD-BOOK.

Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries will close for part Two on September 30, 1887. Address,

Sec'y, American Kennel Club,
 Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway,
 New York.

CORRIN'S GREAT**HORSE LINIMENT.**

Sure cure for Swinney, weakness of the spine, sprains, strains, etc. It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment. Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from that scourge, Swinney, which not only causes the shoulder to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

For sale by all druggists. Mrs. A. C. Joseph, Prop., San Francisco. All rights secured in U. S. Patent Office. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle. 23jy12

DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S.**VETERINARY SURGEON.**

Graduate New Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Awarded the Highland and Agricultural Societies, Medals for Horse Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology and Histology. The Williams' Prize, '84-'85, for highest works in professional examinations, and six first-class certificates of merit. Honorary Member Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.

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"CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO SHORT-LINE"

With Splendid Track and Unequaled Equipment for the Speedy and Safe Transportation of Horses and Live Stock, in its own or in Private Cars, on Passenger or Freight Trains. Commodious Rest, Water and Feed Stations situated at convenient distances all along the line.

Over 6,000 miles of first-class road running West, North and North-west from Chicago.

THE ORIGINAL "CALIFORNIA FAST FREIGHT LINE."

For further information apply to

HENRY P. STANWOOD,

General Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

"McKoon's Improved 'A' Tent."

—OR—

Campers' Favorite Tent.

(Patented Feb. 8th, 1887.)



Also in other styles and sizes of tents in use, and camping outfits of every description. For tents, state style, size, about upon ground, and whether Drill 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck is wanted, and prices for same complete will be given. California patrons supplied from San Francisco and El Cajon, and Eastern patrons from New York and Chicago.

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St. Bernards

At Stud.

Champion Apollo—Fee \$100.

Unbeaten in Switzerland or America.

Litter brother to English champion SRIUS, and sire of champion Hector, Rigi and other noted prize winners.

Victor Joseph—Fee \$50.

Born Dec., 1884. Champion Beauchief, ex-Bertha. Imported Nov., 1886. Winnings, 1st—St. Bernard Club, England, 1885; 1st—New York, 1887.

Importing.—Mr. Hy. Schumacher selects for us in Switzerland; Mr. Sydney Smith in England.

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Kennels—Montclair Heights, N. J.

FOR SALE.**English Beagle Hounds.**

Both old and young stock, very small, and handsomely marked white, black and tan. The best dogs in the world for keeping rabbits out of vineyards and orchards. Warrant all dogs to give perfect satisfaction, or refund the money with pleasure. Address

JOHN KNIGHT.

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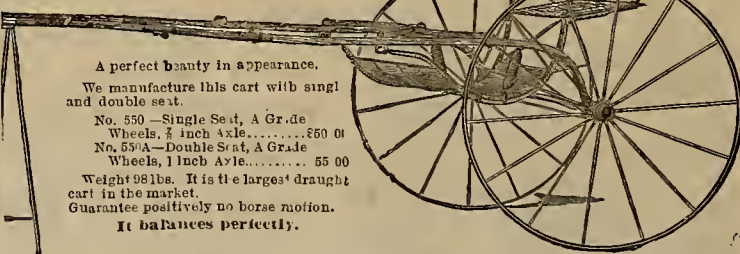
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"C. & N. W. Ry."**THE KING OF CARTS.**

A perfect beauty in appearance.
 We manufacture this cart with single and double seat.

No. 550—Single Seat, A Grade

Wheels, 7 inch Axle, \$50.00

No. 554—Double Seat, A Grade

Wheels, 1 inch Axle, \$55.00

Weight 98 lbs. It is the largest draught

cart in the market.

Guarantee positively no horse motion.

It balances perfectly.

THE CORTLAND SPIRAL-SPRING CART.

This wonderful Cart has no equal! It is the only cart manufactured that can be adjusted to suit the weight of the rider. The springs can be changed to suit the load or road in five seconds, which is a very valuable feature and one that no other cart is possessed of. The springs consist of twenty-four (24) feet of steel, which secures greater elasticity than it is possible to attain from any other in existence.

It has no seat-bare to climb over when getting in, or out, which makes it very convenient for the use of ladies and children, and renders them less liable to accident.

The action of the springs is such as to destroy all that unpleasant horse-motion which is found in all other styles of carts, and which makes them so disagreeable to ride in.

The bottom is solid, in preference to slats so commonly used, which protects the driver from dust and mud. Where other carts have from two to three foot springs, the Spiral has twenty-four foot springs, giving more elasticity than any other cart made.

TROTTER SULKIES and SPEEDING WAGONS in Great Variety.**VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

We have the finest Carriage Repository on the Pacific Coast.

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**FRAZIER (CHICAGO) CARTS.**

Full Lines of BREAKING, EXERCISING, DRIVING and ROAD CARTS.

Buggies, Carriages, Buck-boards and Wagons.

201 & 203 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

E. E. AMES, MANAGER.**CHOICE OLD WHISKIES!****PURE AND UNADULTERATED.**

We offer for sale on favorable terms to the Trade.

CATHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED FINE OLD WHISKIES

of the following brands, namely:

Cranston's Cabinet, Century, A. A. A., Old Stock, Henry Bull, Double B. and Monogram, Very Old and Choice.

Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

Brunswick Club (Pure Old Rye) and Upper Ten (Very Old and Choice).

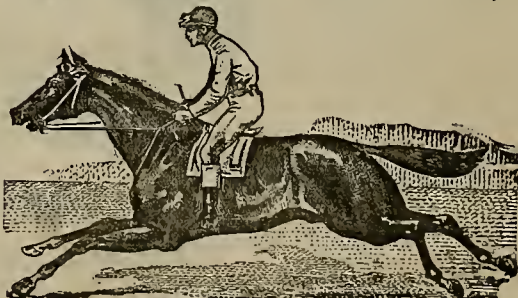
For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported. The only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

HORSE BOOTS,

Fine Harness.



Horse Clothing.

RACING MATERIAL

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT

J. A. McKERRON,

228, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI, No. 5.
No 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

Entries at San Jose.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, AUGUST 15th.
1.—Stallion Race, Trotting Stake. \$100 entrance, half forfeit, \$150 added. Closed April 1st, with 5 entries.
J. A. Buffington, San Jose, a s Nntwood Boy.
T. W. Barstow, San Jose, h r s Stranger.
W. S. Taylor, San Jose, s s Tommy T.
Jas. Boyd, San Jose, b s Grosvenor.
Stockton Bros., San Jose, g s King William.

2.—Trotting—For two-year-olds, purse \$250, the get of the following stallions, viz: Brown Jug, Jim Mulvanna, Rea's Nutwood, Nutwood Boy, Woodnut, Baywood, Fleetwood, Commodore Nutwood, King William, Grosvenor, Bismarck, Menlo, Elmo, Stranger, Hamiltonian George, J. R. Weller's Horse and Capt. Ham's Horse. Mile and repeat.
Fred M. Stern, San Jose, g f Flora H.
Jas. Weatherhead, San Jose, b s Hollywood.
A. J. Fleming, San Jose, b s Governor.
R. H. Nason, Gilroy, Woodbine.

3.—Trotting Stake—For three-year-olds. \$25 to accompany nomination, \$25 additional for starters; failure to make second payment forfeits first; \$250 added. Stakes and added money divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, Menlo Park, b f Maiden.
L. A. Richards, Oakland, b f Flora M.
L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, blk h Soudan.

4.—Trotting. Purse, \$1,000. 2:17 Class.
J. De Turk, Santa Rosa, b s Anteeo.
J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, b m Sister.
W. F. Smith, Sacramento, b g Adair.

5.—Trotting. Purse, \$500. 2:40 Class.
S. E. Emerson, Mountain View, h r m Maggie E.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, Menlo Park, b c Havara.
W. B. Bradbury, San Francisco, b g W. Bee Bee.
L. J. Rose Jr., San Buenaventura, Inez.
Lee Shaner, San Francisco, Alfred S.

15.—Trotting. Purse, \$600. 2:25 Class.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, San Mateo, b g Spry.
L. B. Lindsey, Oakland, b r m Jane L.
B. C. Holly, Vallejo, b s Woodnut.
J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, b g Joe Arthurton.
A. McDowell, Oakland, b m Maid of Oaks.
Lee Shaner, San Francisco, s g Longfellow.

16.—Trotting. Purse, \$1,000. 2:20 Class.
Wm. Dwyer, San Jose, b s Menlo.
J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, h m Sister.
Lee Shaner, San Francisco, b g Lot Sloanm.

17.—Trotting Stake for two-year-olds. \$10 to accompany nomination; \$15 additional for starters; non-payment of second forfeits first; \$200 added. Stakes and added money divided 60, 30, 10. Mile and repeat.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, Menlo Park, h c Lavell.
A. J. Fleming, San Jose, b c Governor.
Richard Harvey, Sacramento, blk c Memo.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, Menlo Park, h c Cedric.

9.—Trotting. Purse, \$500. 2:27 Class.
A. L. Hinds, San Francisco, b g Gus Wilkes.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, San Mateo, b g Spry.
J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, b m Lilly Stanley.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, Menlo Park, b c Azmoor.
A. McDowell, Oakland, b m Maid of Oaks.
J. H. Hodson, Sacramento, blk g Artist.
Lee Shaner, San Francisco, b r m Kate Ewing.
L. B. Lindsey, Portland, Or., b r m Jane L.
J. A. McDowell, Stockton, b s Mt. Vernon.
H. Hitchcock, h m Luella.

10.—Trotting. Purse \$750. 2:23 Class.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, Menlo Park, b c Rexford.
W. H. Parker, Stockton, b m Lottie M.
H. Hitchcock, Black Diamond.
J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, s s Valensin.
L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, b s Stamboul.
W. F. Smith, Sacramento, b g Thapsin.

11.—Pacing. Purse \$500. Free for all.
H. Hitchcock, blk a L. C. Lee.
J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, ch m Pocahontas.
Lee Shaner, San Francisco, b g Chapman.
Richard Harvey, Sacramento, ch g Haverly.

12.—Pacing. Purse \$300. 2:30 Class. Entries close Aug. 8th, 2 P. M.
13.—Trotting. Purse \$500. 2:30 Class. Entries close Aug. 8th, 2 P. M.

Names Claimed.

By A. C. Davenport, Stockton, Cal.

LOLO D, for dark bay filly, black points, foaled Feb. 20th, 1887, by Upright, dam Spotless, by Mambrino Eclipse; second dam by Old Chieftain.

Horses at the Jubilee.

Speaking of the part played by horses in the recent jubilee procession, the London Field says: "As an exhibition of horseflesh the procession was worthy of notice. Lord Coventry's horse we think we saw at Ascot, while the horses ridden by the escort of princes would not have suffered by comparison with Tiger, Tobacco Stopper or any other of George IV.'s famous backs; for the king, who had an excellent eye for a horse, never stopped at price. It is said that he sent Mat Milton, the dealer, to Scotland, on one occasion, with a commission to buy a celebrated hack of the Duke of Hamilton's for 1,000 guineas; but the duke's answer to Milton's message was: 'Tell the man I can afford a 1,000-guinea horse just as well as the king can.' On another occasion he took a fancy to a grey horse ridden by the riding master of the Scots Greys, and sent a groom to know if it was for sale, and if so, at what price. The owner was not desirous of parting with the horse, and put the groom off as well as he could; but on the following day the king saw the horse again, and made a fresh attempt to effect a purchase. The riding master thereupon dismounted and begged his Majesty's acceptance of the horse, which ultimately became one of the king's favorites. But though the horses ridden last Tuesday for the most part filled the eye, they did not all possess the best of manners. They might have been 'above themselves,' in stable vernacular. One horse, it is said, required to be blinded before he could be mounted; another went shiftily all through, while the charger of an official bolted for some distance in the vicinity of Charing Cross.

"It is the fashion to talk of the cream-colored Hanoverian horses which drew the Queen's carriage as 'ponies,' though they are some way removed from cob or pony size. In the time of George III there were two sets of Hanoverian state horses, one cream and the other black. Both were originally imported from Hanover, whither, in after years, went the dealers, believing that in the surrounding country they had discovered a salable horse at a very low price. When they were put to work, however, they turned out very much what Gervase Markham had prophesied two hundred years before—they were 'soft.' For many years the state horses have been bred in England without having recourse to imported animals, and, in spite of the unavoidable inbreeding, they have increased in size. On Tuesday they were rather fresh and did not travel in the slow and stately manner expected of them. The middle leaders were decidedly fidgety. These cream-colored horses have, however, often given trouble.

"As specimens of nstanding state horses, not wanted for fast work, nothing could be better than those seen on Tuesday, but a member of a London firm, which deals largely in this kind of animal, once said that a great percentage of the bigger ones turned roasters, and that those of 15.2 or 15.3 would do as much work as the more gigantic ones, and stand sound longer, although they lacked the imposing appearance of those a hand higher."

Telegraphic Rivalry.

The keenness of rivalry between the Western Union and the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph companies, in the matter of securing and transmitting racing news, is generally known, but to what extent it is carried was demonstrated at Monmouth Park. The Western Union has had for some years the exclusive privilege of having its wires from the track. So valuable, however, is the pool-room business, which includes the transmission of a description of the race while it is being run, that the B. & O. made up its mind not to get left. Last year a tree, situated outside of the track and conveniently located for watching the race, was used, on which an operator sat and telegraphed a description. At the end of the racing season last fall the Western Union leased this tree and the ground in its immediate vicinity for \$50 for the months of July and August.

Nothing daunted the B. & O. leased another little bit of ground, and on Sunday night a telegraph pole, with a strong cross bar on top, was erected. On Monday morning wires were attached, and when it was time for the races to begin a lineman, who is also an expert operator and an experienced follower of racing, ascended, armed with a small pocket instrument and a pair of field glasses, and making himself as comfortable as he could by straddling the cross bar, he watched the races and telegraphed his descriptions. As it was anticipated that the wires might be cut he was provided with two coils of wire so as to at once re-establish a circuit should it be broken. The thing is so characteristically American in its enterprise that the work of the daring operator will no doubt be watched with interest in future.—Sporting World.

The Bidwell Jockey Club of Surprise Valley will give three days, racing on Aug. 11th, 12th and 13th.

The Winners at Chicago.

There were eighty-one owners among whom were divided the \$104,641 stake and purse money, aggregated at the Chicago meeting. E. J. Baldwin won the most stakes. J. B. Haggin won but two stakes but took eleven purses. Ed. Corrigan landed only one stake, but wins well with a number of purses. The list is as below:

E. J. Baldwin	\$21,222	T. H. Stevens	\$750
D. J. McCarthy	14,290	C. B. Long	734
J. W. Gnest	10,570	L. A. Legg	700
J. B. Haggin	10,281	J. & J. Swigert	624
E. Corrigan	5,327	C. Weatherford	618
Chinn & Hankins	4,906	J. D. Patton	505
D. A. Honig	3,498	N. Armstrong	505
A. G. McCampbell	3,087	R. W. Thomas	500
J. Ullman	2,310	L. B. Field	500
T. Kiley	1,709	E. Wiley	500
M. A. Walden	1,168	J. Hambrick & Co	500
Carroll & Co	1,045	C. F. Ireland	500
J. Alexander & Co	1,029	R. Pryor	500
D. M. Beer	1,006	Tracy & Levy	500
Nick Becker	950	Whitten Bros	500
E. Leigh	900	L. A. Yore	500
Bennett & Co	900	Curtis & Nepper	455
F. B. Harper	800	P. McCanley	450
L. H. Todhunter	800	Bell & Waldo	437

W. T. Wright, George Withers, H. Mack, Lexington Stables, L. J. Garret, L. M. Safford, J. B. Richardson, California Stable, W. Brady and A. C. Tucker, \$400 each; F. A. Jones, \$350; A. W. Weingardt, \$250; O. E. Lefevre, \$244; F. C. Carmichael, \$218; J. R. McKee and W. L. Cassidy, \$209 each; F. C. Hammerer, \$206; B. V. Martin, S. C. Strever, Wooding & Puryear, and W. J. Widener, \$200 each; J. B. Givens, \$175; J. B. Davis, \$168; S. S. Brown and W. Conner, \$150 each; H. E. Smith, \$120; R. A. Swigert, \$109; James Surket, \$106; J. D. Pulford, E. L. Carmichael, S. L. and O. H. Kenilworth, E. A. Storms, David Waldo, C. Nelson, A. B. Goodwin, W. R. Letcher, Fleetwood Stable and G. M. Rye, \$100 each; Griffin & Bradbury, \$60; F. B. Porter and Labold Brothers, \$12 each; C. F. Clark and J. W. Crawford, \$6 each.

Winning Owners at Coney Island.

Dwyer Bros	\$24,677 50	F. Ahrens	\$795 00
A. J. Cassatt	11,440 00	J. J. Christy	700 00
R. W. Walden	10,550 00	S. W. Street	700 00
Emery & Co	7,800 50	C. Mooney	675 00
Le Masney Bros	7,710 00	Fund for Disabled	
S. S. Brown	5,810 00	Jockeys	655 00
W. Lakeland	5,788 50	Madison Stable	600 00
Wm. Jennings	5,645 00	B. Kahn	600 00
W. L. Scott	5,490 00	P. H. Grill	555 00
J. B. Haggin	5,050 00	L. Martin	555 84
A. Belmont	4,075 00	E. V. Snedeker & Co	550 00
G. H. Kernaghan	3,865 00	Hayden & Barry	550 00
Fairfax Stables	3,443 34	H. J. Woodford	500 00
D. T. Pnsifer	2,499 50	T. N. Miller	325 00
W. B. Jennings	1,923 00	D. O'Connor	300 00
T. McCanll	1,830 00	E. W. Heffner	300 00
Appleby & Johnson	1,767 50	T. Bryan	280 00
W. P. Burch	1,628 50	J. D. Morrissey	200 00
W. C. Daly	1,582 50	R. McBride	200 00
D. D. Withers	1,546 50	T. W. Doswell	200 00
S. Cohen	1,500 00	J. H. Morris	150 00
Koth & Co	1,333 00	Bonlevard Stable	150 00
H. Cohen	1,300 00	Keystone Stable	150 00
Davis & Hall	1,250 00	O. Bowie	150 00
J. H. McCormick	1,245 00	W. R. Babcock	116 66
Blohm & Co	1,230 00	Prekness Stable	110 00
G. B. Morris	1,025 00	J. N. Price	100 00
P. J. Flynn	1,000 00	Hempstead Stables	75 00
B. C. Holly	975 00	Campbell & Co	50 00
Ganley & Co	965 00	M. J. Daly	50 00
J. Uppleby	965 00	Kimball & Co	50 00
Montgomery Stables	925 00	H. T. Howard	40 00
R. Bradley	845 00	W. H. Barrett	26 66
W. Gratz	800 00		
Total			\$140,055 50

Death.

Mr. J. S. Trask, of Walla Walla, writes that he has lost by death his mare April Fool on March 16th last. She broke through the ground into a subterranean washout and buried herself. She was in foal to Vanderhilt at the time and in poor health. She was by Waterloo, dam Fanny Day, Blacknose. She was bred by Dr. W. H. Henderson, of Missouri, where she was foaled in 1868.

General Topics.

Now that the fairs are so close at hand it may be well for us to have our eye in relation to a feature of race meetings and fairs which is of paramount interest. That is the ticket system. In the many years we have been interested, directly or indirectly, in meetings and exhibitions where gate money was one of the main things depended upon to meet expenditures, we have seen enough to convince us that radical changes in the methods are necessary. The most important of all is the regulation of "Complimentaries." The total abolition may be difficult to accomplish though; nevertheless, we believe that such a course would be to the advantage of all those who are most deeply interested. Associations would surely be benefited. Owners depend on associations, and whatever is beneficial to societies which offer premiums is manifestly to the advantage of those who receive them. We would go still further than cutting off complimentaries. Every man who is not absolutely in the employ of associations or clubs should be required to pay, and owners, trainers and grooms subjected to the same law. At the first glance this may seem analogous to making actors pay for admission to theatres at which they were performing, but, with corresponding compensation in the way of a reduction of other expenses, relief would overbalance the extra cost. Ten per cent. entrance fee is an onerous burden. It is a load which can only be carried by those which are fortunate to win "first money" oftener than once or twice during the circuit. With "deadheads" done away with entirely, a reduction of five per cent. could surely be made, and in the course of time a still smaller amount than one-twentieth of the whole of the purse be required as entrance.

Suppose a trainer has horses enough engaged so that he employs four men; in that case he will have at least as many horses, and with four horses six engagements. With purse averaging five hundred dollars, this would be three hundred dollars required for entrance. A season ticket for himself and each of his four men would be \$25, so a small reduction in the fee would cover this part of the outlay. It may be claimed that, as a majority of owners employ trainers, the benefit would not be to the proper person. But it is evident that an owner could well afford to pay his proportion of the extra expense when he reaps the advantage, and it would be a legitimate item in the expense bill. Trainers are pestered by "hangers on" "boring" them for groom badges, and oftentimes it is troublesome to get rid of their importunities. These extras, in most cases are in the way. They take advantage of their badge to press on to the quarter stretch, and proffer assistance which could well be dispensed with. When it is known that badges could only be obtained by payment of a stipulated sum, this incubus could be gotten rid of. A still greater relief would follow. At all of the fairs there is an army of impetuous camp followers. Morning, noon and night there are demands for a trifle of money, and during the circuit there are few trainers who are not bled by these vampires. Cut off from gaining admittance to the grounds in any other way than by paying for their ticket, more of them would be compelled to stay at home. With rigid rules forbidding the issuing of free tickets on any pretence, trainers would be relieved as well as officials, and that in more ways than having to furnish badges to men whom they have no use for.

People who have never been in a position to be solicited for deadhead tickets have little conception of the annoyance it is. Men feel deeply aggrieved that they have been overlooked. A call attention to the fact that B has a complimentary, and insists on knowing the reason why he should be discriminated against. He will not attend on that account, whereas, if B had paid, A would also have done so without a whisper of discontent, and the Association be that much money ahead, and avoided the enmity of the man who felt that he was slighted. "The dollars at the gate are what we are looking for," remarked a prominent official of a prominent eastern Association, and though it was in a different sense from the hearing it has on deadheads, it can be applied to this phase of the question with propriety. Under the present system there is a far greater loss than people imagine. Ask a dozen men who are experts in estimating the number in attendance, and it is safe to wager that the gate receipts will fall fifty per cent. below the lowest estimate. Gate-keepers are accused of racebaiting when the explanation lies in the army of deadheads. An army is none too comprehensive a term. What with employes, owners, trainers, grooms, jockeys, pool-sellers and bookmakers, with their clerks and helpers, representing the regular force, these are limited in comparison with the bettlesome who are armed with complimentary at many of the meetings.

A capital article is that of Mr. Dysart (which will be found in this number) in relation to this subject. He treats entirely from the Association standpoint, though it is equally applicable to other interests. The welfare of the associations is the welfare of owners, and the more money taken, the greater number of dollars at the gate, the better for exhibitors. California fairs are instituted for the good of the State and profit of exhibitors. Every dollar which is received is applied, and when there is a surplus premiums are increased. None are so much interested in the receipts as those who engage in trotting and running. Once fairly understood that owners and trainers were doing all in their power to increase returns, and there will be a willingness to lighten their expenses. A surrender of privilege heretofore granted will go a long way towards affording relief, and there is scarcely a question that the large addition to gate receipts from the abolition of the deadhead list will insure a reduction of entry fees.

From a gentleman who was in San Diego when Dan McCarthy reached there with his band of horses for sale, we learn of a characteristic move of the owner of C. H. Todd. He was comparatively quiet until his horses had recovered from the effects of the long trip and were in condition to show. When all were properly groomed and in shape to place before intending purchasers, a pair of the fastest were harnessed to a pole cart. Dan sent them up and down the streets at a rate which has not been seen in San Diego since Mrs. P. drove Richmond, and that was so many years ago that only old settlers could recall the flying grey. Not contented with a short exhibition he drove and drove until the police were forced to arrest him for a violation of the ordinance regarding fast driving. Being a stranger he was permitted more latitude than was awarded citizens until the guardians of public morals were forced to stop him. He was as urbane as a dancing master when carried before the magistrate, and with scores of apologies for his ignorance paid the fine, "treated" all who would accompany him to the nearest saloon, where, with the historical white hat cocked on one side of his head, he expatiated on the merits of his steeds. The wily Dan had made his point, not only by engaging those who saw and heard him, as the morning papers duly recorded the violation of the law, the ready reparation, so that every man, woman and child in the now-famous city was aware of his presence and business. A more effective advertisement would have been difficult to accomplish.

The winning of the American Derby by C. H. Todd occurred while Mac was in San Diego, and this had also an effect in forwarding his sales by attracting attention to the fortunate owner. It was something worthy of note to have the owner of a Derby winner with a whole lot of fast trotters to dispose of, and our friend is not the sort of a man to forego the advantages which were likely to follow. Some there are who would be so elated that a mere matter of business would have little force to draw their attention from the good luck and be more disposed to celebrate than to talk sales of ignoble trotters. Dan is of a different turn, and a horse trade would have to be attended to if even the priest were administering extreme unction. We do not know how the San Diego venture turned out, but doubtless the winning of the American Derby and the arrest for fast driving were potent aids in accomplishing sales.

Some weeks ago there were notes in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN relating the doings of Seble Wilkie and Grandee. The *Breeder's Gazette*, with admirable candor, eulogized the former, with incidental allusions to his pedigree, but not a word about Grandee. The trouble was that the latter was too close to the thoroughbred to suit the ideas of the editor, and had the genealogy given been restricted to sire and dam, unquestionably Grandee would have been duly chronicled. As it was, his grandam, Nourmahal, was credited with a part of his wonderful excellence, and as all the known blood in Nourmahal was thoroughbred and one cross, which the breeder of her dam always insisted was Arabian, the same course must be pursued as in the case of Maud S. (ignoring the grandam) or left out entirely. We shall still insist that the "second dam" of the most wonderful two-year-old we ever saw he credited with some of the glory, and until his sire shows his equal or superior, adhere to that view. His gait is a fac-simile of what his grandam and her "full brother," A. W. Richmond, displayed, excepting that as Nourmahal increased in years she acquired greater rapidity of stroke. Richmond retained the long, sweeping stride until he became so completely crippled as to change his action. The sire of Grandee, Le Grand, the sire of his dam, Artherton, and his grandam, Nourmahal, must share in the credit, and whoever would throw out either must have more prejudice than fairness in his mental composition.

Last Monday we witnessed a still greater flight of speed by the phenomenal youngster. We noticed that Goldsmith was driving the first part of the mile comparatively slow (though in that he was carrying a very good two-year-old driven by "Sandy" to breaks), and concluding that his driver would come through the home stretch fast, we went into the field at right angles to the wire, far enough so that the exact time could be obtained of the last quarter. The eye unaided would have misled, as the easy way he has of going is too deceptive for vision to measure. Thirty-four seconds was the verdict of the watch—watches, we can say, as Mr. Valensius and Goldsmith agreed with us, Mr. Whitney, the owner of Dawn, making it 34½ seconds. We have timed the colt Sandy was driving quarters in 40 seconds, and a mile in 2:46½, but he fell so far in the rear that it did not seem he was trotting a "little bit." Now, a quarter of a mile in thirty-four seconds is fast work for horses of any age and nearly any class. When it is done by a colt less than thirty months old which was scarcely broken six months ago, there is a significance in "the move" which will be appreciated by those who are at all conversant with trotting affairs. From the three-quarter pole to the stand on the Oakland track there is an up grade, how much in feet and inches we do not know, although sufficient for water to make a lively run to the northward when a heavy rain occurs. The back stretch is down grade and appreciably faster.

We had not taken a close look at Grandee, and in order to give our readers a fair description of what sort of a looking colt he is, after writing the above paragraphs we revisited the track. The blacksmith was resetting his shoes and after that was done "Dave" stripped off his blanket and led him outside the stall. The ground was nearly level, and though his height was ascertained by a steel pocket tape, and therefore

not so absolutely accurate as if standing on a true floor and with a standard to determine the stature, there could only be a slight discrepancy. A trifle over fifteen hands, nearly an inch above, according to the tape, a birth of 64 inches and length about the same as height. He does not show a great deal of muscular development, but the speed angles, as Dr. Weldon liked to call the position of one part with another could scarcely be improved. In color he is a very handsome shade of bay without natural white marks, mane, tail and legs black. There is a speedy look all over from the cleanly out head, on which are long tapering ears, to the feet. The shoulder blade has the orthodox slope, barrel rather slender, back first rate, fair length of hip, stifle tolerably low, hocks which cannot be excelled, legs admirable, and good feet. With two years more to bring out the muscles, and with the changes of form which are sure to come with maturity, it will be difficult to better his conformation. His disposition appears to be all that can be desired, and it certainly seems as if nothing was likely to be lacking to result in a trotter of the highest class. As stated before, he covers a great deal of ground in his stride, although he trots with great ease to himself, and all that the most exacting could desire would be a trifle more energy of motion which can scarcely fail to come with more age. He was driven with toe-weights at first, though these have been discarded, and in the last quarter mentioned were not worn.

His pedigree is well worthy of study if even there are a good many crosses of thoroughbred. His sire, Le Grand, by Almont, from a mare by Mambrino Chief, his second dam by the thoroughbred horse Sidi Hamet, and the third dam a highly bred mare. The dam of Almont, also by Mambrino Chief, his grandam by Pilot Jr., and the next dam claimed to be thoroughbred. Artherton by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from a mare by American Star. While Le Grand has two crosses of Mambrino Chief, Grandee has two of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Our old friend, who has chosen the *nom de plume* of "Mambrino," will see vast benefit from this double twist of the sire of Lady Thorne, and we will agree with him that it is a "potent" mixture, but inasmuch as there are four of the grandsire of Mambrino Chief and that horse "strictly thoroughbred," we deem that the quadruple infusion has still more potency. Then the American Star counts, and, though it may be ascribed to partiality, we are firm in the faith that Nourmahal has had a good deal to do in the production of the phenomenon. Others of the daughters of Artherton have been bred to Le Grand, and though it is reasonable to expect good results from the union, until a comparatively "green" two-year-old, or, for that matter, any two-year-old, comes up to the "stent," we shall feel justified in adhering to the opinion.

Notwithstanding the high estimate we place on Grandee, it does not follow that he can equal or excel the time of Wildflower in his two-year-old form. Pure as his trotting action is, it is unquestionably more tiresome than the more rapid action which is an inheritance of nearly all of the Electioners. There is not what may be termed a waste motion in the action which this noted sire perpetuates. A straight line is followed by every foot, the fore being elevated just enough to permit clearing. The action of Grandee is also straight, but the reach is so great that more power is necessary to keep up the stroke. The mark made by Wildflower we consider the most troublesome of all the colt records to lower, and shall not be surprised to see the record of Maud S. surpassed before a two-year-old gets below 2:21.

Gates and Tickets.

The following paper on gates and tickets was read before the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, by Samuel Dysart, Superintendent of tickets, Illinois State Board of Agriculture:

This is not a subject that will admit of much theorizing; only facts that have been demonstrated by practical experience can be endorsed or recommended. It is impossible to map out any plan that can be strictly followed by fair associations, because the management of any fair is more or less controlled in the ticket department by the circumstances or surroundings under which it is held.

A private corporation or an individual that have their own financial backing may make iron-clad rules and adhere to them in a public exhibition and succeed occasionally from peculiar surroundings, but generally speaking a fair association that has its support from public patronage at the gates must be liberal and far from being its own master.

Having had six years experience in the ticket department of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, I will in brief form relate my observation and give my conclusions on this portion of fair management. Gates of a fair ground should be placed with a view of the safety and convenience of visitors in entering and departing therefrom. The entering crowd should never cross the line of those leaving the grounds.

When these precautions are overlooked by the management, confusion and often accidents will happen. If the location of the grounds will permit, the entrance gates should be placed so as to command the best view of the enclosure. The impression the visitor receives on first passing the gates of a fair is very apt to create a favorable or unfavorable opinion of the management.

The scene that first meets the eye should be a pleasing and interesting one, which lightens the heart of the visitor, and makes them glad that they have come. Huckster stands and devices that prey upon the pockets of the visitor, if tolerated upon the grounds at all, should be kept as far from the gates as possible. This noisy class which follow fairs make a very poor reception committee when allowed near the entrance.

Foot gates should be no wider than to admit of two persons passing at the same time, in order to enable the ticket collector to secure all the tickets. Team gates should only allow a single file of teams to pass for the same reason.

A sufficient number of gates should be used to allow this precaution if the attendance demands it. An employee gate should be placed some distance from the one where paid admissions and complimentaries are admitted, and all who use such tickets should be compelled to enter at that place, so that the misuse of such tickets may be better detected.

At an exhibition where only foot people enter the enclosure, turnstiles may be used to an advantage, but where carriages and teams enter the grounds filled with visitors, as is usually the custom at fairs, I deem their use as impracticable.

I do not believe that honesty is such a scarce qualification among our people that trusty men cannot be had to do the work as correctly as a turnstile.

For reasons already given, I can formulate no system of tickets which I believe would be adopted fully by the various Boards of Agriculture and Fair Associations of our country, yet a partial uniformity might be followed by all with beneficial results if rules to that effect were made and adhered to.

So far as I know, the Illinois State Board of Agriculture were the first to create a separate department for tickets, and place a superintendent in charge of same. To this superintendent was given full charge and control of all tickets, except the complimentary tickets used by the individual members of the Board, and required to make a detail statement at the end of each year to the Board of the number of tickets delivered to the Treasurer for sale, the number of receipt of tickets taken up at the gate, the number and to whom complimentary tickets were issued, and the number of all kinds delivered to superintendents of departments for their use during the exhibition.

By this system a complete record of all tickets need be kept, and where any abuse is apparent it can readily be detected and corrected.

On the creation of this department I was placed in charge of it by the President, and adopted the following management of the department:

All tickets were contracted by the Printing Committee of the Board, and placed in my charge.

The President and vice-presidents of the Board received their allotment of complimentary tickets in blank, and the complimentary tickets to be sent as per the rule adopted by the Board were forwarded directly from my office, and the name of each person to whom a ticket was sent was registered for account and future reference.

To guard against counterfeit tickets, and to assist the gate-man in collecting the same, all tickets sold by the Treasurer or given out by any superintendent, which entitled the holder to a single admission to the exhibition, are stamped with my autograph signature on the face of the ticket. Season tickets of any kind had the same stamp on the back that enabled the gate-man to detect at a glance what tickets to take up, as well as those to remain in the hands of the recipient.

Blank checks were prepared and the Treasurer drew all money tickets from my office at the Fair at their monied value. At the close of the Fair he received credit for all unsold, and the net balance of sales charged against him.

Meal tickets, committeeman tickets and employe tickets used by superintendents of departments were drawn out by checks in the same manner and charged against them, and they also received credit on those returned not used.

This record places every superintendent of a department on their own responsibility for economy or liberality for the use of such tickets.

The tickets collected at the gates are returned to my office separated and counted, each day by itself, which gives the correct number of paid admissions or free admission, except season complimentary tickets, for each day of the Fair.

In taking charge of this new department it soon became apparent to me that there was a more general disposition among Fair going people than I anticipated to resort to methods (which, to say the least, are dishonorable) of gaining admission to the ground without paying the fee.

I gave much thought to conceive some way of converting, by necessity, such persons into the ways of honesty, and I feel assured by experience that for our Fair I have done them some good, yet my plans can be improved upon.

It was a former custom of the officials of our board to issue family complimentary tickets. If the intention was to encourage the raising of large families, they were to be commended for their success, for in nearly every case where such tickets were presented at the gates there was evidence of enterprise in that direction. The most successful case that came under my notice was when ten children were claimed by the same parents, and from appearance there was not more than five years between the oldest and the youngest. Others more gallant would issue them for gentlemen and ladies, which meant any number of attaches more than one.

It is more than mortal to expect a gate-man to resist the presence of half-a-dozen angry women. I may be entitled to censure, but I have induced our Board to limit a complimentary ticket to gentleman and lady. I have no harmony in thought or action with an association which will send a man a complimentary for himself alone, and thus insult his wife and the husband, if he is worthy of that name.

There was also sold a season coupon ticket to exhibitors and the public, which entitled the holder to enter and depart from the grounds at will. The first time the ticket passed the gate each day, the coupon was taken off by the gate-man, and on leaving the grounds that day a return check, was given the holder to be produced with the ticket on returning. This was done to prevent such ticket being passed through the fence to a person on the outside. A trick seldom resorted to at large fairs.

I soon discovered that these tickets, with the check, were given to other persons who gained admission on them. On my recommendation the sale of that ticket was abolished and an exhibitor's ticket without coupon substituted. They were sold only to exhibitors when they made entries. The first year that ticket was used I detected an exhibitor lending his ticket for the purpose of admitting a friend upon it. At our last Fair the same ticket with a coupon for each day of the Fair attached was used, and gave no return checks which made the ticket good for one admission each day. There was but little complaint, and I was satisfied with the result.

The greatest financial loss to all fairs is by the use of free tickets, and the man who can devise a plan that will be satisfactory to exhibitors and managers, whereby these tickets can be dispensed with, will be the greatest benefactor to Fair officials of the age. I have adopted remedies that have given partial relief, but so long as such tickets are issued the privilege is sure to be abused.

I shall first mention the employe or helpers' ticket used by exhibitors or owners of hothouse privileges. Under our management these tickets are given out by the superintendents of the different departments where they belong. Applications are made to the superintendents with all the earnestness that a famishing appetite craves for food, and it is hardly natural to refuse the demand made upon them, which are often—very often—in excess of their requirement for the amount of exhibit, with the intent of gaining admission for friends.

When I first took charge of the department, these tickets need by our Board were all of one color, and good for any day of the Fair. I soon learned that on the important days toward the close of the Fair these tickets were very much

more numerous than on the first days at the gate. That result convinced me that more tickets had been obtained the first days than were needed, and held over by the parties receiving them for the use of their friends on the latter days, when often fine turn-outs filled with ladies and gentlemen, whose appearance plainly told they were not helpers, came, each provided with a helpers' ticket, and the gate-man, although he may be satisfied that the tickets have been wrongfully obtained, is sure of severe abuse if he declines to admit them. I have done so frequently, and I will remember the truth whereof I speak. In order to break up that practice I had prepared a helpers' ticket for each day of the fair, of a different color, thus effectually breaking up the accumulation for certain days.

Here is one reason why I recommend the employe's gate being placed some distance from the main entrances, because there are visitors to all fairs who will sneak in on a helpers' ticket if they can go along with those hearing hought tickets, yet self-esteem will prevent them from going to the gate where the ticket entitles them to pass. Another ticket is used by our Board, the purpose of which is commendable, yet the result is not praiseworthy on the part of the receiver.

Our committeemen are appointed previous to the Fair by the members, and the Secretary notifies them, and sends them an invitation which admits them to the Fair.

Upon their reporting to the superintendent the class in which they are to act, they are given a committeeman's ticket, good during the Fair.

After serving a few hours on a committee, if found when wanted, their work is done.

The average committeeman to the Fair does not remain more than two days, and on leaving for home very frequently gives his ticket to a friend who wants to use it. I have been convinced of this fact by noticing that on the last days of the Fair, when all committee work is done, these tickets are still as numerous at the gates as on any former days.

I do not approve of the custom practiced at some fairs of pressing a visitor, after they have paid their entrance fee, into committee service for several hours, and then discharge them without any recompense. I would give them their meal and invite them back another day to visit the Fair, but do so by giving a single admission complimentary ticket.

The whole complimentary system is one peculiar to the American people; in no other country in the civilized world has the custom grown to such magnitude, and each succeeding year the demand seems to be increasing, public corporations and entertainments of all kinds including fairs, feeling their Treasury being depleted by this custom, and the time is not far distant when a reaction will take place, and this special favoritism will be broken up.

The opposite extreme is not in my opinion to the best interest to fairs, because a complimentary ticket placed in the hands of a proper person is usually beneficial to the Fair.

I believe a more general exchange of complimentary tickets should be made between the different Boards of Agriculture and fair associations throughout our entire country than is now done. It would promote more social feeling and harmony of action among all interests in the same work. Private fair associations not supported by State legislation may close themselves from public hospitality of this kind like the turtle in its shell, except to personal friends, but State Boards of Agriculture which are created and supported by State legislation would lack common civility if they failed to invite State officials to attend their Fair. The same may be truthfully said of railway officials, city officials and private individuals, who aid in their respective ways to make the Fair a success, but when such tickets are given out to dishonest persons or even persons whose only object in obtaining them is to save the gate fee—then they are misplaced.

I would not abridge the right of Fair officials to invite a friend to the Fair on a complimentary ticket, but the friend who will help a favor of that kind is seldom honest in his intentions or a fit subject to receive such a favor, and the ticket thus received is very apt to find its way into the possession of other persons. The greatest abuse of complimentary tickets arises from misplaced confidence on the part of the person issuing them.

At the gate of the Fair grounds would be a grand place for a student of human nature to make observations in the study of character.

The stories that are told and the tricks resorted to in order to escape the fee, often by men of means and influence, can scarcely be imagined by other persons than those who have had such experience at the gates.

But few have any idea how often complimentary tickets are given away to other persons. Men who are high in social circles, men who are prominent in wealth and public position, are guilty of this charge. So many cases of this kind have come to my notice that I have ceased to be surprised at such transactions. Men whom I have heard praised and eulogized for their public spirit, their honesty and integrity of character in more glowing terms than was claimed Caesar's wife should be, who have received complimentary tickets from members of our Board, fell from grace and gave their tickets away.

I have found the tickets of such men at our gates in the hands of other persons, seeking to gain admission by them when detected, and asked how they came in possession of them, I have been answered, "He gave it to us and said no one would know the difference." The price of admission seems to have no effect on the turpitude of this act, on either party to the fraud, because at our late Fat Stock Show, where the admission was only twenty-five cents, our Board suffered more severely than ever before by such transactions.

In view of these facts it may be expected that I am able to point out a remedy whereby honest men can be made out of rascals. I must admit my inability to do so unless I would recommend a total disuse of free tickets, which, I have said, would not be wise or the proper thing to do.

If Fair officials will reduce the issue of employe tickets to the Fair grounds to the lowest possible number, giving them only to exhibitors or those who are actually necessary on the grounds, and be prudent in the issuing of complimentary tickets, more especially in the vicinity where the Fair is held, giving them only to those who have the interest and success of the Fair more at heart than the economy of their own purse and that of their friends, a great increase of the receipts at the gates from the sale of tickets will be sure to follow.

That Rising Turfman.

At the sale of yearlings, the property of the late Gen. Rowett, at Chicago, on the 16th, the following were reported sold to Dan McCarthy:

Chestnut colt, foaled Feb. 27, 1886, by Hyder Ali, dam Belle of Topeka, by Uncle Vic \$155
Chestnut colt, foaled April 11, 1886, by Hyder Ali, dam Madam Rowett, by Uncle Vic \$165
Bay colt, foaled May 10, 1886, by Hyder Ali, dam Edith Rowett, by imp Intruder \$155

Conde at Detroit.

The "Blue Ribbon" trotting meeting, that opened at Detroit on the 19th, was much more satisfactory than the racing at St. Paul, where rain and mud marred the sport. Conde, the fast son of Ahbtsford, won his race in fine style, and reduced his record to 2:24. The appended description of the trot is from the *Free Press*:

The horses drew for positions as follows: Colored Girl, Sumpter, Rosaline Wilkes, Grey Duke, Lynn W., Conde, Scott Newman, Problem, Anna C., Baby Mine and Valkyr.

First Heat—After the horses had scored four times, Mr. Campan called the drivers to the stand and read them the riot act, the first indication of his policy which proved to be one of admirable firmness. On the fifth start the horses got away, Lynn W. having a clear lead, Sumpter second, Baby Mine third, Colored Girl fourth, Conde fifth and the rest in a string, with Rosaline well toward the rear. At the first turn Sumpter forged ahead and secured a lead of two lengths over Lynn W., which he easily kept until beyond the quarter. Here he was nearly overhauled by Scott Newman, who made a tremendous dash for the lead, but one which proved too much for his legs and he went into the air and fell to the rear. Rosaline Wilkes was sent like a rocket by Suackeney, caught the opening and crowded the leader hard for his place. After passing the half, Conde was forced for the front, but went into the air and fell into fourth place, which he did not better. Down the home stretch the horses came in procession, and passed under the wire without a change of position—Sumpter first, Rosaline Wilkes second, Baby Mine (who caught on at the three-quarters) third, Conde fourth, and the rest stretched away in the rear, with Lynn W., who had been lugged upon as a probable winner, a bad eleventh. Time, 2:26½.

Second Heat—Lynn W. was drawn, his owner saying that he showed lame, by reason of an injury sustained on his way from Saginaw and that he was too good a horse to lose. This cut the starters to ten, and Sumpter sold at \$15 to \$50 on the field. The horses were off at the fifth trial, Sumpter taking the lead at the outset on the strength of his advantage of position. Before the quarter was reached, however, he was outfooted by Conde, Orrin Hickey's California wonder, and was soon afterward outfooted by Rosaline Wilkes. Up the back stretch Conde and Wilkes trotted with noses to the rule, Sumpter being only three lengths behind, with Valkyr and Colored Girl crowding each other and him. Just before reaching the three-quarters the pace sent Rosaline into the air and she lost her chance of a lead and gave Sumpter second place. The horses came under the wire with Conde two lengths ahead and trotting like a machine; then Sumpter, Rosaline and Valkyr, in the order named, and the remainder of the field hunched. Time, 2:25.

Third Heat—Grey Duke was drawn, and Conde was selling \$50 to \$15 on the field, odds great enough to paralyze the pool box. After scoring but twice, the horses got away, Conde leading, but with Sumpter on his girth. The two drew three lengths away from Rosaline Wilkes, who was third and held their relative positions until they turned into the back stretch, amid great excitement. This was increased when Wilkes, with a magnificent burst of speed which proved her well worthy of her great sire, caught the leaders and the three made a magnificently close race of it until almost the last turn. Then Conde drew a little ahead, and Sumpter, breaking, fell back to third place. Rosaline picked herself up and got close to Conde's wheel, and the two came down the home stretch under voice and gad, finally finishing amidst the most unbounded enthusiasm, with Conde a neck ahead of the Girl, Problem on the latter's girth, Sumpter close behind, then Scott Newman, Valkyr and the rest. The heat was one of the best of the day. Time, 2:25.

In the fourth heat Conde, at the pole, took the lead and held it to the end. He showed himself a magnificent horse, steady as a clock, very fast and with a combination of reserve power and ambition which marks him as a great trotter. Rosaline seemed a little tired, and while she made a splendid effort and finished a good second, had evidently nearly reached her limit. Valkyr finished third, Problem fourth, and the rest in procession, the heat being unexciting. Time, 2:24.

Purse \$1,500—2:35 trotting class.
O. A. Hickok's ch g Conde 4 1 1
S. A. Brown & Co's ch g Sumpter 1 2 4
J. B. Shockney's b m Rosaline Wilkes 2 3 2
John G. Johnson's h m Valkyr 5 4 9
Frank Bennett's b g Problem 7 6 3
South End Stock Farm's blk m Colored Girl 6 5 7
Henry Simon's ch g Scott Newman 10 7 5
Abe Hossler's ch m Baby Mine 3 10 6
Frank A. Lackey's b m Anna C. 6 9 8
Wood Campbell's gr g Grey Duke 9 9 dr
Lynn Brothers' h g Lynn W. 11 dr

	TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Time.
First heat.....	36½	1:12½	1:48	2:26½	
Second heat.....	30½	1:12	1:46	2:25	
Third heat.....	37½	1:12½	1:48	2:26	
Fourth heat.....	36½	1:12½	1:46	2:24	

The same day Patron heat a good field for the 2:20 purse and made a mark of 2:16. The summary is:

Purse \$2,000—2:20 trotting.
Forest City Farm's b Patron 1 1 1
W. H. McCarthy's blk h Tom Rogers 3 2 2
Jacob Knauber's b g Deck Wright 2 6 5
John E. Turner's b g Judge Davis 4 3 3
L. E. Serenman's br h Eagle Bird 5 6 7
M. V. Wagner's b m Maid Queen 6 3 6
A. Kaul's gr g Pilot Boy 7 7 4

	TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Time.
First heat.....	34	1:08½	1:43½	2:20½	
Second heat.....	35½	1:10	1:44½	2:19½	
Third heat.....	36½	1:09½	1:42	2:16	

On the following day, the 20th inst., Arah defeated Charley Hiltou in a straight heat for the free-for-all purse of \$2,500. Time, 2:22, 2:19½, 2:19. There were only two starters.

A Busy Day at Oakland.

At the Oakland Trotting Park last Saturday afternoon, four races, three of them 3 in 5 trots, were reeled off between two o'clock and dark. The following is the record:

July 23d—Trotting. Purse \$—
Maid of Oaks, ch m (car) A. McDowell 1 1 1
Mt. Vernon, b s (car) A. Goldsmith 2 2 2
Ed, b g—A. T. Jackson 3 3 3
Time, 2:23, 2:27½, 2:27½.

Same Day—Running. Purse \$100. Five furlong heats.
Lee Shaner's b g Belshaw, aged, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson Hazlett 1 1
E. Downer's b g Lige Clark, aged, by Ballot Box, dam by Lodi (Lloyd and Keavis) 2 2
Time, 1:04½, 1:04½.

Same Day—Trotting. Purse \$200.
Dick Brown, br g—A. McDowell 2 1 2 3 3 1 1
Eva W., b m—D. Ganton 3 2 1 1 2 2 2
Cinderella, ch m—L. Shaner 1 3 3 2 1 3 3
Time, 2:41½, 2:34½, 2:39½, 2:40, 2:39½, 2:39, 2:40.

Same Day—Match for \$200.
Vengeance, ch g (cart)—W. J. Eden 2 1 2 1
Emperor, b g—J. Dustin 1 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:36½, 2:32½, 2:35, 2:34, 2:32.

Closing of Entries.

AUGUST FIRST—MONDAY NEXT.

Bay District. Stockton.
Santa Rosa. Stakes Nevada State Fair.
Petaluma. Nevada and Placer, Glenbrook.
Golden Gate. Los Angeles.
Sacramento.

AUGUST 10th. Marysville.
AUGUST 12th.

Fresno.

Susanville.

Fixed events Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

SEPTEMBER FIRST.

Trotting Purses, Nevada State Fair.

SEPTEMBER 15th.

Monterey.

Sale of Pilgrim.

Mr. Payne J. Shafter, of Olema, sends us the following slip cut from the *Petaluma Argus*:

The largest price we ever knew to be paid for a Sonoma county raised two-year-old was received this week by A. L. Whitney for Pilgrim—\$2,000. J. R. Ross sold a McClellan yearling, sometime since, for \$1,000, which is the best yearling sale up to date. The Button estate sold a four-year-old Alexander for \$5,000—that was years ago when the Button colt was the champion of his age. J. A. Grove, who owns an extensive stock ranch in Mariposa county, was the purchaser of Pilgrim. He will complete the track education of the colt, but will not trot him in public this season, though he thinks the colt will trot through the circuit next year if nothing happens. The main object of Mr. Grove is to get a well-bred stock horse, and in this case we think he has exercised good judgment. Pilgrim was sired by Dawn—whose pedigree is familiar to our readers—and his first dam was Gazelle, by General McClellan; second dam Jennie Shepard by Belmont. It would be hard to find a better pedigree, as he runs through the best trotting strains on the side of both sire and dam, and into the best strains of thoroughbred on both sides.

By way of addendum, Mr. Shafter adds:

I am particularly interested in the sale of Mr. Whitney's Pilgrim, from the fact that I own Gazelle, the mother, and Daytime, full brother to Pilgrim. My colt was a yearling on the 5th of February last, stands 14.2½ high forward, and 15.1 behind, a conformation peculiar to the Notwoods. Of course high quarters show immense driving powers. Daytime is the exact counterpart in appearance of Dawn, the golden bronze in color, the determined look in the head. I think I have a fine horse to cross on my Rustic fillies. On the Dawn and Rustic outcross I have an Antelope colt growing up which may leave the lump. It behooves California breeders to watch the eastern men. R. A. Alexander sends the blood of Maud S. and Nutwood to Palo Alto to breed to Electioneer. Speed! Speed! The spirit of the times shall teach us speed.

Ancient History.

"Whenever I want to get some reliable information about any of the old-time trotters and sires that were owned or bred in the vicinity of New York and on Long Island, I make it a rule to visit W. H. Van Cott, in West Fifty-eighth street. He knows them all from away back in the twenties, and cannot only describe them, but also gives dates and facts that are beyond question. Picking up a magazine a few days since, I noticed that one of its editorial writers stated that the breeding of May Day, sire of the dams of Lucy, 2:18½; Little Wonder, 2:30, was according to that authority unknown. Here is a case for Van Cott, says I. I dropped in on him yesterday, and learned the following facts: Away back in the twenties a wealthy merchant named Mr. Platt, whose name is still remembered by New Yorkers as Platt street was named after him, owned three Canadian mares named Bet, Surry and Rose. They were all fast trotters for those days. Surry could trot a mile in 2:40. She was a short-necked, blocky little mare, and possessed great endurance. Bet was the handsomest of the group. Henry Van Cott, who was our friend's father, lived at this time below Jamaica, Long Island, and John R. Snedeker was located at the Centreville Concourse. They were known all over the country, and it was not strange that the best horses of the country occupied boxes in their stables. In the year 1829 American Eclipse and Henry were standing for services on the island. Henry stood at Van Cott's, and American Eclipse at Snedeker's. Mr. Platt was well acquainted with the merits of both horses, and decided to breed his mares to them. Surry and Rose were stunted to American Eclipse, and Bet to Henry. The Eclipse colts never amounted to anything, but on the first of May, 1830, Bet dropped a chestnut colt, which was called May Day. He grew up to be a beautiful horse, and was sold and taken to New Jersey. He was the sire of the dam of Lucy, 2:18½.

"Now, I will tell you about another horse," said Van Cott, "that traces to these mares. There were races at the old Union Course in the spring of 1836, and Mr. Geo. M. Patchen, who had taken dinner at my father's house, took me over to the track in his carriage. The famous stallion, Andrew Jackson, was there that day, and had been bred in the morning to Sally Mills. Surry who was then owned by George M. Patchen, was in one of the races, and was bred after a heat to Andrew Jackson. Both mares proved in foal, and both had horse colts. The former was afterwards known as Long Island Black Hawk, and the latter as Henry Clay. Strange—is it not?—that both of those horses should have been got on the same day! Henry Clay was afterwards sold in my father's house to General Wadsworth for a dollar a pound. He weighed one thousand and twenty-five pounds.

An Old English Celebrity.

Mr. H. Hargreaves, whose death is announced, was not known to the newer generation of racing men, but in days gone by he was a power. Since the day of Wild Oats he has been more or less an absentee from stirring racing scenes. The debut of this horse in the Middle Park Plate was heralded with much trumpeting, and it proved a most disastrous one. The following morning he was taken on the beach and tried, in the presence of the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Hamilton, with the three-year-old Leonie, who had just run second with 119 pounds on her back in the Great Eastern Handicap, and he beat her at a very little difference of weight, thus abounding his defeat to have been all wrong. In the Pratergast he was ridden by Chaloner, and when he beat Morna, who had won the Doncaster Champagne Stakes—when 5 to 1 was laid on the great Belladrum, by ten lengths, the victory created something like a sensation, and the remark of Hargreaves was: "I shall back that horse for the Derby." It was in the forties and fifties that he was in his prime, and he financed many a Chester Cup winner. In those days to win on the Chester Cup was to win a fortune. He also backed Russborough to win £100,000 for the St.

Leger when that horse ran a dead heat with Voltigenr, and to this day there are some who say he won, but that the judge dare not give him the race for fear of the vengeance of the Yorkshire crowd, who were so enthusiastic about Voltigenr. Russborough is said—with what truth we know not—to have won both the first heat and the decider. Marigold, the dam of Doncaster, ran in the name of Mr. Hargreaves when she was beaten by a head by Queen Bertha for the Oaks, but she was the property of Lord Westmoreland when she won the Stewards' Cup. Those who saw the brilliant finish between Queen Bertha and Marigold, on which occasion Lord Falkmouth made his famous bet, little dreamt the celebrity to which these two mares would attain at the stud. Mr. Hargreaves, who lived to a great age, amassed a great fortune on the turf, and one of the principal contributors to it was rare old Alice Hawthorn.

Anteros.

When Mr. Morrison paid Gov. Stanford \$1,500 for the brother to Anteos and Antevolo, and took the horse to the land of the Blue Bulls, he made a shrewd and successful stroke of business. Anteros is kept at Mr. Morrison's farm, Connersville, Indiana, and we find in the *Indianapolis Sportsman* the following note of how business is:

Anteros, Mr. G. W. Morrison's high-bred young Electioneer stallion, has served 65 mares this season, and could have had five times that number. Notwithstanding his service fee will be \$100 next season (double what it was this) thirty-two mares have already been booked to him.

His engagement with Mr. Belmont being terminated, Luke, the English jockey, will probably return to the land from whence he came. English jockeys are not a success here in the same way that our jockeys are at a discount over there, probably on account of our methods and tracks being so different. Luke was never considered in the front rank of jockeys on the other side. Still, owing to his light weight for his years and experience, and also his sobriety and trustworthiness, he has always obtained a fair share of riding, more especially in handicaps. It takes a cool head and an experienced hand to ride a waiting race so as to win by only a little. Light-weight boys, as a rule, should not attempt it.

They tell a story about waiting race of a trainer who is now at the head of one of the foremost training establishments in the country. When a boy he rode for Mr. John M. Clay. One day, in his riding a heat race, he lay almost entirely out of the race, and then, coming with a rush at the end, won on the post by a head. Going up to the lad after the heat, Mr. Clay said: "Don't you think that you lay back too far?"

"No, sir, I don't think I did," was the answer.

"Now, don't you really think that you did?"

"No, sir."

"Now," and Mr. Clay gatsbed himself for a roar and twirled his stick. "don't you think that you lay back too far?—far? Don't do it again."

Our eastern cotemporarys, in making up the list of new 2:30 trotters, all include Barney Horn 2:23½. This is a mistake as Barney Horn is a pacer.

Capture of the Devil-Fish.

"At about eight o'clock on the morning of Friday last, March 25th, I received a summons for assistance from a fisherman, who, with two others, appeared to be struggling with something under the surface of the sea outside the harbor mouth, about three hundred yards from the rocky promontory on which the Lucre barracks are situated. Seizing a carbine and half a dozen cartridges, and divesting myself of all superfluous clothing, I jumped into a little canoe which had been despatched to fetch me, and was rowed rapidly to the spot. The morning was perfectly calm and the water as clear as a crystal, and on transferring myself from the small canoe to the larger one, in which the fishermen were, I saw, about a fathom down, what seemed to be an animated, shapeless, black and white mass of colossal size, amid a confusion of tangled and torn net, gigantic waving fins and lashing tails, out of which a sullen-looking filmy eye now and again glared vengeance upwards. Anything more unprepossessing, to use a mild term, I have never seen, and should it ever be my lot to see it again, I trust it will be from the deck of an ironclad, for instance, or some other point of vantage, and not from a three-foot wide cotton-wood canoe.

"The fishermen, two of whom I found holding on like grim death to a rope, which was partly in and partly out of the boat, and on which there was evidently an enormous strain, informed me that two devil-fish had become entangled in a turtle net which they had set, and that they must either get rid of the fish in some way or other or lose the whole net.

"Seeing that the fish, in their struggle to escape, had so firmly entwined themselves in the torn meshes of the net as to have become, comparatively speaking, powerless, I suggested that it would be better to tow them on shore alive than to attempt to shoot them in the water; and this we proceeded to do, first, by a strong pull, raising the monsters as near the surface of the water as possible, and securing the rope by taking a turn round one of the thwart of the canoe. In addition to the weight of the fish we had to drag along the bottom the heavy mooring of the net, the rope attached to it being wrapped round the undermost fish. To avoid having this caught in the reef, therefore, beyond the possibility of extrication, it was necessary to follow the course of the channel; and so our toil began, I sitting in the stern of the canoe with the paddle, one man holding on to the rope and the other two pulling at the oars. The same canoe which had brought me off was also pressed into the service, a line being made fast to it on our boat.

"It was only by sheer force that we made any progress at all. At each stroke the boat would shoot forward about two feet, and bring up with a jerk—it was impossible to keep any 'way' on. However, we struggled along, putting in the broiling sun, slowly, but surely, while at frequent intervals I enjoyed the sensation of seeing a vast fin, like the propeller of a small steamer, flap over the side of the boat and graze my knee with its tip. When we had traversed about half the distance to the shore, we discovered that by the movements of the fish, which had been wrapped in its coils, the mooring rope had been cleared, so, calling a halt, we laid hold of it, dragged up the mooring until it struck against the undermost fish, and made fast the ropes. Having thus relieved ourselves of a formidable obstacle our progress became a great deal more rapid, especially as another canoe came to our aid at this juncture. As we came nearer to the beach, and the water became shallower, one of the fish, as if conscious of its impending fate, coming close up to the surface, lashed out with its whip-like tail, nearly four feet long and eased in an integument of the texture of a blacksmith's rasp, right over the stern of the boat, where I was seated,

I just avoided it by throwing myself forward in the bottom of the canoe. By this time the water was shallow enough to admit of our jumping out of the boat, joining the ropes of the net to other horns by the constables and fishermen waiting on the beach, and hauling the monsters on shore by hand. Between my going out and the time that we had the devil-fish safely on the beach, an hour and a half had elapsed, while the distance traversed was barely half a mile.

"The only familiar object by means of which I can convey to those not acquainted with it an idea of the appearance of this marine monster, is a bat with its wings outspread and its head cut off. The head would not be distinguishable from the body were it not for a fleshy protuberance on each side of it, which the animal appears to possess the power of curling up tightly so as to exactly resemble a horn, and of unfolding at will. At the base, and at the other side of this, the huge filmy eye is situated. The tail is a continuation of the spinal vertebrae, and appears very small and thin in contrast to the vast bulk of the body. A small caudal fin projects upwards at the root. The color is blackish-brown on the back and white on the belly, and the enormous gills more resembling a jalousie window than anything else I can think of. The shape of the back is not unlike the turtle; and on dividing the breastbone with an axe, a sound was produced similar to that which is heard when an engine-boiler is struck with a hammer.

"The united weight of the two fish I should estimate at not far short of a ton. The combined strength of eightable-bodied men just sufficed, with the aid of rollers, to draw the larger of the two clear of the water, up to the sloping beach.

"The following are the dimensions of each fish, of which the larger was a male, and the other a female:

	Male.	Female.
Length of body.....	13 8.....	12 4.....
Length of tail.....	6 3.....	5 2.....
Length of horn.....	3 11.....	1 10.....
Width of head from eye to eye.....	3 10.....	3 3.....
Width of mouth.....	2 2.....	2 0.....
Length of horn.....	1 10.....	1 7.....

THE GUN.

A Camping Trip.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—With the coming of midsummer come dreams of nights in camp among wild surroundings, where no thought of business burdens one, and of long days of angling or of watching by licks and sedge places for deer. Every time-table is studied for days, and the attractions of the various spots accessible by ordinary means of conveyance are discussed as exhaustively as though grave interests depended upon the selection of one in preference to another. Lists of things to be carried into camp are made, revised, destroyed and re-made with deep solicitude, and with the result that instead of diminishing in length, the lists grow at each revision.

Rifles and fishing tackle are inspected at each shop, and the opinions of experts sought on a world of minor points about the comparative merits of Winchesters, Marlins, Colts, and the dozen other sorts, always, of course, confining the rifle researches to repeaters, for your real camper never goes abroad without a trusty sixteen-shot rifle full of cartridges, a big revolver and a howie knife that is tenderly regarded even though in years of carrying it is put to no more noble use than chopping kindling wood. Such preparations were made a few days ago by a party of San Franciscans, Messrs. Harry Kohler, Carl Van Bergen and George Van Bergen, and with your permission a short recital of their adventures "by flood and field" will be made. The party started on July 3d last, with the intention of spending two weeks on the Gualala River in the upper part of Sonoma county. The necessities taken along, closely packed, filled a box in which a St. Bernard might have had ample verge, and were of the usual sort. A few crackers, then a layer of something else; a ham, then more of the same, and at the bottom several packages much like the former. Logram's, of heated memory, was reached via the N. P. C. R. R. for luncheon, and from that point the actual perils of the journey began. A wagon was chartered to convey the pilgrims to Aaron Trosper's, eight miles away. The wagon was called a wagon only out of politeness to its owner. It was in fact a rack which had been used to torture unrepentant apostates during the Spanish Inquisition, and had lost none of its excruciating capacities in the intervening years. Without springs, and with numerous angular iron bolt heads projecting from the seats, to ride in it without profanity and without numerous solutions of continuity in the integument of the rider, was impossible. One of the party to this day resembles a waffle, because of the indentations made by those bolt heads.

Reaching Trosper's, a little stay was made at Camp Jacoby where a jolly party of riflemen, under the patronage of the well-known Dintrecht, Philo Jacoby, was encamped. Cooling notions of lager, and brewwork in the evening, made the mountaineers for miles around aware that Camp Jacoby was occupied.

On July 5th, three pack horses were procured and a start made for the Gualala. The horses were like Mark Twain's—they were not fast except when tied, and if not constantly prodded with fishing rods would stop and lean against trees to think. A competent guide was secured who took the foot-sore campers up all manner of roads and trails, and finally deposited them in a country which, like sheep, only looked ice and good society to make it inhabitable. No shade; the thermometer at 100°, dust in streaks and layers, hunger and weariness all combined to make the party long for San Francisco, immoral as it is admitted to be. As the most energetic of the forlorn band it fell to the lot of your correspondent to prepare the camp and supper, and when you are told that none other of the campers even so much as drove a tent pin, you will be pained as I was that serious objections were made to that supper. More experienced campers would have stayed their atomachs with pine chips if the meal did not suit them, but with our party it was not so. In fact, the supper, which consisted of bacon and ashes, was very good. The addition of the ashes was partly the result of accident and partly due to the fact that the bacon fell into the fire. Ashes give a piquant flavor to bacon if the bacon is good, and also make a little of the meat go a long way. But like Kati-sha, it takes years to train a man to love ashes. The night and the following day were passed in recuperating slumber, broken only by ill-natured references to cooks and bacon.

The second evening found the campers almost starved by the constant salt diet, and a hunt for fresh meat was organized by Harry Kohler and Carl Van Bergen. Many tracks of wild beasts could be seen in the wet sand along the river-bed, and Carl declared that in Vatsland he had seen similar imprints and knew them to be made by edible creatures. The two foresters strapped on their howie knives, took each a Winchester full of shells, and put the rest of the box in their pockets and stole out into the dim evening shades. They separated when about eight feet from the tent, and went crouching along through the weeds in the style adopted

by all great and successful hunters from Daniel Boone to Homer Fritch. When Carl had walked twenty feet he reached a five-inch sapling behind which he could conceal himself, and there he waited the onslaught of anything that wore hair. Harry Kohler, more venturesome, went five feet farther and also concealed himself, while the shadows thickened, and the ominous sound of night in the wilds began to be heard. A hoot-owl swooped down on Carl but was beaten off without injury to the hunter. Then a wood rat assaulted Harry, but the brave youth did not flinch and the cowed rat slunk away overcome by the glance of an eye that never flinched before anything smaller than a large cat.

The writer could hear the signal calls of the hunters to one another as they remained in ambuscade some ten feet apart, and could not but admire the knowledge of woodcraft shown by them in making harsh, grating calls, instead of whispering, because English "as she is spoke" is well known to exercise a terrifying influence upon all quadrupedal life. Ten minutes of hard gazing into the darkness by the hunters went by without the approach of game considered suitable, and then a tree-splitting yell was emitted by Carl followed by a fusillade like a Chinese New Year. The yell was echoed by Harry, and from his ambush a quickly intermittent steam of fire shot toward the ground before him, with sharp cracking reports, which showed that his deadly Winchester had not forgotten how to go off.

After the thirty-two bullets had been sent hurtling into the darkness, a sound as of a rifle was perceptible, accented by emphatic remarks from both riflemen, and the writer, fearing that the reckless bravado of the young gentlemen might lead them into danger, strode out toward the spot from which the sounds came. There was a sight to be remembered. The fine session which at times inspires the true son of Nature—and both Harry Kohler and Carl Van Bergen resemble Nature strongly—had wrought both up to a pitch considerably above any other pitch around there, even on the highest pine. Both were throwing sticks at a furious, scratching wild animal, which had torn the grass and leaves from a space of ground fully a foot square, in its dying struggles. Some of the sticks went true to the mark and the struggles grew fainter and finally ceased, but the fury of the hunters was not so soon appeased. The sticks continued to fly for some moments after the object of attack lay quiet. Then, by circuitous approaches, both Harry and Carl stole upon their victim and simultaneously grabbed it. Harry had the stronger hold and pulled it away from his fellow sportsman. The latter gathered up the armful of rifles and bowie knives and the return of the hunters began, to the camp, long yards away. The game was laid upon a clean chip by this flickering fire, and the hunters sat around as only brave, herdy men can do, and puffed rings of smoke as they passed one of the two cigarettes in camp from hand to hand, while they lived over again the ordeal just passed.

The game was carefully examined to verify the statements of each as to how he shot first at the eye, then at the shoulder then tried to break the back but on all that animal there could be found no bullet hole. True its fur was scorched in divers places, showing that shots had actually been fired at it but there was no bullet hole. The monotonous racoon lay there intact except for a leg broken by one of the sticks hurled at it, and a slight abrasion which appeared on the left inferior maxillary, just as though the coon had stumbled over itself when the pyrotechnic display began, and knocked its face upon the gravel. No autopsy was made, and the coon may have died from aneurism, or valvular insufficiency but in the absence of actual proof to the contrary, the honor, of killing the furious beast must remain in suspense between Harry and Carl.

Such incidents soon hardened the campers, and within two days a deer was slaughtered and packed a mile to camp, head, legs, pannich and all, just to show that weight was no handicap to real hunters. Then two more were shot down, and the revelry was high when Mr. Jones of the Acme Club in Oakland, and Mr. Blanchet wandered by and were added to the list of boarders, whose only culinary resource was the skill of the writer. Venison in many styles, all fried, set forth the board four or five times a day, and even offered, as the fresh air sharpened the cloyed appetites of the party. Trout, at times, and bacon always, lent variety to the too enriching bill of fare, and with each passing hour rejuvenation of spirits, revival of energies, and good store of vitality were laid up against the evil day of return to counting-rooms and useful labor. On the last evening a huge tree came rolling down the mountain side near the camp with the roar of a cyclone, but the only result was to cause the disappearance of Messrs. Jones and Blanchet, who were heard soon after calling from the tree tops like birds, to know if the "bear had gone." At last camp was broken, and the few remaining crackers distributed to the blue jays. None of the other supplies were left, but the bottles were carefully piled into a monument to mark the spot where the deadly coon was overcome, and the party took up its burden of blankets and came back in safety to home and duties.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26th, 1887. GEO. VAN BERGEN

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Visits.

Mr. J. Devilbiss' beagle Bees, to Mr. G. W. Bessford's Bennermen Jr., July 2d.

Mr. G. W. Bessford's pointer Blossom, to Mr. J. M. Baesford Jr.'s Lemmy B., July 24th.

Whelps.

Mr. L. J. Rose Jr., fox-terrier Blempton Saffron, whelped, April 10, 1887, five—four dogs—to Regent Vox. One dog since dead.

Mr. G. W. Bessford's pointer Gracie Bow, whelped, July 8th, six—two dogs—to same owner's Professor.

Mr. G. W. Bessford's beagle Dimples, whelped, July 10th, four, to same owner's Bauernman Jr. All since dead.

A new way of thrashing a dog has been discovered at Woodland. The properties necessary are a dog and a thrashing machine or grain separator. A repetition of the operation is never necessary; the animal invariably remains where he is placed after passing through the thrasher. The *Record-Union* says, and the last sentence of the saying is positively grim: "A dog was run through Coill's thrashing machine, now working some distance from Woodland, the other day. The dog was dead when it came out of the spout."

As the air about that "spout" must have been pervaded by dog in various degrees of desiccation, the hint of the *Record* really seems euperogatory.

Sale and Presentations.

Mr. L. J. Rose Jr., San Buenaventura, has sold:

To Mr. C. A. Sumner, Los Angeles, a fox-terrier bitch, b, w and t, by Regent Vox—Blempton Saffron, whelped April 10th, 1887.

To Mr. H. E. Rose, Los Angeles, has presented a dog, b, w and t, litter brother to preceding.

To Mr. W. S. Mahen has presented a dog, b, w and t, litter brother to preceding.

The picture of Mr. M. P. McKoon's "Camper's Favorite Tent," shown in the advertising columns, makes one long to leave the must and care of the daily grind and spend days where the only roof is the pleasant canvas. The tent is said to be about right for actual use, and, besides, a thing of beauty and light to carry. It embodies the ingenious devices of a long-time and thorough dweller where trout and deer are one's commonest neighbors.

Mr. W. W. Tucker, who advertises St. Bernards, has associated Mr. Lorenzo Daniels with himself in breeding and importing unexceptionable dogs of that variety. The firm has expert correspondents in both Switzerland and England, and also has a good kennel of breeders in New Jersey, at Montclair Heights. It is decidedly embarrassing to visit Mr. Tucker's kennels, as it was our good fortune to do a few weeks ago, and meet in one of the passages such a monster as Champion Apollo unexpectedly. The dog is kind, but his great size arouses forebodings of munched extremities.

Mr. John Knight, at Placerville, advertises beagles. Mr. Knight is the pioneer breeder of the State, and has sent out many excellent animals, many of which are now doing good work on rabbits and several are running with deer packs. Those who have dealt with Mr. Knight express satisfaction both with his stock and his manner of transacting business.

It is said that lady exhibitors at dog shows, had rather be refused prizes by Doctor H. Clay Glover, of Imperial Dog Medicine fame, than to receive them at the hands of other judges. The Doctor would probably deprecate any such statement, but those who know him can understand how it might gain circulation.

The legend on W. S. Kimbell and Co.'s tobacco, "He who doth not smoke either hath known no great griefs, or refuseth himself the softest consolation next to that which comes from heaven," has been repeated under every sun that shines with growing appreciation both of the graceful words and of the fragrant incense of which they are written.

The Report of the Pasteur Commission.

By ARTHUR NICOLS, F. G. S., F. R. G. S.

In April of last year a committee was appointed by the Local Government Board to inquire into and report upon M. Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia in man by means of inoculation with a protective virus derived from animals. This treatment was applied in anticipation of the outbreak of hydrophobia in a person (or animal) previously bitten by a rabid dog or other animal. From time to time the results of the method have been published upon unimpeachable authority, and it was made clear to everyone well informed on the subject that M. Pasteur's treatment had become a genuine success. The committee of investigation, consisting of Sir James Paget, Sir Joseph Lister, Sir Henry Roscoe, M. P., Professor Burdon Sanderson, Dr. Lander Brunton, Dr. George Fleming, Dr. Quain, and Professor Victor Horsley (secretary), fully representative of human and canine pathology, and commanding the confidence of both the medical and veterinary professions, have now presented their report to Parliament, and set the seal of their great authority and experience on M. Pasteur's method of inoculation. The document is of the greatest interest, and we propose to refer to some of the more important conclusions at which the committee have arrived. After the visit of Sir Henry Roscoe, Dr. Burdon Sanderson, Dr. Lander Brunton, and Professor Horsley to Paris, where they studied the work carried on in Pasteur's laboratory. Professor Horsley was directed to institute a series of experiments with the object of clearing up some doubtful points, and more fully establishing some important conclusions. Of course it is impossible to make researches of this kind without inflicting a modicum of suffering on animals; but we are glad to find that the greatest care and human consideration have been exercised in this respect with a conscientious sense of responsibility to public opinion, the necessary operations having been conducted under anesthetics, and strictly confined to the inquiry in hand. M. Pasteur's profound knowledge of the propagation of vegetable and animal micro-organisms suggested to him the probability that rabies might be due to the spread among living tissues of such an organism, and to this question all his early researches were directed. The specific microbe has not yet, we believe, been isolated and identified, but all the pathological appearance, and the behavior of the virus, where introduced artificially, point with the greatest force to the conclusion that the disease is disseminated by an organism which finds a suitable field in a living body. This having been recognized, a conclusion of supreme importance was next reached, viz., that after a determinate period of growth the organism gives rise to something (possibly another microbe) which has the valuable property of destroying the rabid organism itself. The next step was to introduce the antidotal substance into a body in which the rabid microbe was known to be growing—such as a person or animal previously bitten by a rabid animal. Confirmatory evidence of the correctness of the presumption that he was on firm ground soon presented itself, and all subsequent investigations were based on the conclusion that the virus of rabies may be counteracted by a substance actually developed from the disease itself. It had been found that a minute portion of the fresh spinal cord of an animal which had died of rabies, injected into a healthy animal, invariably produced the disease. When, too, the disease was so transmitted through a series of animals, A, B, C, D, it became intensified in its progress until in the subject D it assumed a terrific character. So far nothing was gained but a highly interesting pathological fact, which, however, M. Pasteur knew how to turn to account in another direction. The source of the protective or antidotal substance was at length found in the dried spinal cords of animals which had died of the disease. The longer these were kept the milder was the disease communicated by injections from them; and, finally, when they had been kept a sufficient time, injections could be made from them without producing the disease at all. Here was the suggestion which led to the results which M. Pasteur has been working out with such signal success. He proceeded with the weakest inoculations from the spinal cords (fourteen days old); those only five days old, making the injections at intervals; thus coming step by step nearer to a point when the actual and fatal disease would certainly be communicated. The

theory underlying this treatment is that the rabid material in the spinal cords grows weaker with age, while the protective matter develops and robs the former of its power for evil. If, then, matter possessing this antagonism to the matter of the disease be introduced into a living body where the rabid organism is growing (in consequence of artificial injection or the natural bite), it may be expected to so modify the conditions that the actual disease fails to assert itself. How completely this expectation has been fulfilled we learn from the report of the commission. The results appear more constant and more striking in the case of animal, perhaps, than in human beings, because every animal treated has been under complete control, and its whole history known; whereas there is often much uncertainty and facts are imperfectly ascertained, when human being present themselves for treatment.

The following embody the principal conclusions at which the committee have arrived:

"(1) That the virus of rabies may certainly be obtained from the spinal cords of rabbits and other animals that have died of the disease. (2) That the virus thus obtained may be transmitted by inoculation through a succession of animals without any essential alteration in the nature, although there may be some modifications in the form of the disease produced by it. (3) That in transmission through rabbits the disease is rendered more intense, both the period of incubation and the duration of life after the appearance of symptoms being shortened. (4) That in different cases the disease may be manifested either in the form called dumb or perelytic rabies, which is usual in rabbits; or in the furious form usual in dogs; or in forms intermediate between or combining both of these; but that in all it is true rabies. (5) That the period of incubation and the intensity of the symptoms may vary according to the method in which the virus is introduced, the age and strength of the animal, and some other circumstances; but, however various in its intensity, the essential characters of the disease are still maintained." Professor Horsley directed his attention to ascertaining whether, in view of these facts, it was possible to render animals (and by inference man) which had not been bitten proof against rabies by injection of the protective matter. Accordingly, six dogs were treated by subcutaneous injection of rabbits' spinal cord with a surgical syringe (a most trifling operation), and subsequently submitted, while under anesthetics, to the bite of a rabid dog, together with two other unprotected dogs and some rabbits. Although this was done on July 8, 1886, none of the protected dogs have become rabid, while most of the other animals have died of the disease. Moreover, one of these inoculated dogs was bitten twice by furiously rabid dogs, and once by a rabid cat, and still the disease was not communicated to him. Here we have results the importance of which might be enlarged upon were not our space limited. M. Pasteur has shown to how great an extent he can prevent the occurrence of hydrophobia in a human subject presumably already incubating the disease in consequence of the bite of a rabid animal, and Professor Horsley proves by his own experiments that the inoculations can be depended upon as truly prophylactic at least in the case of the lower animals, and therefore probably in that of man.—*Stock-keeper, Lon.*

A Challenge to Americans.

Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price, of note as an English pointer owner and field trier, issues the following challenge:

Believing that there are many Americans in this country at the present moment, some with their pointers, I write to say, that in case they would like to run a match on grouse, in August or September, I shall be glad to run my litter of pointer puppies, comprising Luck of Merioneth, Luck of the Goat and Belle of Edenbush, against any three pointers owned or bred in America at the present moment, reserving the right, should one of mine die previously, to select another representative from my own kennel, probably Miss Sixpence or Belle-aunt.

I shall be content with the decision of Mr. Whitehouse, who is probably the best field trial judge we have. They can name a judge also, and if a referee is required, either Mr. Walsh or Mr. Buckell would, I am sure, suit all parties.

The match is to be for £100 cup, or money, or more if preferred. I do not think that there would be much difficulty in securing some neutral moor in Wales.

RICHARD JOHN LLOYD PRICE.

RHIFLAS, Bala, N. Wales, July 4th.

A French View of Field Trials.

"A Parisian Sportsman" writes to the *Shooting Times*, London, as follows:

"Our French Field Trial Club has issued its views on the stakes it is going to provide at its first meeting, and I (and several friends) am rather struck with the wording thereof. It says that one of the two stakes will be exclusively to show the best dogs to breed from. The other stakes will be for a practical trial of the dogs as though a men were out shooting with them.

"Now, we here are obtuse enough not to understand this 'distinction' with a 'difference.' The best dogs to breed, from, I take it, are those which make you kill most game. Then, query, why those two stakes? If the promoters of these trials expect that style and speed alone will find favor in Continental sportsmen's eyes, I think they will find themselves mistaken. We are far too practical, as sportsmen, to favor a fast-ranging but bad-quartering dog against a steady, careful dog, and therefore the 'style' stakes are doomed to be a failure. I have (as you, sir, well know) seen several of your English field trials, and have seen some really first-rate dogs running there, but several dogs which actually won on sundry occasions I would not have had at a gift—to shoot over. Look at Ranger, for instance. I mean Mr. Meddon's Ranger. Why, he was a straight-ahead tearing-away dog without any quivering in him, and as full of false pointing as an egg is of meat, yet he was several times proclaimed the winner.

"Well, if that kind of thing is to be established here as a new sport, well and good, but it would not do for a man who wants to make a bag. To resume, then: To my mind, most field trial dogs are pretty to look at as they race away, but useless practically. And when my countrymen will see them flush time after time, and false point all day long, they will laugh, sir, yea, laugh. Time will prove that I am right."

The Golden Gate Athletic Club gives an entertainment on Monday evening at its rooms, 190 Stevenson street. The leading event is to be a Graco-Romen wrestle by Messrs. A. H. Lean and H. Pritchard, both of whom are in fit condition to make a good showing.

The Bezirk Fest begins at San Jose on August 6th. Great preparations are being made for the entertainment of the army of Tornere.

ROD.

The Time-Worn Angler.

[FOR THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.]

Where early sunbeams find their way through quaintly latticed pane
And song birds greet the morning with many a merry strain,
Where the voice of running waters tells of noontide fresh and cool,
Where low arbutus branches guard the raffled, shady pool,
Where peace, harmony and beauty in fullest measure blend,
There dwells a time-worn angler with Nature for his friend,
Bent is the mighty frame that once a torrent's tide could dare,
Gone grace and deftness from the wrist of old so skilled to snare,
Rohhied the slender, nervous fingers of half their clever art,
Unwitting off the strong-bow limbs to do a worthy part,
Sped much that made his springtime bright, his summer full and gay,
Lost something, too, of courage and daring by the way,

But still the soul's swift lightnings flash from under shaggy browe,
When rude, or careless touches, his slumbering passions rouse;
Still gentle, knightly graces to his manner lend the charm
That made him quick in former years all venom to disarm;
And the old loves yet can kindle within his quiet breast,
The fire of youth's bold spirit by age and care suppressed.

Look, when twilight's misty shadows steal softly through the trees,
And faintly peeps the scented air with farewell hum of bees,
Where he sits amid his treasures in the wide old-fashioned hall,
White on his long and silvered locks the grey tights sadly fall,
His face with lines of care and pain, his eyes with weary eyes
A patient, mild expression, like calm of evening lies.

Curled cosily beside him, with restless head crunched low,
A favorite dog is dreaming of sport it used to know;
From rack and stand, from case and rest, the idle tackle looks,
Recalling old-time wanderings by ever-singing brooks,
Upon the low, broad window seat some precious volumes stand,
Their pages closely turned by the Master's careful hand.

The silent waves of memory surge swiftly to and fro,
Bearing argosies deep-freighted with scenes of long ago;
Here smiling, friendly faces gather 'round the well-spread board,
And just as song and laughter in reckless mirth are poured,
Here he loiters, lone and happy, where waters, on their course,
Kiss the base of granite mountains with rude but loving force.

Now he treads a narrow pathway through meadows green and sweet,
His hands light clasped in mother's while she guides his childish feet.
Now winning, roguish glances and a peal of laughter light,
Bespeak the dainty maiden with whom youthful vows were plight.
Now boyish heartaches cloud the days and rob the nights of sleep,
The maiden's vows are broken, though his heart would keep.

Here, soft, white arms twine 'round him, and a tender, speaking face
Leads mused and closely captive by its pure, impetuous grace,
True, death, long years has claimed her, but she stands beside him
And presses love's warm kisses on his deeply furrowed brow.

Her touches bring him slumber and he hides the world "good night,"
Watched over by the peaceful stars and heaven's mystic light,
JULY 30th, 1887. PETRONELLA.

Dry-Flying and Wet-Flying.

There is a notion afloat amongst southern anglers that to fish with a dry fly means that the fisherman has attained to perfection in his art. As an outsider, a sort of "Looker-on," like my friend Mr. Pritt, and a north-country angler, I should like to say a few words on this subject. I have tried the dry fly, and, though by no means an adept, I am bound to say that I believe I could soon conquer the art; but I have no time, and, also, I am growing older day by day, and generally go north for health sake once a year. Now, at one time, before I ever saw an expert using a dry fly, I used to think the art something marvellous, and no doubt sometimes it is brought up to a high pitch of perfection; but I should like to say a few words all the same, to show that dry fly is not everything.

First of all, my poor, misguided north-countrymen are continually being told that we can't catch fish in Kentish, or Hampshire, or other chalk streams, where the water is "as clear as gin," and so forth. Well, we don't brag that we can till we get familiar with the streams and novel methods, and I believe that a distinct method has to be used—e.g., dry fly—to achieve real success in some of these streams. And yet, with all their boasting, do not the large majority of such men fish rivers preserved with care? Are the banks ever clad by the cobbler, the tailor, and other artisans of the neighboring villages, men who fish well, and who know the water to perfection, as we so often see in bonnie Scotland, the south in particular? Why, your fat alderman trout has not seen an artificial fly since last season, and when the May Fly comes up he ought to be fairly keen, save that he is lazy and fat, and requires to have his appetite tickled, if not with a mock turtle, with mock May Fly. Now, I confess that this same May Fly has given me a good deal of food for speculation. What more gauzy wings are to be found! and yet, at the best, we find the imitators using good-sized feathers, and we north men wonder that trout so "awfully shy" ever take the fly even floating, and when sunk it amazes us.

Now for one mode. A man marks down a rising fish, and goes below it. He throws, and perhaps at the first cast, perhaps at the end of half an hour, the lubberly rascal either sucks in the fly lazily or rises with a roll like a porpoise, and get pricked, or perhaps hooked. Now I respect the fly fisherman who adopt this method, and I entirely agree with them that for the sluggish streams of the south there is no method so good for general use. Doubtless there are days, or parts of days, when trout may and do take the fly sunk better than when afloat, but the exception only proves the rule. Now for the skill. Granted that a wet-fly fisherman knows how to throw a good clean line, what is to prevent him acquiring the art? I have seen some men fishing with the wet fly, and who were reckoned good dry-fly men, whose tail-fly did not always go out straight; and it made me think at times that the best cast for a big, fat Test trout was not the "cleanest," straightest cast, for there, the fish being sometimes directly above the fisherman at times, he is apt to see the gut line before he views the fly and it is humiliating to think that apparently the premier cast, in the opinion of the trout, might be—and why not?—one where the end fly instead of going straight out and up stream, doubled back at right angles to the rest of the line, and so floated past the trout's very nose without his seeing the gut attached to his "mock turtle" at all.

I once very carefully watched a man, then famous for his takes on many a southern river, and I noted how often his line fell back, and I said to myself, "He may be a cannon in his own country, but he is only a blunderbuss here! and so I let him fire away—he did no damage. Since then I have seen some men fishing dry fly with small-sized duns, and I own, with the greatest possible pleasure, that their fishing gave me the liveliest satisfaction—one man in particular on the Itchen, who fished beautifully. There was no mistake about it when a man really was perfect not when he had "a name." Still, I could not but think that I had seen north-country anglers in no way inferior in point of skill, though adopting different tactics to foil the cunning of the enemy in the north. This leads me at once into a delightful field of speculative inquiry. Why is it, if trout are so shy and the waters are so clear, that men use, in order to float a fly—even one of ordinary small size—such a huge bundle of feathers for both wings and legs; that, in order to produce their counterpart in nature, one would need to lay about 50 flies one on top of the other and then squeeze them flat, and even then the bunch of feathers would be by far the most apparent? I had come of late to me by "Holland," who of all men knows how to

tie a real "floater," and to my north-country eye, they were anatomical monstrosities and absurdities.

Well, then, how comes it that the trout rise to them if they are so very shy and the water so very clear? Let us take a much-fished northern river where the trout see the fly float in the overhead. Does any sane man mean to assure me that the dry-fly fisherman, with his "monster" on, would kill more than the skilled artist, whose fly floated close to, but not on, the surface, never allowed to dwell or sink whilst the rise is fairly on? He fly, with thin, spare wings, and a turn or two of soft, delicate hackle, can't float beyond a second or so; and yet, reverse the conditions, and our skilled north-countryman, fishing over your well-fed Alderman, would not, I presume, have a chance against the southern adept with his dry fly. Brothers, it is pleasant to shake hands and "agree to disagree" in such matters. We have a Scotch proverb germane to the point at issue: "Ilka cock craws on its ain midden-heid." (Trans.—Every cock craws on the top of its own dung-hill.) Oh! that some good men and time, from the Fly-Fishers' Club, would form themselves into a committee of inquiry into these matters. How delighted would northern anglers be to give every assistance to southern dry-fly fishermen! This I can vouch for. And I daresay the southern would accord a good-humored welcome to north-country anglers who came to try conclusions with flies of airiest garments and gut of the finest, whilst their friends were trying over a wily old Tweed trout the dry fly—of Hants—lots of feathers, and "a good floater."

People speak too much about the clearness of the water, because they look on the water in a very foolish way. If the bottom is chalk, the water looks clear, whereas the clearest of water looks dark with a bottom of dark clay or peat.

May I ask, did any observant man ever see Tweed trout rising during a small flood, when the water looks like pea-soup? I have, often. At Monksford, a streamy pool above Dryburgh, of medium depth and perfect for fly fishing, when the river is a little swollen, I remember many years ago finding the flies floating down the surface, and the trout rising keenly at them, the water quite muddy. I was accompanied by one or two friends. We waded in amongst the trout, who seemed to be feeding as well as trout could do, and we imitated the fly as nearly as possible, and kept casting, first over the trout and then over that, with very humiliating results. They could easily detect false from true. Again, on the subsidence of a good flood, when the river had assumed a fine porter color, how fatal to success it is if a bright sun and white clouds is the order of the day! The hirth of flies comes on, and then we go "at them," without a moment's cessation; but too often we find that the result all over the river has been equally indifferent. With a "grey" sky and "porter" water, we have the prospect of a real good day. Therefore, I always feel that southern anglers speak too much of their "gin," which is mainly a drawback in stalking the prey; for, I believe, in southern rivers where weeds abound and trout are large (and my authority was poor Francis Francis), that good, stout casting-lines and good-sized hooks have to be used, and when the fish comes you have (to use his own words to me) "to yerk it into him" and hold on, else he is amongst the weeds and—good-bye!

The same tackle and flies used on our much-fished northern rivers, where the water is not so "gin-like" in its transparency (I am not speaking of outlying and wild highland rivers, seldom or never fished for trout by good anglers) and the result would be complete failure, save in the early spring before trout are in condition, and even then questionable.

Just allow me to take a southern angler with me in May or June down the banks of some lowland Scotch river, not too rapid, and find the trout rising. Happy would I be could he show me by practical results that the dry fly filled a creel when the best of northern anglers went away sorrowful—as is so often the case with many of my own personal friends. Now and then he might "crow," but I guess not too often.

There are very few things more delightful in theory than floating a dry fly, and seeing it sucked down by a trout which refuses a wet fly in a hard-fished northern river. But how is it that such paradoxes exist as the following? Brownish water broken, wild Scotch trout, more or less hungry and active, ill-fed and lean, and the "feed" comes on, and yet—bother him!—whilst he sucks down flies as fast as he can he won't touch my imitations! And try him with a "bunch," a fat, bunchy dry fly, and he will be found in the neighboring parish before you can count sixty. Then take the opposite view: Sluggish stream, clear as gin, trout shy, well-fed, lazy and fat. Feed comes on, say, delicate pale dun; southern angler uses twice or three times the amount of wing and hackle, and the fat and shy trout actually seems to like it, and is accordingly caught. All this is very curious, and very well worth inquiring into. Southern anglers cannot understand our dismay, and even disgust on a North-Country river, where trout require the finest drawn gut, thinnest wires, and gauziest dressing, when a book full of flies is handed to us, with the kind request to take a few for trial; or, as once happened to me, with a courteous request that I should choose out of the book flies suitable to the river for the angler himself.

I remember a stranger doing this once on the Tummel. He and his keeper had fished it for years, and even with a boat he could seldom succeed in getting good baskets. When he arrived at his lodge that spring he told his boatman that he should like to speak to me, and I, glad to be of any assistance, went down to his boat. To his inquiry, "Have you had any sport to-day?" I said, "Well, not very good," and showed him my basket.

"Not good!" he said. "Why, I never get such a basket, never! Would you kindly look over my book, and tell me what you think of my flies?"

I said, "Am I to be honest or polite?" And he said, "Honest, of course." So, after perusal, I said, "Well, if you gave me your entire stock of flies I don't think I should ever use a dozen of them. Too much wing, body, and hackles, wires too black and too thick," etc.

I dressed him some flies and I also took him out one entire day and did all I could. I afterwards heard that a guest of his whom I had frequently seen fishing from the opposite bank, a Derbyshire fisherman, who did nothing but fish from one year's end to the other, and who had been a visitor almost every season, had once said, "Well, L—, it's no use to speak about it, but the trout are not in the river, for if they were I would be certain to get them." I say that this guest, who was then on a visit, got mercilessly chaffed by his friend L—, who told him that, having been out with me, and having seen me at work, there was no longer any room for doubt, for the trout were not only there, but that I was taking, almost daily, good baskets, and with the fly only.

My very last visit to that neighborhood was worthy of note. The day before I arrived Mr. L—, who had been at his shooting lodge for a month, had left in disgust. His boatman, Hugh—and there never was a better man in a boat—when he saw me arrive, said, "Well, Mr. Tod, I don't think you'll do much this time!" And I said, "Why?" "Well," he said, "the water is very low and full of green slime hanging

to the stones; also the weather is bitterly cold, with showers of snow" (in June).

I really thought with him that I was "up a tree"; but still I went out as usual next morning, and the weather was so awfully cold that I left off about four o'clock and came back. When I returned Hugh was waiting with a triumphant look on his face; and, in answer to his sarcastic query, I said, carelessly, "Put your hand under my basket," and then his face grew "as long as a fiddle." I had taken with small, barely-dressed flies and line six sixteen pounds of beautiful trout—not including my basket, which weighed other two pounds.

I didn't hear so much after that of the low state of the water and green slime, etc., but I thought had Mr. L— but seen my basket he would have stayed for a few days' fishing, and no man would have been more delighted than I to have shown him why my basket was full when his, for a month, had never been full—once.

And yet southern anglers are apt to look down upon us north-countrymen. Pray, let them do so—when they can beat us at catching our north-country trout! There must be something in both methods, and I have already confessed that on sluggish southern rivers I have much to learn. But why, oh, why, good piscators, are these things so?—E. M. Tod, in *Fishing Gazette*, Eng.

Editor Reed, of the *Gridley Herald*, strange as it may seem to those who associate editorial position with affluence and freedom from caring cares, has been plunged into a "slough of despond." A few days ago he purchased an elegant outfit of tackle, including a twelve-ounce self-care rod imported from Japan, and originally intended for the use of a Chinese vegetable vendor in carrying his baskets. To the rod he added a few "flies" warranted to hook anything not smaller than a tom-cod nor larger than a five-year-old child, and thus equipped he walked out from Gridley into the vastness which surrounds that city. He might have ridden, and in fact did ride once when visiting a delinquent subscriber who lived more than thirty miles away. But on this occasion he simply walked. There was no suggestion of undue pride in his stride, but he yet moved along as though rightfully conscious of his ability to ride at least a mile on a street car without so diminishing the fund set aside to meet the expense of his trotting trip as to necessitate a shortened stay. His weaver's beam "pole" could be seen for miles as its modest owner progressed towards the ville, where his strength lay, and the purring stream from which he felt able to pull the bottom with his good tackle if he hooked nothing else. Eight miles he traversed in less than nine hours, and as the sun blushing retired the unblushing editor followed suit, first placing his "pole" by a pine which did not dwarf it much.

In the early morning, unable to withstand the wrings of appetite, he assaulted Butte Creek like a modern Titan, and from many a cool recess drove scaly hard-mouths, and a trout or two which were transferred to repose in the editorial pockets along with pencil stubs. But affronted nature would not rest tamely under the inartistic wallowing, and in a moment when the pole was cutting vast circles, the editor disappeared beneath the rolling flood, but did not remain long in the society of the hard-mouths. He climbed out uttering, rescued his beloved staff, and the recession over the hills and far away to Gridley began. It was even less gay than the anabasis. The "pole" had nothing aggressive in its waving; the editor was rather wet down than puffed up; the eight miles seemed eighteen; but at last the scribe and Gridley were conjoined, not soon to be parted except by some allurement stronger even than stale fish. Editor Reed's own sad words picture his woes more vividly than we can. He says:

"While fishing in Butte Creek, near the head dam of Cherokee Company's ditch, last Saturday, the editorial extremities wandered into slippery places and we went kersou into a hole about twelve feet deep. Ugh! but it was a cold bath. A walk of eight miles over the mountains, in the noon-day sun, averted all serious results. We don't want to catch any more trout that way, however."

"We have already engaged 540 pounds of trout to be delivered at Gridley. Lovers of brain food will please take notice and not bore us with requests for 'a mess.' Our bank account is so limited that we don't know where it is deposited."

YACHTING.

As the date for the Onp race approaches, the interest in the competitors becomes greater. Thistle started across the Atlantic on Monday in a gale of wind and under storm canvas. She may be looked for in New York about August 15th. Her competitor has not been named yet, and cannot be until after the trial races, the dates for which have not been announced. The first race for America's Onp will be sailed on September 27th, second September 29th, and third, if necessary, on October 1st. Thistle's record, so far, is the best ever made by any yacht on either side of the Atlantic, thirteen prize flags won from the fastest yachts in British waters. In light weather she has proved herself a marvel, in moderate weather good, and in a rough sea and double reef breeze she will doubtless sustain her great reputation.

Mayflower is now enrolled in the fleet of the New York Yacht Club. She will doubtless make a gallant fight for the honor of defending America's Cup.

Volunteer has made two trips, the first in a heavy sea and strong wind, the second in light airs. In both she sailed to the complete satisfaction of her owner and designer. But until she meets a yacht like Mayflower or Puritan over a set course, it is merest speculation to anticipate her position.

Lurline arrived from San Diego on Saturday. She had a long trip of seven days. The first three days out she met light airs and calms, only logging 120 miles. Then came a gale from the north-west and the yacht was reduced to double-reefed main and foresails, the jib was stowed and a storm staysail hoisted. Capts. Horatio Turner and Swenson who sailed her up, state that they never met rougher weather, and also that Lurline behaved splendidly throughout the gale.

Last Sunday was a light day on the Bay. The Corinthian Club turned out in good numbers.

Spray made a run up to Point San Quentin, and then came to anchor off the Marin shore, and later returned to the city in a pleasant breeze.

Ripple made a delightful run up to Marin Island and anchored for a few hours, where her owners and guests spent the afternoon swimming. She returned to her moorings at Tiburon late in the afternoon. She had as guest Mr. Solon Williams, a yachtsman who once was most active in the sport in San Francisco waters. He enjoyed his trip on Ripple very much.

Windward made a short fishing trip to California City on Sunday.

Thetis went up to Marin Island on Saturday night and returned to her moorings on Sunday, all hands having a pleasant cruise.

Chispa made a run up to Mare Island on Saturday. When

coming down San Pablo on Sunday she met some heavy weather, and put a reef in her mainsail.
Whitewings cruised in both upper and lower bay on Sunday. She was under jib and mainsail.

TRAP.

Alameda County Club.

The July meeting of the club was a little better attended than the previous gathering, but only six members appeared on last Saturday at Bird's Point. The shooting was as good as any ever done by the club, although the lack of wind made the birds a trifle slow.

Mr. W. W. Haskell, had been absent for several meetings and shot up his back scores, doing very fine work throughout the match.

Doctor "Slads," with eleven kills, has about secured a proprietary right in the first prize for the season, which is the heavy silver pitcher, designed by Mr. Fred Butler, and won by the Alameda County Club from the Gun Club. This trophy is the handsomest ever competed for in the State, and the Doctor may well be proud to have it grace his sideboard.

Mr. A. F. Adams rarely fails to get eleven or better, as he did on Saturday.

At 12 live birds, Hurlingham style. For club medals.			
Slade.....	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 1	2-11	
Haskell.....	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 1	2-12	
Coffin.....	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 1	2-19	
Wilkie.....	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 1	2-8	
Haskell.....	1 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 1 0	2-9	
Adams.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	2-11	
Mayhew.....	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	2-9	
Haskell.....	1 0 2 1 1 2 0 1 2 0	2-8	
Wilkie.....	1 1 1 1 1 2 0 1 2 0	2-10	
Haskell.....	1 2 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	1-10	

At six birds, same conditions, \$2.50 entrance. Divided by Messrs. Frye and "Knight."
Slade.....2 1 1 2 0 1-5 "Pitney".....1 0 2 2 2-5
Eyre.....2 2 0 1 2 1-5 "Knight".....1 1 2 1 0 2-5
Coffin.....1 0 0 0 w Wilkie.....1 0 0 0 w

Ties, freeze-out.
Slade.....1 1 1 1 0 "Pitney".....1 1 1 1 0
Eyre.....1 1 1 1 1 "Knight".....1 1 1 1 1

This great event of the year is set for to-morrow, at San Bruno, when the teams of twenty-five each, selected by Captains Rix and Ault, will meet over the traps. All of the men boys signified their willingness to shoot, and the affair will be one worth attending. Uncle Dick Cunningham will provide one of his old-fashioned chicken dinners, and the whole day will be filled with sport. The 8:30 A. M. train should be taken from Fourth and Townsend or from Valencia St. depot. There are comfortable seats for spectators at San Bruno, and especial pains will be taken to make all who may attend comfortable.

THE RIFLE

Shell Mound.

A fair attendance of riflemen was had at Shell Mound on last Sunday. The day was hazy but not sufficiently so to interfere with practice at the 200-yard range. At the greater distance the haze prevented first-rate work.

A. Johnson and P. E. Robertson did some first-class work at the short range, firing seven strings, as follows:

Johnson.....200 yards-5		5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4-45	
		4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4-47	
		4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4-47	
		4 6 5 5 5 4 5 4 5-46	
		4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4-44	
		4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5-46	
		5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4-49-235	
Robertson.....200 yards-5		5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4-45	
		5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4-43	
		5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4-45	
		5 4 4 4 5 5 3 5 4-44	
		5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4-47	
		5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5-44	
		4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4-46-314	

Johnson made the fine average of 92.67 per cent., and Robertson came within one point of 90 per cent. Johnson made nine straight bull's-eyes. It is not as good as he shot on Saturday last, however, when in practicing he got in thirteen successive bulls. This, so far as known, is the best record of bulls ever made on the range, coming next after Major S. I. Kellogg's string of sixteen. Nick Williams once put in twelve one after another.

The City Guard (B Company, First Infantry) Rifle Club shot for monthly medals at 200 yards, with the following results: First class medal—Captain Burdick, 40 points out of a possible 50; second class medal—Lieutenant Cook, 41; third class medal—F. Taylor, 24.

A. F. Ramm and Corporal L. R. Townsend tried conclusions for the sandwiches at the short range, and the Corporal had to furnish the nourishment. Their scores:

Ramm.....200 yards-4	5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4-47
Townsend.....200 yards-5	4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5-45

Mr. Pitney Taylor, in the *Alta*, is authority for the statement that the Bullard Arms Company will withhold the rifle recently won by the Nationals' team on the ground that the rifle used by the team, the Sharp-Borchardt, are not recognized military rifles. Mr. Taylor says:

The Sharp-Borchardt is certainly not a target rifle. It is the official arm of the National Guard of Nevada, and two other States of the Union, as the Remington is the military rifle of the State of New York. The company, should it refuse to award the prize to the Nationals, would be just as justifiable in refusing it to a New York team using the Remington had it been won, or a team winning with the Synder, Mauser, Peabody-Martini, or any other gun made for and used as a gun by different states of the Union or foreign nations. If the Bullard Company had intended the Springfield as the only military rifle to be used in the competition, it should have been so stated in the circular offering the prize.

BASE BALL.

Random Shots.

Alas! poor *Altas*.
Wilber George is *unhappy*.
Likewise Manager Gumpertz.
Hurly catches his first game for the Pioneers to-day.
Farrell is now in condition and will pitch for the Pioneers to-day or to-morrow.

McLaughlin is playing much poorer ball now than at the beginning of the season.

Having recovered from his late accident, McCord will play his old position for the *G. & M's* to-day.

Powers is this life of the *Alta* club, and without him and Mullee the team would amount to but little.

Mullee pitched the game of his life last Sunday, and it was unfortunate that his support was so bad.

McDonald works Borchers well, but he should use signs which this opposing players cannot understand.

Clements will catch Borchers in the future, and Knell and McDonald will constitute the other battery for the *G. & M's*.

Had the *Altas* never experimented with Lovett and Flynn, they would be at least two games further ahead than they are now.

Pete Sweeney is improving in his third base play, for in last Sunday's game at Sacramento he accepted six chances without an error, which was certainly good work.

Meegan showed last Saturday that he can be very effective when he has a catcher who can hold him. He and Creegan will make a fine battery, after a little practice together.

For bad and indifferent playing, President Mone has ousted the Nationals from the Amateur League, and has filled the vacancy created by admitting the Keane Bros.' nine.

The Haverlys did not have the picnic with Lorrigan they anticipated. They only secured eight hits off his delivery, which is about one-half the number they expected to get.

Clements will catch his first game for the *G. & M's* to-day at this pitching of Borchers, and he will be watched very closely, for all are anxious to see how he can play this position.

The *A. & G's*, of Stockton, have had a little of the conceit taken out of them by the Haverlys, and in future, they will probably not crow as loudly as they have done in this past.

It is doubtful, in fact very doubtful, if many can be found in this city, after witnessing the *Altas'* last two games, who are willing to wager that this club will come here again this season the leaders in the pennant race.

Van Haltrun can now, like nearly all the other League pitchers, testify to the slugging abilities of the Detroiters. The treatment which he received at their hands last Monday was as bad as that meted out to any other League pitcher this season.

This heat in the East don't bother Van Haltrun any, for when he pitched his winning game in New York lately it was 95 degrees in this shade. Quite a change from pitching in the face of a cold wind and drifting fog, but it is all the same to him.

All the clubs of the California League were anxious at one time to secure the services of Flynn, and finally Wilber George won him over to the *Altas'* cause, but he did not keep him long, for the Haverlys lost him last Saturday and he is still missing.

Charley Sweeney has returned from the East, the Clevelanders having released him. He will not be given a show by any of the California League clubs, there being no room for him. He will probably be signed by Manager Gumpertz for the *A. & G's* of Stockton.

A writer on one of the dailies thinks he has discovered a "mare's nest," and says last Saturday's game was a fake because he found out that a number of men were sensible enough to bet their loose cash on the Haverlys. Look a little further, next time, Billy, before you leap.

Much talking was going on in Stockton last week about the people there being ready to back the *A. & G's* against the Haverlys, and were willing to put up their money in large quantities; but when a backer of the Haverlys went up there to take their bets, they all showed the white feather, and he came back without as much as a five-dollar bet.

The *Altas* were getting along a little too fast and needed a toning down, and that is why the Haverlys and the *G. & M's* took them under their wing. They did not lose because they were the weaker club. Oh, no; not at all. They did not have their umpire with them and consequently their two defeats were the result of pure and unadulterated hard luck and nothing else.

Morris has been sold to New York by Pittsburgh, they having got their fill of him. Now, that he is away from his old cronies and heavy lusers, he may possibly get down to his work and pitch good ball. The New York managers are strict disciplinarians, and he will have to behave himself. It is in reality his last chance, and he will be compelled to do his best or "give up the ghost."

Perrier is a good ball-player, and Manager Finn should keep him in the club by all means. If some of the alleged critics will look into his record they will find that in the eleven games he has played here, in right field, he has made 4 errors; put out 12 men, and has made 10 safe hits, including several two-baggers, which is superior to the field work of several whose names could be mentioned.

The press stand at Haight street last Sunday was free from the thoughtless persons who have been lately blocking it up. No one was admitted without a ticket, the door being locked all the time. To Mr. Joseph Langenderfer, more than to any one else, is the credit due for keeping the not-wanted ones out. He held the fort against all comers, and none were admitted who did not belong there.

The dear old man was on the grounds good and early last Saturday to behold the wonderful work "California's best pitcher" was going to do. But, alas! his idol was shattered, and the good old soul was stricken with an attack of the "lery" and trotted away to his home to write an apology for the poor showing of Flynn, and tell the public how his pet suffered from the excessive fog and winds, and could not pitch.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," therefore Orator Michael Fisher should heed this kindly warning and absent himself from the weekly yachting excursions of the ball-players' select few. It is a well-known fact that he is a Jonah, and just as soon as his usefulness is ended by his supply of wind giving out, and the sails hang listlessly around the mast, he will be sacrificed—thrown overboard—and be gobbled up by the sportive whale. Take a warning Michael, and keep away.

Haverlys vs. *Altas*.

The victorious *Altas* were checked by the Haverlys last Saturday in their onward career, and were compelled to submit to a most humiliating defeat. In justice to them, however, it can be said that the *Alta* Club proper did not lose the game, for their defeat was caused by the lamentable failure of an apology for a pitcher named Flynn, whom Manager George had hired for the occasion, from the Stockton Club. That he regrets the experiment, goes without saying. He was "pie" for the Haverlys and the manner in which they "lit" on to his pitching was a sight to behold, for they pounded him unmercifully, making nineteen clean hits with a total of 23 bases.

Meegan did the twirling for the Haverlys, and was very

effective. Creegan gave him fair support behind the bat. The fielding of both clubs was only fair, no brilliant plays being made during the game.

Sheridan umpired the game and gave general satisfaction. Following is the score:

<i>ALTAS</i>		Haverlys	
TB, R, BH, BS, PO, A, E.		TB, R, BH, BS, PO, A, E.	
Flynn, p.....	4 0 0 0 10 0	Bennett, 1 b.....	5 4 3 1 9 0 0
Powers, 1 b.....	4 1 0 13 2 2	Hanly, 2 b.....	5 4 2 0 2 1 1
Anderson, 3 b.....	4 1 0 3 1 0	Donahue, s.....	6 3 4 0 1 3 1
Mullee, 1 f.....	4 2 1 0 0 1	Sweeney, 3 b.....	5 0 1 0 1 0 3
McLaughlin, c.....	4 0 0 4 2 2	Meegan, p.....	6 1 3 0 0 9 1
Newbert, s.....	4 0 1 1 2 4 0	Creegan, c.....	6 1 1 0 1 1 1
Flint, c f.....	4 1 2 1 2 0 0	Levy, c f.....	4 2 1 0 3 2 0
Robertson, 2 b.....	4 1 0 2 3 0	Stein, 1 f.....	5 1 1 0 1 0 1
Meagher, 1 f.....	4 0 1 0 1 0 1	Lawton, r f.....	4 3 3 0 0 0 0
Totals.....	35 6 8 3 27 22 5	Totals.....	48 19 19 2 27 17 5

Runs by innings.
Haverly.....4 2 0 0 7 5 1 0-19
Altas.....3 0 0 1 0 0 2 0-5

Earned runs—Haverlys 5, *Altas* 2. Two base hits—Bennett 2, Donahue 1, Meegan 2, Robertson 1, Meagher 1. One base error—Haverlys 3, *Altas* 4. Left on bases—Haverlys 5, *Altas* 2. Base on called balls—Haverlys 3, *Altas* 0. Struck out—By Meegan 7, by Flynn 3. Double plays—Newbert, Powers, McLaughlin, Hanly to Bennett. Passed balls—Creegan 2, McLaughlin 3. Wild pitches—Meegan 1, Flynn 3. Umpires—Sheridan.

G. & M's vs. *Altas*.

The *Altas* suffered another defeat yesterday at the Haight-street Park, in the presence of the largest gathering of the season, numbering fully 18,000 people. The seating was found to be too small by about 7,000, as fully that number had to stand during the entire game and see the play as best they could.

The *Altas* came on the field, smarting under their crushing defeat of the day before, with a resolute and determined look expressive of an absolute confidence in their ability to defeat the Oaklanders and retrieve their loss of the previous day. In their preliminary practice they fielded in such fine style that many thought defeat to them would be impossible, but their playing during the game was very different. Although their playing, for the most part, was poor, they also made a number of brilliant plays. Mullee did the twirling and pitched a magnificent game. Up to the seventh inning the *G. & M's* had secured but one hit off his delivery, but this miserable support rendered him about this time caused him to lose heart, and in the next two innings four more hits were secured by the Oaklanders. It can truthfully be said that had he received half decent support, the *G. & M's* never would have won the game, for his pitching was something wonderful. The playing of Powers, both at the bat and in the field, was superb. McLaughlin's work was poor, as was also that of Newbert and Anderson.

The *G. & M's* played a much better game than their opponents, making seven errors in all, five of which were divided between two men. Borchers pitched a splendid game throughout. He retired, in reality, thirteen on strikes, and allowed them nine hits, five of which were of the scratch kind. Most of their errors happened at times when they counted for but little. McDonald had an off-day and caught poorly. Clements at short made two errors out of the only chances he had, which was a surprise to most everyone. Outside of their errors many clever plays were made by them, which elicited great applause. Following is the score:

<i>G. & M's</i>		<i>ALTAS</i>	
TB, R, BH, BS, PO, A, E.		TB, R, BH, BS, PO, A, E.	
Long, c f.....	4 0 1 1 1 0 0	Meagher, 1 f.....	5 1 2 1 0 0 0
McDonald, c.....	4 2 1 12 6 3	Powers, 1 b.....	5 1 3 3 18 1 1
Ryan, 1 b.....	5 0 0 7 1 0	Anderson, 3 b.....	4 0 0 0 2 2 2
Shea, 2 b.....	5 2 1 0 3 0 1	Mullee, p.....	3 1 1 1 15 2
Blakiston, 3 b.....	5 1 2 1 3 0 1	McLaughlin, c.....	3 1 1 0 7 4 1
Borchers, p.....	5 0 0 0 17 0	Newbert, s.....	4 0 1 0 6 3 3
Clements, s.....	4 1 0 0 0 2	Flint, c f.....	4 1 1 0 0 0 0
Donovan, r f.....	3 0 2 0 0 0	Robertson, 2 b.....	4 1 0 1 1 2 2
Gurnett, 1 f.....	3 0 1 0 0 0	Caveny, r f.....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals.....	38 8 5 6 27 23 7	Totals.....	36 9 5 27 23 11

Runs by innings.
G. & M's.....0 0 0 2 0 2 2 2-8
Altas.....1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0-5

Earned runs—*G. & M's* 2, *Altas* 1. Two-base hit—Blakiston. First base on errors—*G. & M's* 6, *Altas* 4. Left on bases—*G. & M's* 7, *Altas* 4. Base on called balls—*G. & M's* 3, *Altas* 2. Struck out—Borchers 11, Mullee 7. Double plays—McLaughlin and Powers. Passed balls—McDonald 4, McLaughlin 1. Wild pitches—Borchers 2, Mullee 3. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—J. Sheridan.

Clevelanders vs. Alcazars.

These clubs played a very interesting game at Haight-street Park, last Sunday morning, which the Clevelanders succeeded in winning by a score of 12 to 6. The Clevelanders played a new pitcher named Hyde, who made a great success out of his first appearance. He allowed his opponents but three hits and retired thirteen on strikes. He also led his club in batting. Corcoran pitched for the Alcazars, but was not as effective as on former occasions. The Alcazars made most of their errors in one inning, which gave their opponents seven runs, and virtually won them the game by the following score:

CLEVELANDERS		ALCAZARS	
TB, R, BH, BS, PO, A, E.		TB, R, BH, BS, PO, A, E.	
Parker, c.....	5 1 0 0 8 3 2	Cooney, s.....	4 2 2 1 0 0 0
Redmond, s.....	4 1 0 1 0 0 1	Toomey, 3 b.....	4 1 0 0 2 1 5
Roberts, 1 f.....	3 2 1 3 1 0 0	Hammer, 2 b.....	4 0 1 1 1 1 2
G. Stultz, 2 b.....	5 1 0 1 3 1 0	Corbett, c f.....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hyde, p.....	5 1 4 1 15 0	J. Cooney, 1 b.....	3 1 0 3 7 0 2
Nelson, 1 b.....	4 1 1 2 9 0 0	Grant, 1 f.....	3 1 0 1 0 0 1
W. Stultz, 3 b.....	3 2 5 0 1 2	Shanley, c.....	4 0 1 14 4 1
Kelly, c f.....	4 1 1 1 1 0	Mahey, r f.....	3 1 0 1 0 0 0
Flynn, r f.....	5 1 2 1 1 0	Corcoran, p.....	3 0 0 0 17 0
Totals.....	39 12 11 15 24 20 5	Totals.....	32 5 3 8 24 23 11

Runs by innings.
Clevelanders.....0 7 1 0 0 2 1 1-12
Alcazars.....2 2 0 0 0 1 1-5

Earned runs—Clevelanders 1, Alcazars 2. Two-base hits—Hyde and Nelson. First base on errors—Alcazars 5, Clevelanders 7. Left on bases—Alcazars 5, Clevelanders 8. Base on called balls—Alcazars 3, Clevelanders 6. Struck out—By Hyde 13, Corcoran 13. Passed balls—Parker 2, Stanley 1. Wild pitch—Hyde 2.

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE BASEBALL GROUNDS

Saturday, July 30th., at 3:30 P. M.
GREENHOOD & MORANS vs. PIONEERS.
SUNDAY, JULY 31st, 1887.

At 11 O'clock A. M.
ALCAZARS vs. WILL & FINCKS.
At 2 O'clock P. M.
GREENHOOD & MORANS vs. HAVERLY

Admission 25 and 10 cents. Ladies Free. Reserved seats 25 cents extra on Sundays. Reserved seats for game on Sundays are on sale at Gunst's cigar store, junction Market and O'Farrell Streets, until noon day of game.

THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 48 Murray Street, duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, collector and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 30, 1887.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, Aug. 6th to 13th.
Santa Clara Valley Association, San Jose, Aug. 15th to 24th.
Sonoma County, A. P. Association, Santa Rosa, Aug. 22d to 27th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Asso., Petaluma, Aug. 29th to Sept. 3d.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Sixth District Agricultural Asso., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Monterey Agricultural Asso., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Chico Fair, Chico, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Asso., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Thirteen District Agricultural Society, Marysville, August 30th to September 3d.
Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 1st to 6th inclusive.
Seventeenth Agricultural District, at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Oakland September 6th to 10th.
Fresno, October 5th to 8th.

A Rare Gem.

Many are of the opinion that to be a number one driver of fast trotters is an exceeding rare quality, as much so as to be in the front rank of statesmen, orators, poets, dramatists, etc. We heard a gentleman remark not long ago that he was too heavily handicapped to stay in the trotting arena, and were somewhat startled to learn that the weight he complained of was a sort of negative quantity. He had in some instances to trot against colts which were in the hands of a man whom he held to be one and a half seconds better than any other which he can employ to oppose him. He admitted that there were good drivers to be had, but that the one he could not get in all cases was so much superior as to ensure victory when the horses were on an equality. From what we have seen in thirty years' experience, the conclusion has been reached that the faculty of driving trotters is not so rare as many imagine. Among the old-time drivers there were several that ranked so nearly on an equality that it was out of the question to authoritatively award a decided preference. In his day, Hiram Woodruff was awarded the first place by a large majority of those who attended trotting races. There were none of his contemporaries which public opinion placed anywhere near him, and yet to the question, Wherein is he superior to others named? no logical reply would be given. He is the "Field Marshal," one would say. "Old Blocks is away ahead," another admirer would claim; but why he should be awarded the baton, or what qualities placed him so far in the lead could not be ascertained.

There are qualities, it is true, which are indispensable to a good driver in races, viz., practice, a fair share of courage, a temperament not easily thrown out of balance, quickness of perception, and correct judgment of pace. What the English call hands is partially due to an inherent faculty, partly to practice. In the old days of trotting, when Woodruff reigned, capacity to keep up a heavy pull on the reins, was thought to be an imperative necessity on the part of a driver of trotters. Very many of the fast trotters of that era could not be driven without a good share of muscular power in the driver. That came from faulty education and was unquestionably inimical to speed. Men who lacked the physical ability of "Old Blocks" had to depend on something else than capacity to keep up a heavy pull for several minutes, and slight of hand came into play. Thus Mace and Eoff, neither of whom had as much strength even as the average of small men, trusted to sharp movements, and made a quick, nervous jerk take the place of a hard pull. Their horses were afraid to break, and, unless completely "rattled," prone to catch in fear of the sharp twitch, and of the two methods theirs was certainly the best. In later days the best exponents of the art place more reli-

ance on hands (in the English acceptance of the term), and that this is an improvement few will dispute. Strength then, or rather unusual muscular power, is no longer an absolute necessity, so that there is one less quality to look after. The others are far from being an unusual inheritance, and hundreds of men could be selected who combined them all, with the single exception of plenty of practice. It is just as certain, however, that quite a number have had the necessary practice who are devoid of one or more of the other qualities, so that they are unfitted for the business. Supposing that a trotter has been properly educated, there are plenty of men who have the talent to drive it well in races, and it may be that those very men are deficient in qualities which are supreme in educators.

In addition to requisites heretofore named, educators of trotters must possess patience in an eminent degree. There must be continual study, close observation, discrimination, complete control of temper, fondness for the pupils, and a strong liking for the pursuit. There should be, withal, a certain amount of sanguineness, more optimism than the opposite tendency, and yet not carried to such an extent as to retain pupils when it is evident that the "trotting instinct" is entirely lacking. The prevailing opinion that boys will do to break colts, and men without experience amply qualified to give them their first lessons, is erroneous to a certain degree. Under the eye of a master such aids will be of service, and on any of the large breeding farms such must be employed. But it is imperatively demanded that there be a governing power, a general who will direct what shall be done, and subordinates which will follow his commands.

The successful driver of races may not be endowed with such gifts as are positively required by the educator. The latter, to be successful, must study the action of his scholars and be ready to correct what is faulty. Changes in shoeing, protection from injury by using proper boots, the right adjustment of harness, seeing that the right bits are used, and these in the best position to control without inflicting pain, are matters of consideration, and all must be given due attention. Fully as important is regulating the exercise. One animal may need double the work of another; the same horse be "worked" doubly as hard one week as has been the previous custom; the following seven days' slow exercise take the place of rapid brushes. Food, water, medicines, treatment of wounds and bruises, close scrutiny to notice if there are abnormal bony deposits, injury to joints or tendons, care of teeth—a hundred things, every one important, not one which can be overlooked without detrimental results.

The race-driver may be an adept in that particular branch of the profession, and still be of "no account" in the other field. It is a hundred to one that he who stands well in the higher walk will be a proficient in actual contest, provided he has a fair amount of courage, has self-confidence enough not to be shaken by adverse criticisms, and does not become affected with stage fright when the eyes of thousands are upon him. Even from this short sketch we feel confident that many will agree in this estimate that a skillful teacher of fast trotters is a rarer gem than a champion knight of the sulky. Fortunately for trotting interests, neither are so rare as some imagine, and as demands for their services increase, there will be an addition of stars.

The Best School.

By all odds the best school to complete the education of trotters is that where the money is hung up, and where there are thousands of spectators to applaud the graduates. "One race is worth more than a month's training," we heard an old-time professor of the art claim many years ago, and as time progresses we are more and more impressed with the wisdom of the remark. Do what you can, and there is a difference between any kind of work which can be given and that in an actual race. It may be that four or more horses of nearly equal speed are exercised together, scored time after time, and each contestant do its best to get to the winning score first. The heats may be extended to a number which is rarely exceeded in a race, the same care taken between heats, all of the formulas observed, and yet there is such a palpable difference that horses as well as spectators are aware that the rehearsal is not the real play. There is generally a band of music on the Fair grounds, there is a shouting crowd, scolding judges, policemen to keep the quarter stretch clear—scores of things that are foreign to training quarters. Determination on the part of drivers imbues the horses with resolute wills. There is some sort of magnetism extending from man to horse, and this cannot be simulated when there is nothing at stake. Some horses are upset by the noise and bustle of a crowd, and these nervous ones require many repetitions of the lesson before a diploma can be granted. There are others which are benefited

by what overcomes the balance of the faint-hearted, and surprise those who had watched their work with speed far beyond what they were accredited with. A race a week for two months will be of more value to a majority of trotters than a year's training, so that entrance money is well spent should there be no other advantages gained.

Old Notions.

Old notions, old-time practices, old ruts worn by wheels of centuries ago, growing still deeper from the attrition of the present, grooving the channels of the past, until the hub rests on a surface which it should be far above. Horse-shoeing does not change. The forge of the smith, which Walter Scott so graphically describes, only differs from those of the present day by being underground. Were Vulcan to descend from Olympus the tools would suit his hand, though he might be surprised at the ignorance which the smith displays in fettering what was intended by nature to have some freedom, cutting, burning, disfiguring to suit his notions, moulded by the dark ages, not a ray of the boasted light of the nineteenth century having penetrated his skull. No wonder. Still sanctioned by professors who follow in the footsteps of the farrier who practices his calling when the lion-hearted led the way, and, notwithstanding his steel hawberk, his jeweled helmet, his iron-clad and iron-shod war-horse was nearly worsted by Saladin, whose barefooted steed ensured celerity of movement. Still upheld by men who have advanced in other respects, by owners who will not give a moment's thought to cause and effect, who accept lame horses as inevitable and who are too careless to enquire why that course of treatment which caused lameness should still be followed. Scarcely one road horse in ten of those used in our large cities which is entirely free from foot troubles. Hard roads are charged with the injury entirely occasioned by the harder metal, and the raspings and carvings, the burnings and soakings, hoof ointments and stuffings, and the thousand and one remedies advised.

Road horses are not the only sufferers. Visit the race-courses and trotting-tracks, and watch the cripples which are presented to view. Take a trip to the breeding farms, those large establishments where no expense is spared in employing the best for every want: trainers, groomers, shoeing-smiths, adepts, skilled workmen in every branch. Two-year-olds, three-year-olds laid by for repairs. Few four-year-olds entirely free from some ailment of foot and limbs. Still fewer in the "aged" class without mark or blemish.

Hard tracks are the scapegoats and the bundles of sins, three-fourths of which can be traced to the smith's shop, are bound on innocent heads and pursued with anathemas and oburgations.

Hard tracks! Ask those who came here before the inroad of the Argonauts, or still better, men of fifty years or upwards who were born here, about the horses which never felt the pressure of iron on their feet. Question them in relation to the long gallops, day after day, when one hundred miles or more were compassed between sun and sun. Some of you know what California soil is when there is sunshine enough to enable the fastest and truest of steeds to measure five or six scores of miles between sunrise and sunset. Never a corn, quarter-crack, splint, swelled ankle, contracted heels or any of the ailments, now so rife, in those days. Reins were not drawn when the clatter of the feet could be heard a long way, few grades so steep that a pull was taken in going down the sharp decline. Toes might be worn so that there was a shortening of stride before the finish of a long journey of two hundred leagues, though a brief rest remedied that. Roderos, races, gatherings comprising hundreds, and all of them in the saddle, a lame horse as rare as ice in July, legs so clean that strangers supposed it was a peculiarity of the breed, feet perfect. Rather small horses, too, and many of them carrying weight that few big horses could handle. When shoeing was introduced vaqueros soon discovered that the iron-encumbered steeds could not perform like their barefooted brethren, and after being hampered with this scientific method of laming horses it took a long time to regain their original form.

Nevertheless, when these questions have been answered and the most skeptical convinced that the native horses enjoyed immunity from diseases which then and now were and still are prevalent among those which are shod, the "stern logic of facts" will be over-shadowed by the word of a man nearly as ignorant as the horses he inflicts punishment upon.

Owners and trainers who intend nominating horses for the meeting at Los Angeles will please examine the advertisement in the columns of this paper. Several changes have been made since Secretary DeCamp sent out his entry blanks, and the classification now shows considerable enlargement and improvement over the programme originally distributed. The advertisement contains all the revisions.

The Last Call.

Close at hand is the time for closing of entries of a majority of California Fairs. Monday next, August 1st, is the designated day, after which entries will be illegal in specified classes. As will be seen by reference to the advertisement, and a list printed elsewhere, quite a large proportion of the trotting and running races will be closed after that date. It must be borne in mind that the Nevada State Fair has three different dates: August 1st, nominations in stakes will close; until September 20th, trotting purses are open, and some of the others are held open until later dates. There will be many consultations prior to the closing. Letters written will be withheld after everything was thought to be duly settled, and changes made the result of more mature consideration. It is altogether probable that owners and trainers who attend church to-morrow will have their thoughts attracted, at times, from the sermon, and it is not impossible that between the leaves of prayer-books could be found slips cut from the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and whenever the discourse became at all tame, sly glances at the classes he the order. We are not entirely certain that in place of going to church there will be excuses, though now that Sunday training has been tabooed there is less to take devotees to the track than there was in former years. The epirite may be consulted on this momentous occasion. Many would like to know which will be the easiest classes to win, and as this is a problem of extreme difficulty for mortals to solve, the assistance of the disemundod might be valuable. All the advice we can offer is to reiterate that of last week: If you have a fairly good horse for the classes to which it is eligible, do not hesitate to name him in at least one race each week, provided always that the entrance money and other expenses will not seriously cripple you if unfortunate all through. "Cut your coat according to your cloth" is good advice in racing and trotting as well as in other pursuits, and it is much better to forego the chances of winning than undergo the risk of suspension. But fortunately purses are so divided that at nearly all points obtaining fourth place will pay entrance, and at Marysville the Association guarantees non-winners of a portion of the purse a return of the entrance money. Then again, as was set forth in the paper of last week, a man may be fortunate enough to cover expenses by speculations outside of absolutely winning the purses he has entered in, and at all events the experience gained may be well worth the cost of the whole trip. There are other reasons for making entries, not the least of which is that the pleasure of participating in the exciting pastime is worth a good deal to those who can afford the luxury. From every point of view we heartily urge those who have good horses to make entries in as many places as they can. There is nothing like actual racing to further the education of trotters, and money spent in entrance fees is likely to be a better investment than for months of training.

"Moving."

Since the first number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN was published we have occupied the same quarters. Pleasant, cheery rooms which had the full benefit of the afternoon sun, and quite convenient to reach from the main portions of the city. But rented places cannot be retained when owners desire to have them vacated, and, as the *Examiner* rented the whole building from cellar to attic, with the exception of the ground floor, there is no help. We go to press a day earlier than usual, and with that acceleration there are only Friday and Saturday to flit in. At this time it is not definitely settled where we shall settle, and consequently, the trouble is heightened. It may be that there will be some delay in the next issue, though, we hope to be out on time.

Patron.

Two minutes and sixteen seconds heads the list for five-year-old stallions, and it is a well-earned feather in the plume of Patron. Made in a third heat of a race, and so early in the season as the month of July, adds to the merit, and also is forcible testimony in favor of early training and colt-trotting. Patron and Hinda Rose share the honor of the three-year-old record, and now that he has reduced that three and a half seconds, it is within bounds to look for him to go a notch better than Maxy Cohn by the time another year rolls around. It is not altogether over-sanguineness to predict that he will come very close to the mark while 1887 yet remains, as it is reasonable to expect better condition with more work.

The privileges connected with the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society's Fair, including pool selling, Paris mutuale and hookmaking, will be disposed of by the directors on August 8th, up to which date, at 2 P. M., bids for same will be received. The official announcement can be found in the Society's advertisement in another column.

Daniel J. Campau.

We cordially welcome Daniel J. Campau, of Detroit, into the guild of turf journalism. We learn from a letter received a few days ago, that he has purchased a controlling interest in *The Horseman*, Chicago, and there are the best of reasons for the faith that under his management the paper will be improved. A very good paper heretofore, though, like everything else on this sphere, perfection is not found in papers. Mr. Campau is undoubtedly an able man and also very popular. He is "under the tongue of good report," as his acquaintances whom we have met are enthusiastic in their recommendations.

We sincerely wish Mr. Campau and *The Horseman* unbounded success, and that the "rough and rugged road" of horse journalism in his case may prove as smooth as a well-kept track.

Conde.

This gallant son of Ahbtsford and Katy Tricks is gaining honors in the East. Victories at Jamesville, Minneapolis and Detroit and these likely to be supplemented by others, and in still better time, before he returns to the Golden Coast. Conde may be said to be the only Ahbtsford which has been trained. Others of promise have been relegated to road work, and a still larger proportion which have not been handled at all. That Ahbtsford would prove a successful sire we always believed, and the success of Conde will be apt to stimulate owners to give their Ahbtsford colts a chance.

Special attention is called to the following changes in the programme of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society: Nos. 12 and 13 as originally advertised, did not fill, and the directors offer in their stead: Pacing Purse, \$300, 2:30 Class; Trotting Purse, \$500, 2:30 Class, entries for these events to close on Monday, August 8th, 1887, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A True Bill.

California's most prominent owner, Mr. J. B. Haggin, was daily to be seen in the timers' stand at Chicago last week, says an exchange. No one seems to be able to say much that would describe the millionaire for the edification of the thousands of readers interested in the career of this gentleman. Personally Mr. Haggin is the most solid of men. Of medium height, he is far more sturdy of build than are most men of large income. His 60 odd years are born lightly. In dress he favors the English style, wearing a loose-cut gray suit of clothes of fine material. The yellow kid gloves are trans-Atlantic rather than American. But the "dome of thought" hidden beneath the light-colored Derby hat is simply massive. A large head does not necessarily indicate the possession of great brain, but it is a physical impossibility to get a large brain into a small head. Horses are found to have this and that excellence, after a great performance, and it is then discovered that they possess a "racing contour," "splendid action," "immense bone and stamina," and what not. This, too, applies to men. Nevertheless, when a racing expert sees an untired horse at his work conformation means much as to determining the value of the animal. So a glance at Mr. Haggin would reveal surface indications of far more than ordinary ability. The closely cropped white beard conceals in part the prominent cheek bones, the iron jaw, the firm, decisive mouth. But the strong nose and the deep-set eye cause the observer to look again and discover the adjunct of such striking features. A grand foundation, truly for the broad, high forehead. The man in question has to-day the largest and best stable of thoroughbreds in America. The Dwyers, Captain Brown and Mr. Cassatt in Hanover, Troubadour and The Bard, have exceptional horses able to perhaps defeat anything in the Haggin's stable, but the latter has something good each time his colors are up. His racing establishment alone would tax the energies of an ordinary man, and when it is considered that racing is only the gentleman's pleasure, and that thousands of men and diversified interests claim his attention, as evidenced by a well-invested fortune of \$10,000,000, the owner of mines, ranches, mills and large business establishments must be voted a most remarkable man.—*New York Sportsman*.

Dan McCarthy and his Hat.

D. J. McCarthy, owner of C. H. Todd, got the cash for the American Derby after all, he having arrived in Chicago last Saturday for that purpose. Mr. McCarthy bought three colts at the Kowett sale. Tom Gallagher thus describes him: When the "Patrick's Day" parade was such a feature in New York city one might stand for hours gazing in wonder at the styles of "high dicers" worn by the men in line, and then the assurance came that all the seeming exaggerations of performers of the Pat Rooney type were but faithful reproductions. Yet, as Mr. McCarthy strolled along in front of the grand stand the remark was general that his skykype quite eclipsed anything by way of novelty ever seen upon the head of a human being. In shape, resembling the turret of the Monitor, its material defies description. Out the hair off of a "yaller" dog, turn every other blade away, and this stuck on a pasteboard, might fill the bill. But success comes not from what a man may chance to wear upon his head. Mr. McCarthy is a pleasant and a thrifty gentleman who, perchance, transplanted from the County Tyrone, has gained a sufficiency in the livery-stable business out in California. That he knows a good horse when he sees one is assured through his purchase of Todd for a few hundred dollars, and possibly he may bring back sometime a colt he bought to-day and win another Derby.—*St. Louis Republican*.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

J. S. T., Walla Walla.

Neither Homeless Boy, by Ohio, nor Ohio, by J. C. Breckenridge, appear in the American Stud Book.

Fair Premium Lists.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Is it not about time that the several District Fairs comprising the circuit should so arrange and classify their premium lists that an exhibitor of horses or cattle should not have to study each Fair's list in making up his herd? I have only four of these lists at hand, but each of them has a different classification, those approaching each other the most closely being the Petaluma and State Fair, where premiums are offered on each class of horses and cattle. Both of these offer premiums on the several classes of cattle, but the Golden Gate requires Durhams to compete with Herefords, Polled Angus and Galloways; the Ayrshires with the Devons, whilst the Holsteins are awarded the post of honor in a class by themselves. On the other hand the Stockton Fair pays proper tribute to the Durhams, Devons and Jerseys, but honors the Ayrshires, Herefords and Holsteins under one heading.

At the State Fair a premium is offered for the best thoroughbred sire with not less than five of his colts, but this family premium is not offered in any other class of horses. At Petaluma it reads, for the stallion showing the best five colts, and it is offered in each class of horses. (We claim that the stud in this instance is to be judged by his get and not by his individual points.) At Stockton a similar premium is given to the thoroughbred sire with not less than six colts, and one for best stallion other than thoroughbred with not less than ten of his colts. The same is done at the Golden Gate, but the number of colts is limited to five. (It would be interesting to watch three honest judges trying, at the Stockton Fair, to decide between the relative all-around merits of Electioneer and ten of his colts; Pointsman and ten of his colts; Duke de Chartres and ten of his colts; some non-standard roaster and ten of his colts; a general purpose horse and ten of his colts, and one of Haggin's Shetland stallions and ten of his colts. Allowing two entries from each of these classes, there would be a neat little ring containing 12 stallions and 120 colts.)

At the State, Golden Gate and Petaluma Fairs a premium is offered for stallions according to ages, said premium is to be decided on the individual merits of each horse competing with others of like age, and regardless of their breeding qualities. In Stockton every stallion, three years old or over, is required to be shown in this class with three of his colts. (We must go to Stockton to see the colts, that is dead sure.)

At the State and Petaluma Fairs premiums are offered on standard trotters (besides the roaster class), on French and on English draft horses. At the Golden Gate and Stockton Fairs the standard trotter classes are entirely omitted, whilst all draft horses are bunched under one class, and is invariably decided by the prejudices of the majority of the judges, and not by their judgment of the merits of each horse. The same may, of course, be said about the different classes of cattle which have hereinbefore been alluded to as being bunched.

At Petaluma a herd and sweepstakes premium is offered on each class of cattle. At the wealthy State Fair the sweepstakes bunches all kinds of cattle; an aged and a young herd premium is offered both to Durhams and to Jerseys; but only one herd premium is given to either Holsteins, Herefords, Polled Angus, Devons or Ayrshires. (Why this discrimination?) The Golden Gate bunches its sweepstakes into two and its herd premiums into three lots. The Stockton Fair divides four herd premiums among seven classes of cattle, and gives no sweepstakes for either horses or cattle.

At Petaluma no entrance fee is charged to the sweepstakes class, while the needy State Fair charges 10 per cent. for each entry. The Golden Gate caps the climax by requiring 10 per cent. entrance fee, and not less than three entries for the class to fill. (I would recommend that the State Fair should next year see this and go one better, by adding: "Pools will be sold on this class.")

Almost all the fairs offer fair premiums on paper, but in out-of-the-way corners are found such notices as these: "When there is no competition, but seventy-five per cent. of the first premium will be paid."—(State Fair). "No premium will be paid unless there be competition," and "in no case will the first and second premiums offered for the same exhibit be paid to any one exhibitor"—(Stockton Fair). "No money will be paid in herd or sweepstakes awards, unless there shall have been bona fide competition in stock classified according to age."—(Petaluma Fair). The Petaluma drawback is seemingly the mildest and the least likely to occur, as a single entry by a second party would constitute the bona fide competition required.

I might add considerably to this list of variances, but I trust I have given sufficient to prove that breeders may well feel puzzled how many horses or cattle they must start from home with to fill the bill at all the fairs, and to satisfy the managers of those fairs that they should make an endeavor to reconcile some of their differences. It would be well for them to keep in mind that getting cattle and brood-mares into show condition is neither child's play nor inexpensive, and above all things, those Fair directors who imagine that the races constitute the fair had better disabuse their minds of this erroneous idea as quickly as possible.

There is not a fair held in the State that could pay its expenses were the cattle, sheep, swine and draft stock show to be eliminated.

I am personally interested in cattle and draft stock it is true; but I also own a trotter or two and hope that I am breeding several. I have also enjoyed(?) the honor of being a Fair director and known the difficulties that these gentlemen have to contend with in endeavoring to please all hands. I discovered when a director, that it would not do to neglect any department; that it was suicidal to draw invidious distinctions between different varieties of the same class of stock, and that the associations that tried to do the fair thing in all departments and slighted none, pleased the exhibitors and the sight seems most; held the most successful and profitable meetings and drew the largest crowds of respectable people.

In conclusion, I would like to add, that it is not necessary in order to make a Fair successful that every gambling device under the sun should be allowed on the grounds. They are simply a disgrace to the directors and a detriment to the association that sells these "swindlers" their privileges to rob the public. Petaluma has dispensed with this part of its former income for several years. And I am glad to note that the Los Angeles Association has adopted a similar rule. It is now in order for the State Fair to follow where it should have led.

SONOMA.

Name Changed.

John W. Martin, Yolo, Yolo Co., changes the name of brown colt, foaled February 26th, 1886—by Alexander Burton, 1907, four-year-old record 2:26½, dam Kate Kearney, John Nelson, 1897—from Will R. to ALEXANDER BURTON.

The first fair of the new Amador and Calaveras Association will be held on the new track at Ione on the 6th, 6th, and 7th of October next.

The "Horse" Barrister.

I was talking some years ago to a Queen's Counsel learned in the law, says a writer in *The London Sporting and Dramatic News*. He was then in full sail, with a continuous bulging brief bag, and particularly great in horse cases. The fact was, he happened to be a well-informed sportsman and horseman. He had graduated from the hater and one-screw man to the proud position of owner of a stud of clippers as is Whyte-Melville. Whenever he was conducting a horse case in court he was like "the run one to follow, the bad one to beat," for he knew where he was going and meant to be there, and considering that he generally had 3 to 1 the best of the merits when he started, he usually lauded a verdict for his client.

We were talking of horse law. To my modest and adroit interrogatives he spoke to this effect: "I like to conduct a horse case when I get a brief from an attorney who knows how to formulate his case, which is not the rule with London lawyers. These scribes only know the ready-made article in horse flesh, and are not up to the details of dealing and the tricks of copers. The country attorney, on the other hand, is selected by his client because he knows the natural history of the horse in all his phases, and puts a counsel *au fait* to both sides of the question; that is, provided the counsel has eyes to see and experience to understand. The jury is generally—on circuit—composed of men who are more or less acquainted with the use, habits, merits and value of a horse; while a London jury—common or special—is, as a rule, composed of stockbrokers, shopkeepers or lodging-house proprietors, whose knowledge of horse flesh and its ills and its uses is very little indeed. But the great fence to be encountered in a trial of this kind is the judge.

"As a rule, a judge of a Superior Court not only knows nothing of horses and horse law and practice, but actually takes credit for his ignorance of that most important item in his judicial duties. As soon as a judge of this calibre finds a contested horse case entered on the case list, and has vainly attempted to worry through the pleadings to try and master the point at issue, he sends word to the counsel engaged to settle it. I remember the occasion when I held a winning brief on the merits in a horse case of disputed soundness, which was tried in the country.

"I refused, when the learned judge who had to try the case suggested a settlement, to even submit this proposal to my attorney, because he had made up his mind to have the case fought out, and he, moreover, had got a lot of country gentlemen on a special jury whose honor, integrity and experience would, he said, be an additional help to gain justice for his employer, the plaintiff. As soon as the case was called and the preliminaries all adjusted, my junior briefly opened the pleadings, and I rose to address the jury. His lordship suddenly stopped me, and informed the jury that he knew little or nothing of horses or horse disputes, and that he was glad of it. He, however, had ventured to think that with a little assistance from some gentleman of their body as arbitrator, he and the jury might have been spared from listening to the usual hard swearing incidental to such matters, but he regretted that his efforts to adjust the matter had not met with the encouragement which he had reason to expect they would receive. Luckily, the jury wanted to hear the case, so the judge's bullet flattened against my innocent and prominent forehead. It was easy to perceive that the gentlemen of the jury were not at all influenced by this hit at my client below the belt; but afterward I was much tried in temper by the continual interpositions of his lordship, who actually began his reprisals by stopping me when in full swing by asking, 'Does a purchaser, when he wishes to test a horse's wind, give him a bucket of water? I think I have heard so.'

"I had to sit down a moment before I could respond to this perfectly perplexing judicial poser. I asked my junior to reply to the conundrum, and while he was preparing a suitable answer my learned and apt friend on the other side jumped in with, 'Yes, my lord, it is the usual and generally adopted course among honest dealers to do so.' The jury, who fully appreciated the perfect baronial wit and aptness of this astounding reply to a very leading judicial question, were doubtless won over to my opponent unconsciously, for readiness in fence even in a bad cause always scores with the audience. But the judge's summing up was 'a caution.' How he floundered, and how he made a dead set at the plaintiff and his witnesses, will be remembered by them all, particularly the former, who rushed out of court to the bar of the principal hotel of the city, there to recuperate and to await what seemed to him to be a certain and inglorious defeat. But the jury were not to be fooled by an unpractical judge, and the verdict followed the facts, which were not, as I said, with the defendant. I pulled through successfully at last.

"But the difficult man to tackle in the witness box is the veterinary gentleman who wishes to display his tremendous acquirements of *medico* Latin phraseology, and whose utter contempt for his fellow practitioner's synopsis and opinion is beyond his power, or of desire, of concealment. A country farrier is a great card in his own estimation. Undiplomatized and undecorated by college done, he falls back on his own conscious intrinsic merits. I had such a one under cross-examination once, who was called in to demonstrate to a jury the manner and effect of 'pricking' a horse's foot. To my intended piece of misleading flattery his self vanity made him a sad victim. I suggested that he, with his acknowledged experience, never had made such a blunder as 'pricking' a horse's foot. 'Never,' he ponderously remarked, and looked like truth personified. 'Then,' said Baron Martin, 'your evidence cannot be worth much. A blacksmith who has never pricked a horse can know but little of shoeing. Skill in shoeing can only be attained by dint of blunders in beginnings. I do not see how a novice, or a man in a hurry, as farriers' men must occasionally be, can possibly avoid a slip of the nail now and then. He is a clever fellow who, having driven the nail in a 'leette' too near the quick, withdraws it before the fearful inflammation and consequent pain sets up; while a man who, when he finds his horse lame, neglects to inquire into the cause is a greater blunderer than the blacksmith who pricked him. His lordship forestalled me, but his strictures demolished the too-confident witness' evidence, which, but for his vain glory, would have won the case for his side."

M. K. Kittleman, the runner, says that it pays to be honest in the long run but in the short run there isn't much money in it. This appears to be the accepted ethics of foot racing all over the world.

Gentlemen's underwear to suit the season; neckties, scarfs, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs in great variety; shirts made to order and a perfect fit guaranteed; driving gloves, walking gloves, dress gloves, from the leading manufacturers of Paris, London and New York. Prices always reasonable. Beamish's, Nucleus Block, Market and Third streets, San Francisco.

The New 2:30 Trotters.

The following horses dropped into the 2:30 list on or before July 1st:

A. G., b g by Black Bonner, dam by Hunting's Tippecoe	2:29
Alcala, b g by Alcantara, dam Leah by Blue Bull	2:29
Anna C., b m by Hambletonian Tranby, dam Kit	2:29
Angustus Haverstick, b g by Strathmore, dam Vixen by Barkley's Clark Chief Jr.	2:29
Belle J., b m	2:29
Benefactor, ch h by Egbert, dam Mary by Woodford	2:29
Mambrino	2:29
Billy F., b g by Sumpter Denmark	2:28
Black Jim, blk g by Reconstruction	2:29
Cad, ch h by Bayonne Prince, dam Emma K. by Burgher	2:27
Champion Wilkes, b s by Barney Wilkes	2:22
Company, b g by Kentucky Prince, dam by Messenger Duroc	2:23
Compeer, ch g by Kentucky Prince, dam by Conklin's American Star	2:25
Conde, ch g by Abbottsford, dam Katy Tricks	2:24
Cuba, br g by George Wilkes, dam by Gen. Knox or Young Morrill	2:25
Dan, ch g said to be by Harold	2:26
Deadwood, br h	2:30
Earl McGregor, ch h by Robert McGregor, dam by Bay Billy	2:24
Edgewood, b g by Aberdeen	2:25
Edith, b m by Happy Medium, dam Black Bess, dam of Happy Princess, 2:23, by Black Oscar	2:22
Elcho, gr m by Daniel Boone, dam by Farnum Horse	2:28
Emma G., bm by Elmo, dam Lilly Shear by Whipple's Hambletonian	2:30
Emulation, ch m by Onward, dam Santa Clara by Magic	2:29
First Love, b m by Happy Medium, dam Mary Ann Whitney, 2:28, by Volunteer	2:22
Flossie G., ch m by Antar, dam by Iceberg	2:23
Frank R., blk g by Hill's Duroc	2:26
Fred Medium, b g by Happy Medium	2:30
George Hait Jr., b g	2:29
Gilroy, blk h by Messenger Duroc, dam Rosedale by Sayre's Harry Clay	2:28
Granite, gr g by Major Grant	2:24
Hades, blk h by Leland, dam the dam of Clara, 2:28, by Young Woolf	2:27
Ida Belle, b m by Major Miller, dam Lady Konkle by Hetzell's Hambletonian	2:25
Indigo, blk m by Indianapolis, dam Nancy Jordan	2:28
Jeff Wilkes, b g by George Wilkes, dam by Amos' Cassins M. Clay	2:29
Jenny M., ch m by Joe Hooper	2:25
Jessie, gr g by Dencaion, dam the dam of Nino, 2:30, by Billy Denton	2:27
Jerry Almont, blk g by Almontania, dam by Blue Bull	2:27
Jerry L., gr g by Stonewall Jackson Jr.	2:28
Katy Jordan, br m by son of Long Island Black Hawk, dam by Mambrino Pilot	2:28
King Midas, br g by Woodford Pilot, dam by Whirlwind	2:30
Lady Love, b m by Confederate Chief	2:23
Lady of Lyons, b m by Argyle, dam by Blue Grass	2:25
Lady Thistle, br m by Mott's Independent	2:27
Laura E., bm by Swigert, dam by Richard's Bellfounder	2:28
Little Nell, b m by Jefferson Prince	2:29
Lucille's Baby, b m by Princeps, dam Lucille Goldndst, 2:16, by Goldust	2:27
Matchless, b g by Nil Desperandum, dam Mattie Lyle by Young Morrill	2:28
Mott Medium, b g by Happy Medium, dam Belle Vernon by Gen. Mott	2:29
Myrtella G., ch m by Blue Bull, dam Myra Shaw by Tom Lang	2:29
Nest Egg, dead, ch m by Amboy	2:29
Olivette, br m by Black Sultan, dam by Brandy	2:28
Owenee, b m by Goodwin's Hambletonian, dam Clara by Sam Wiley	2:29
Pat Quinn, br g by Mountain Chief	2:27
Patti, b m by Jay Gould, dam Thornella by Gen. Knox	2:25
Pennant, b h by Abe Downing, dam by Harold	2:23
Plumed Knight, blk g by Mike Logan, dam by Drew Horse	2:26
Rare Ripe, b g	2:26
Saddle S., gr m by Pegawket	2:28
Scott Newman, ch c by Cnyler, dam by Whirlwind	2:27
S. D. C., b a by Almont Eclipse, dam Punchard Mare by Peacock	2:26
Skylight Pilot, b m by Strathmore, dam by Mambrino Pilot	2:24
Starlette, blk m by Starlight, dam Highland Mary	2:23
Taylor, b m by Electioneer, dam Lady Rhodes by Gen. Taylor	2:30
St. Jacob, br g by Hiram Drew	2:29
Tiny, b g by Solicitor, dam Red Bird by Harold	2:29
Tribune, b h by Knickerbocker, dam Schoolgirl by Mambrino Patchen	2:26
T. T. S., ch g by Melrose, dam Ajax by Vermont Hambletonian	2:21
Western Pathfinder, b h by Buell's Pathfinder, dam Flora by Mambrino Chief Jr.	2:28
Wm. J. Warner, rn g	2:29

Races!! Races!! Races!!

5! FIVE DAYS RACES. 5!

—OVER THE—

FRESNO

Fair Grounds Track,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEWIS LEACH, WM. HELM, W. M. HUGHES, W. H. MCKENZIE, M. J. DONAHOO.

OFFICERS.

LEWIS LEACH, President; W. B. BENNETT, Secretary; M. J. DONAHOO, Vice President; W. H. MCKENZIE, Treasurer.

Tuesday, October 4, 1887.

No. 1. Running—One and three-quarter mile dash; free for all; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$50 added; \$50 to second horse.
No. 2. Running—One mile dash for two-year-olds; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; three moneys.
No. 3. Trotting—Three-minute Class; purse \$150; three moneys.

Wednesday, October 5, 1887.

No. 4. Running—One-half mile dash; \$10 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$125 added; \$25 to second horse.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse \$250; free for all stallions owned in Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare and Kern counties, July 1, 1887; three moneys.

No. 6. Trotting—2:45 Class; purse \$200; three moneys.

Thursday, October 6, 1887.

No. 7. Running—Three-quarter mile dash; \$10 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$125 added; three moneys.

No. 8. Trotting—For two-year-olds; best two in three; purse \$200; free for all two-year-olds owned in Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Tulare and Kern counties, July 1, 1887; three moneys.

No. 9. Trotting—2:30 Class; purse \$200; three moneys.

Friday, October 7, 1887.

No. 10. Running—One mile dash; free for all; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; three moneys.

BAND TOURNAMENT.

Saturday, October 8, 1887.

No. 11. Running—Two mile dash; free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; three moneys.

No. 12. Racing—Free for all pacers; purse \$200; three moneys.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-olds, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start.

But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accept nominations. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second horse, and 10 per cent. to third.

In all trotting and pacing races the Rules of the American Trotting Association, and in all running races the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to treat heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to treat a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid by him, unless the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, and 33 1/3% to the second.

In all entries not declared out by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when defeating the field, then to first and third moneys.

If in the opinion of the judges any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the term, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to September 15th.

Nonstarters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 38.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races to be called at 1 o'clock, sharp.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary, Wednesday, August 10, 1887.

W. B. BENNETT, Secretary. LEWIS LEACH, President. 3094

Pacific Coast

BLOOD HORSE

Association,

FIXED EVENTS 1888--89,

—TO CLOSE—

AUGUST 15, 1887.

1888--Spring Meeting.

THE CALIFORNIA STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on or before January 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100, third to save stake. Half a mile.

THE GANO STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on or before January 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100, third to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. Three-quarters of a mile.

1888--Fall Meeting.

THE LADIES' STAKES.

For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out on August 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$400 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Winners of three stake races to carry five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE AUTUMN STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out on August 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$150, third to save stake. Winners of three stake races to carry five pounds extra. One mile.

1889--Spring Meeting.

THE TIDAL STAKES.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, half forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1, 1889; or \$20 if declared out on August 1, 1889; or \$30 if declared out on January 1, 1889; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$600 added; the second to receive \$200, third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

THE PACIFIC DERBY.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, half forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1, 1889; or \$20 if declared out on August 1, 1889; or \$30 if declared out on January 1, 1889; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$200, third to save stake. One mile and a half.

1889--Fall Meeting.

THE VESTAL STAKES.

For three-year-old fillies (foals of 1886); \$25 each, p. p., with \$500 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

THE FAME STAKES.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, half forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on August 1, 1889; or \$20 if declared out on January 1, 1889; or \$30 if declared out on August 1, 1889; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$200, third to save stake. One mile and three-quarters.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All these stakes are for foals of 1886—colts and fillies now racing as yearlings.

Under the Revised Rules of this association all horses entered must be named.

Entries to these stakes close with the Secretary on Monday, August 16, 1887.

J. L. RATHBONE, President. E. S. CULVER, Secretary, P. O. Box 2603, San Francisco, Cal. 372

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD
AT RENO,
Commencing September 21st and Ending
October 1st.

35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
LIBERAL PREMIUMS
Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races! Balcon Ascensions! Bicycle
Races! Stock Parades!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.
Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 25 and
September 26, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.
President Powning offers a Special Premium, a
GOLD MEDAL, valued at \$100, for the best
Exhibit in Any Department.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the
auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society was established in
accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State
of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management
and control of the State Agricultural Society of the state," approved March 7, 1887.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
L. J. PLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LEETE, of
Washoe County; P. M. MULCAHY, of Washoe
County; AL. WHITE, of Washoe County; JOHN
SWEENEY, of Ormsby County; T. B. RICEY, of
Douglas County; C. C. POWNING, of Washoe
County; ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County;
THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County; F. DANG-
BERG, of Douglas County; W. S. BALLEW, of
Churchill County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt
County.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for
District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration
\$5, on or before September 1st.
No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. District
horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20;
declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.
No. 3, 4 and 5 will be made and announced on Sat-
urday, Sept. 17th.

Second Day—Thursday, September 22d.

No. 6.—TROTTING—2:50 class for District horses;
three in five, purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse
\$100; third horse \$50.
No. 7.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.

Third Day—Friday, September 23d.

No. 8.—RUNNING—Selling purse for District
horses; dash of a mile; \$150 added; \$25 entrance, half
forfeit; \$5 declaration, on or before September 1st.
No. 9.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.
No. 10.—PACING—Half-mile dash; entrance free;
purse \$100.
Three other races for this day will be announced
on Thursday, September 23d.

Fourth Day—Saturday, September 24th.

No. 11.—TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all
three-year-olds and under in the District; purse \$300;
first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 12.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.

Fifth Day—Monday, September 26th.

No. 13.—HANDICAP—Mile and a half dash; \$300
added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on
or before September 10th. Weights to be announced
Sept. 1st.
No. 14.—SELLING PURSE—Closes the same time
as stakes; one mile and a quarter dash; \$50 added.
Three other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 24th.

Sixth Day—Tuesday, September 27th.

No. 15.—TROTTING—Three-minute class for Dis-
trict horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second
horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 16.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.

Seventh Day—Wednesday, September 28th.

No. 17.—RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash; five
or more to enter; \$150 added; \$25 entrance; half forfeit;
\$5 declaration, on or before September 1st; three or
more to start.
No. 18.—RUNNING—Mile and three-eighths; three-
year-olds; \$200 added; \$40 entrance; half forfeit;
\$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three or
more to start.

No. 19.—RUNNING—Purse \$100; dash of two miles;
en per cent. entrance; five or more to enter; three or
more to start.
Two other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 27th.

Eighth Day—Thursday, September 29th.

No. 20.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$100;
third horse \$50.
No. 21.—TROTTING—Mile heats; three in five;
free for District horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150;
second horse \$100; third horse \$50.

Ninth Day—Friday, September 30th.

No. 22.—RUNNING—Mile dash for two-year-olds;
\$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5; on or before
September 1st.
No. 23.—RUNNING—Mile and five-eighths dash for
three-year-olds; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half for-
feit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three
or more to start.

Three other races for this day will be made Sep-
tember 28th.

Tenth Day—Saturday, October 1st.

No. 24.—2:35 Class; mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$100;
third horse \$50.
No. 25.—2:25 Class; mile heats; three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$100;
third horse \$50.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Sec-
retary on or before the first day of August, 1887. En-
tries for the purse must be made on Monday, for Monday's
races, on Monday, and for Friday's races, on Wednes-
day, at the regular time for closing entries as desig-
nated by the rules. Entries to have no nominator in
stakes must name to the Secretary, in writing, which
they will start, the day before the race, at 6 p. m.
Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by con-
sent of the judges.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association
will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned
and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra
Nevada for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September
1st with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in
all for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trot-
ting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association
rules to govern running races, except as above.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declara-
tions are permitted for a small forfeit.
In all races, entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the
day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their
entries.
Each day's races will commence promptly at one
o'clock p. m.
All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Sec-
retary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.

Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accom-
plished and graceful lady riders, Friday, Sept. 23,
Wednesday, Sept. 25, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock
a. m.

The Society offers four premiums, valued respec-
tively at \$100, \$70, \$40 and \$20.
The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice
of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have
second choice, and so on.

All ladies must ride with saddles.
It is expected that other special premiums will be
added to this list by private contribution. No one but
ladies of the highest respectability will be allowed to
compete for prizes.

Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please
send name to Secretary, indorsed by two members of
the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.

On Thursday, Sept. 22d, Monday, Sept. 26th, and
Thursday, Sept. 29th, the novelty of an Indian pony
race will be provided, and the amusing sight of
twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted
on the wildest and most unmanageable cayuses imag-
inable, galloping around the track at breakneck
speed, will, as they say at the circus, be alone worth
the price of admission.

CLYDESDALE MEDALS.

The American Clydesdale Association will give a
valuable medal, of suitable design, for the best re-
corded Clydesdale stallion, and a similar medal for the
best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and
exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

Arrangements have been made for a series of bal-
loon ascensions during the Fair, alike novel and excit-
ing. Ascensions will be made daily from the race
track.

BICYCLE RACES.

Two or three bicycle races will take place between
the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten contests
are counted upon.

C. C. POWNING, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.
C. T. BENDER, Treasurer.

28my18

Stockton Fair.

BEGINNING

September 27, and Con-

tinuing five days.



\$15,000.

IN PURSES OFFERED.

SPEED PROGRAMME

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of all purses to accom-
pany nominations.
In all races four moneys, viz: 30, 25, 15 and 10 per
cent.

Tuesday, September 27, 1887.

1. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake,
\$50 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8
entries). One mile.
2. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$400. Mile
and repeat.
3. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 3:00 Class,
\$1,000.
4. TROT—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$500.

Wednesday, September 28, 1887.

5. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all.
Race hereafter to be named for the winner. \$400. One
mile.
6. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:24 Class, \$1,000.
7. TROT—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake;
\$50 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st with 9
entries).

8. TROT—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake \$50
each, \$150 added; best 2 in 5. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).

Thursday, September 29, 1887.

9. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. \$500. Mile and
repeat.
10. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:35 Class,
\$1,000.
11. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:18 Class,
\$1,000.
12. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:23 Class, \$500.

Friday, September 30, 1887.

13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Handicap;
weights named 10 days before race; \$100. One mile and
repeat.
14. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Novelty race;
2 miles; \$1,000; first half mile, \$150; first mile, \$225;
first mile and a half, \$275; first to finish, \$350. All
paid up entries over seven to be started, equally divided
between each winner.

15. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. Free or all,
\$1,200.
16. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. Three-year-
old stake, \$50 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 10 entries).

17. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:23 Class,
\$1,000.

Saturday, October 1st, 1887.

18. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake,
\$50 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 9
entries).

19. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:22 Class,
\$1,000.

20. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. Two-year-old
stake, \$50 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).

21. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. Free-for-all, \$700.

CONDITIONS.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.
The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.
Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries to close August 1st, 1887, with the Secretary.
Stockton Fair, San Joaquin Valley District for
races comprise the counties of San Joaquin, Tolun-
nare, Mariposa, Fresno, Calaveras, Stanislaus,
Merced, Tehama and Kern, State of California.

Board of Directors for 1887: L. C. SHIPPEE, JOHN
E. MOORE, JAMES A. LOUITT, R. C. SARGENT,
B. F. LANGFORD, JAS. A. SHEPHERD, FRED
ARNOLD, W. H. SNOW.

L. C. SHIPPEE, President.
For programmes and full conditions ap-
ply to the Secretary, J. M. L. RICE,
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, California, 11ja8

Santa Clara Valley

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPEED CONTESTS,

— FROM THE —
15th to 20th of August;
Inclusive, 1887.

SAN JOSE.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, August 15th.

1. STALLION RACE, Trotting Stake—\$100 entrance
forfeit, \$150 added. Closed April 1st, with five
entries.
2. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. Two-year-olds—Purse \$250.
The get of the following stallions, viz: Brown Jug, Jim
Sweeney, a Newwood Nutwood Boy, Woodnut
Haywood, Fleetwood, Commodore, Nutwood, King
William Grosvenor, Bismarck, Menlo, Elmo, Strau-
ger, Hamiltonian George, J. K. Weller's horse and
Captain Ham's horse. Mile and repeat.

Second Day—Tuesday, August 16th.

3. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. For three-year-olds—\$25 to
company nomination, \$25 additional for starters;
failure to make second payment forfeits first; \$250
added. Stakes and added money divided 60, 30 and 10
per cent.
4. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:17 Class.
5. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:30 Class.

Third Day—Wednesday, August 17

6. RUNNING STAKE for two-year-olds, \$25 en-
trance, \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second, \$25 to
third; non-winners this year allowed 5 lbs. three-
quarters of a mile.
7. RUNNING STAKE, free for all—\$25 entrance, \$10
forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second; third to save en-
trance. Maidens allowed five pounds. One and one-
half miles.

8. RUNNING—Free purse, \$20, for all ages; \$50 to
second horse. Mile and repeat.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Aug. 18th.

9. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:27 Class.
10. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:23 Class.
11. PACING—Purse \$300. Free for all.

Fifth Day—Friday, Aug. 19th.

12. RUNNING. For three-year-olds—\$25 entrance,
\$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$100 to second; third to save
entrance. One and one-quarter miles.
13. RUNNING—For all ages—\$50 entrance; \$25 for
first; \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save entrance.
Two miles.

14. RUNNING—Free purse \$200. \$50 to second horse.
One mile and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Aug. 20th.

15. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:23 Class.
16. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:20 Class.
17. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. For two-year-olds; \$10 to
company nomination, \$15 additional for starters;
failure to make second payment forfeits first; \$200 added.
Stakes and added money divided 60, 30, 10 per cent.
Mile and repeat.

CONDITIONS.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, purses divided as
follows: 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to sec-
ond, 10 per cent. to third.

All Trotting or Pacing Races best 3 in 5, except as
otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and
Rules of the State Agricultural to govern running,
except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of
any two races alternately, or to call a special race
between heats, also to change the day and hour of any
race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled
to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance
received from the other paid up entries of said race,
and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only
except when distancing the field, then to first and
third moneys.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.

Non-starters in running races will be held for en-
trance, under Rule 3.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, before starting a
race the race cannot be finished on the closing day of
the Fair, it may be continued.

In all trotting and pacing races five or more paid-up
entries required to fill and three or more horses to
start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less
number than five to fill by deducting a proportionate
amount of the purse.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all
entries.

When less than the required number of starters
appear they may contest for the entrance money,
divided as follows: 65% to first horse and 35% to sec-
ond.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.

Races to commence each day at two p. m.
Entries to close July 20th, 1887.

Important Notice.

As running races Nos. 12 and 13 did not fill, we offer
the following in their places:

No. 12. PACING, Purse \$300, 2:30 Class.
No. 13. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:30 Class.
Entries to close Monday, Aug. 5th, 1887, at 2 o'clock
p. m.

Sales of Privileges.

Sealed bids will be received for the privilege of
Pool Selling, Paris Mutual and Book Making, from
August 15th to the 20th inclusive, at the Fair Grounds.
Bids to close with the Secretary, August 8, 1887, at 2
o'clock p. m. The Board reserves the right to reject
any and all bids.

N. B. EDWARDS, President.
G. H. BRAGG, Secretary. 11ja8

Seventeenth

Agricultural District

FAIR

Counties of Nevada and Placer.

Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 1887

and continuing five days

Racing and stock exhibits at Glenbrook Park,

Pavilion at Grass Valley

\$10,000 in Purses & Premiums!

FIVE DAYS RACING

Tuesday, Sept. 6th.

No. 1. TROT—District. 3:00 Class. Purse \$250.
No. 2. TROT—1:16—2:30 Class. Free for all. Purse
\$500.
No. 3. TROT—Free for two-year-olds owned in the
Counties of Nevada, Placer, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa,
Butte, Tehama, Plumas and Sierra. Mile and repeat.
Purse \$200.

Wednesday, September 7th.

BOYS' TOURNAMENT, at 11 a. m., for various
Prizes.
No. 4. RUNNING—Free for all. \$50 entrance, \$25
forfeit, \$50 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. One
mile and repeat.
No. 5. RUNNING—Free for all. For two-year-olds,
\$25 entrance, 10 forfeit, \$50 added; second horse \$50,
third \$25. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 6. RUNNING—For three-year-olds. Free for
all. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added. One mile
and a quarter.

No. 7. PACING—2:32 Class. Free for all. Purse \$500

Thursday, September 8th.

GRAND STOCK PARADE at 10 a. m.; BICYCLE
TOURNAMENT for Gold medal, at 11 a. m.
No. 8. TROT—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$250.
No. 9. TROT—2:25 Class. Free for all. Purse
\$500.

No. 10. TROT—Three-year-olds or under. Dis-
trict. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250.

Friday, September 9th.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT, for various Prizes, at
11 a. m.

No. 11. RUNNING—Open to all. \$50 entrance, \$25
forfeit, \$50 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. Two
miles.
No. 12. RUNNING—Open to all. \$25 entrance \$10
forfeit \$150 added; second horse \$50, third \$25. Three
fourths of a mile and repeat.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free purse \$150. Entrance free
to all beaten horses. Those not having run second
during the meeting allowed 10 pounds. \$50 to second
horse. One mile and repeat.

No. 14. PACING—2:22 Class. Free for all. \$500.

No. 15. RUNNING—Saddle Horse Stake. District.
Catch weights. \$5 entrance, \$50 added. Four moneys,
50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. One mile.

Saturday, September 10th.

GRAND STOCK PARADE and award of Premiums
at 10 a. m.
No. 16. TROT—District. One-year-olds. Half
mile and repeat. Purse \$100.
No. 17. TROT—2:40 Class. Open to all. Purse
\$500.

No. 18. TROT—2:24 Class. Open to all. Purse
\$500.

In races designated as "District" all horses are eli-
gible that were owned in the counties of Nevada and
Placer, comprising the 17th Agricultural District,
prior to June 1, 1887, unless otherwise specified.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise speci-
fied; five to enter and three to start. But the Board
reserves the right to hold a less number than five to
fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of
the purse.

Entrance fee 10 per cent on purse, to accom-
pany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses
divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30
per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but
the Board reserves the right to trot beats of any two
classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's
racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A
horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the
entrance money paid in. When less than the re-
quired number of starters appear they may contest
for the entrance money, to be divided as follows:
65% to the first, and 35% to the second.

In all entries not declared on by 6 p. m. of the day
preceding the race, the race shall be required by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern
running races, except when conditions named are
otherwise specified.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in
their entries.

Entries to close with the Secretary on August 1st,
1887.

SAMUEL GRANGER, President.

P. O. Address Grass Valley, Cal.

GEORGE FLETCHER, Secretary.

P. O. Address Grass Valley, Cal. 21

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE Monterey AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION District Number 7. Commencing at SALINAS CITY, Oct. 4th, and ending Oct. 8th, 1887.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

No. 1. TROTTER—Two-year-old Colt Stake of 1887; \$50 entrance; \$100 added by the Association; best 2 in.

No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all horses owned in the District; purse \$150.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 3. TROTTER—Purse \$250; for the following named horses, and such others as the Society may deem eligible in this class: Pedro, Charley G., Jim L., Allen L., Lady Johnson, Maud L., Lady Simpson, Jim Crow, Michael Davitt, Queen, Nig, Mambrino Jr., Eagle, Dixie, Sorrel Tom, Lady Mack, Susie, John Splann, Bill Donathan, Charlie V.

No. 4. TROTTER—SUNNY SLOESPAKE—Purse \$150, for all two-year-olds in the District; winner of first and second money in colt stakes barred; best 2 in 3.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.

No. 5. TROTTER—For all stallions owned in the Old District; purse \$200.

No. 6. TROTTER—Two-mile heats; best 2 in 3; for all horses that have never beaten five minutes for two miles; purse \$250.

No. 7. RUNNING—One-half mile dash; for all two-year-olds owned in the Old District; purse \$100.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all; purse \$200.

No. 9. TROTTER—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.

No. 10. NOVELTY RACE—Running—One and one-fourth miles; purse \$150, 1st quarter \$25; 2d quarter \$25; 3d quarter \$25; 4th quarter \$25; 5th quarter \$50.

Saturday, Oct. 8th.

No. 11. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all; purse \$300.

No. 12. TROTTER—Free for all; purse \$400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All races are the best three in five (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purse divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races must close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., September 15th, 1887. Mark the envelope "Entries to Races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1887, and in any District races not owned within the District from June 15, 1887, and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for entrance fee thus contracted, without the right to compete.

Where the words "Old District" are used in the foregoing Speed Programme, it is meant thereby the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San Luis Obispo.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries, for said purse; and a horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstance.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary. 10jy11

J. D. CARR, President.

Bay District Association.

Entries! Entries! Entries!

Commencing Aug. 6th to 13th.

Saturday, Aug. 6, 2:21 Class, Purse, \$600

Tuesday, " 9, 3:00 " " 500.

Wednesday, " 10, 2:21 " " 500.

Thursday, " 11, 2:40 " " 500.

Friday, " 12, 2:35 " " 500.

Saturday, " 13, Free-for-all " 250

The Association also offers

Purse of \$500 for the 2:30 Class.

Purse of \$500 for the 2:27 Class.

Purse of \$500 for the Free-for-all pacers.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races 1 mile heats best 3 in 5, 5 to enter 3 or more to start, but the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany nomination. Purse divided—50 per cent. to first horse; 25 per cent. to second; 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth horse.

Entry blanks and rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

Entries to close MONDAY, AUGUST 1st, with the Secretary, 1435 California Street.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary. 11ju8

Clement Dixon,

ALE VAULTS.

No. 8 Summer St., near California Market.

The only place in the City where sporting gentlemen can see the English

Daily Sporting Chronicle, 18 Sept.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR.

—OF—

THE SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

Los Angeles, CALIFORNIA.



SIX DAYS.

Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Special Purse \$600, 2:20 Class, to be trotted to accommodate the entries.

First Day—Monday, October 10th.

No. 1. DISTRICT TROTTER—Three-minute Class. Purse \$300. Ynez, Gerónimo and L. J. Rose's Stable barred.

No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$100.

No. 3. TUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$250.

No. 4. SANTA ANITA STAKES—For two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886, with nine entries.

Second Day—Tuesday, October 11th.

No. 5. TROTTER—2:25 Class. Purse \$300.

No. 6. TROTTER—SUNNY SLOESPAKE—Two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Eleven entries.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Weight for age. Purse \$200.

Third Day—Wednesday, October 12th.

No. 8. TROTTER—2:35 Class. Purse \$300.

No. 9. LADIES' GRAND RACQUET—EXPERIMENTAL—For the most accomplished and graceful lady riders. Four cash prizes—\$50, \$25, \$15, \$10. All names to be handed to the Secretary on or before October 8th, at 12 o'clock.

No. 10. TROTTER—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Six entries.

No. 11. RUNNING DASH, one and one-sixteenth miles. Weight for age. Purse \$200.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 13th.

No. 12. PACING—Free for all. Purse \$600.

No. 13. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. All ages. Purse \$300.

No. 14. RUNNING—Thirty mile California Long Distance Riding; change horses each mile. Six horses allowed each contestant. Four or more riders to enter and start. Purse \$500.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 14th.

No. 15. TROTTER—2:27 Class. Purse \$300.

No. 16. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. All ages. Purse \$250.

No. 17. RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. For two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Purse \$150.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 15th.

No. 18. TROTTER—2:45 Class. Purse \$350.

No. 19. TROTTER—For Adair, Allan Roy, Arab, Manzanita, Los Alamos, Antelope, Antee and others having no better record than 2:16. Purse \$1,000.

No. 20. LOS ANGELES DERBY STAKE—Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Five entries.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing races divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to the first horse, thirty per cent. to the second, and ten per cent. to the third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary. 10jy11

J. D. CARR, President.

Bay District Association.

Entries! Entries! Entries!

Commencing Aug. 6th to 13th.

Saturday, Aug. 6, 2:21 Class, Purse, \$600

Tuesday, " 9, 3:00 " " 500.

Wednesday, " 10, 2:21 " " 500.

Thursday, " 11, 2:40 " " 500.

Friday, " 12, 2:35 " " 500.

Saturday, " 13, Free-for-all " 250

The Association also offers

Purse of \$500 for the 2:30 Class.

Purse of \$500 for the 2:27 Class.

Purse of \$500 for the Free-for-all pacers.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races 1 mile heats best 3 in 5, 5 to enter 3 or more to start, but the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany nomination. Purse divided—50 per cent. to first horse; 25 per cent. to second; 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth horse.

Entry blanks and rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

Entries to close MONDAY, AUGUST 1st, with the Secretary, 1435 California Street.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary. 11ju8

Clement Dixon,

ALE VAULTS.

No. 8 Summer St., near California Market.

The only place in the City where sporting gentlemen can see the English

Daily Sporting Chronicle, 18 Sept.

THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

July 30

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District Number 7.

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT Agricultural Society,



WILL BE HELD AT

Marysville, Cal.

COMMENCING

Tuesday, August 30th

AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS,

\$2,000 In Premiums for Farming, Mechanical, Mercantile and Manufacturing Exhibits.

\$2,000 In Premium for Live-Stock

\$4,000 In Premiums for Speed and Walking Contests.

Special Premiums for Ladies' Equestrian Tournament and other Amusements.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 30th.

1. TROTTER—Two-year-old Class. Purse \$150. Free to all horses in the Thirteenth District.

2. RUNNING—Half mile dash. Purse \$100. Free for all horses in the Third, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts.

3. TROTTER—Three-minute Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 31st.

4. TROTTER—2:35 Class. Purse \$300. Free for all.

5. TROTTER—Four-minute Class. Free for all to as they please. Purse \$30. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse \$20, second \$10, third \$5, fourth \$5, fifth \$5, sixth \$5.

6. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse \$200. Free for all.

7. RUNNING—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Free for all.

Third Day—Thursday, September 1st.

8. TROTTER—2:27 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.

9. WALKING—Best walking team, \$30; best walking stallion \$30; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.

10. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.

Fourth Day—Friday, September 2d.

11. TROTTER—2:45 Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

12. RUNNING—Two mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.

LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium, \$20, by the Society.

13. RUNNING—One mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.

Fifth Day—Saturday, September 4th.

14. TROTTER—2:30 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.

15. PACING—2:30 Class. Purse \$300.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting races, unless otherwise specified. The best three in five, unless otherwise specified.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern all running races, except as otherwise specified. Four to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting, pacing and running races divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.

All horses entered for trotting, pacing or running races, for which entrance has been paid and who go in the race designated and fail to win any part of the purse, will have their entrance money returned to them after decision by judges.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race, if deemed necessary. For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its entrance fee and one-half of the entrance retained by the Society from the other entries for said race, and to no added money. A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and fourth moneys.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock P. M., or they shall be required to start or forfeit the entrance money.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered.

Entries to the races, except No. 5 and No. 9, will close with the Secretary, August 10, 1887, at 12 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. The Society furnish hay and straw free to competitors.

No season tickets will be issued, and persons contesting for a purse or premiums offered by the Society will be required to pay regular admission fee.

Admission to Fair grounds \$3.50; children under 12 years 25 cents. To the Pavilion, 25 cents; children under 12 years 15 cents.

D. E. KNIGHT, President.

T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Postoffice Address, Marysville, Cal.

Bids for Privileges.

Sealed bids will be received till 12 o'clock noon—Monday, August 10th, for the following named privileges, separately or collectively, at the Annual Fair of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, to be held at Santa Rosa, commencing August 22d and ending August 27th, 1887:

Pool-selling, Paris Mutuals and Bookmaking. The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Mark all letters "Bid for Privileges" and address to N. WINANTS, Sec'y.

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No. 2. Purse \$300. Two-year-olds. Three moneys.

No. 3. Purse \$1,000. 2:25 Class. Four moneys.

Tuesday—Second Day, Running.

No. 4. THE ALAMEDA STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; half forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before August 24th, with \$100 added; \$400 to second, third to save stake. Maidens, if three years old; allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three-quarters of mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; half forfeit, \$400 added; \$100 to second, \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

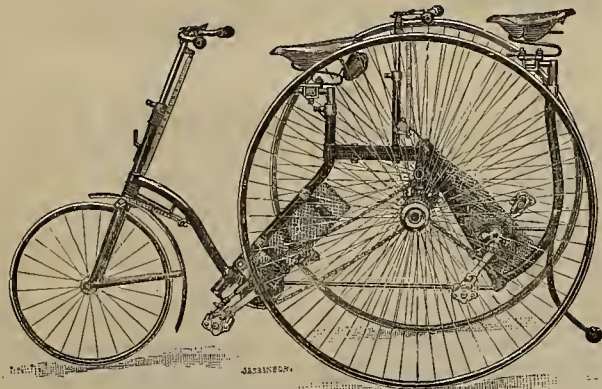
No. 6. THE JUVENILE STAKES—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$400 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7. FREE PURSE—\$300. Winners of any race, after August 1st, of the value of \$300, to carry five pounds. Maidens allowed, if three years old, to carry five pounds; if four years old or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heat.

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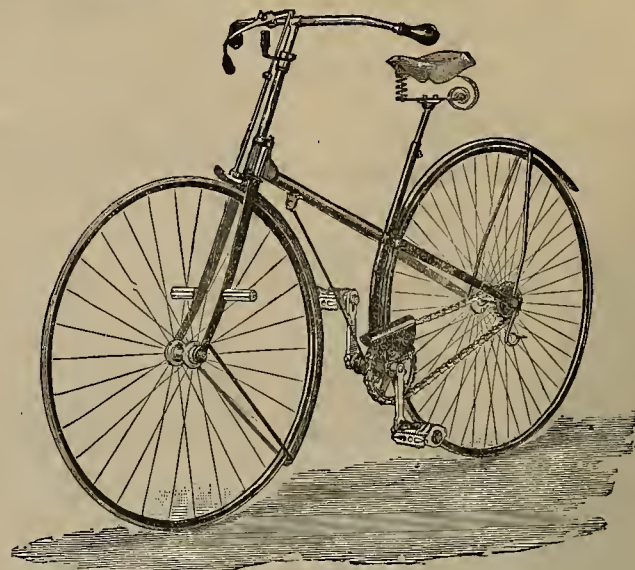
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Copy of Testimonial from T. J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Vice-President of the L. A. W.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 11th, 1887.

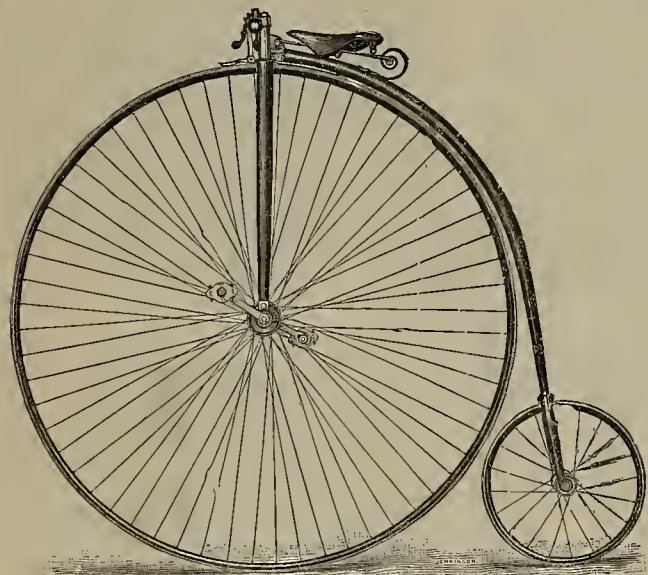
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GENTLEMEN:—Respecting the Cunard Tandem, I have to say that it is *beyond question the best tandem yet produced*. Its compactness, ease of handling, light running, safety, and the ease with which it may be mounted or dismounted, by either a lady or gentleman, have nothing to be desired. Its folding handle bar, and the fact that it can be quickly and readily taken through a common door, are features which make the machine a *pleasure*. I have owned other tandems, but this is the *only one that is worth house-room as a convertible machine*. I find it a *perfect machine*, in perfect balance, either as a single or a tandem. I have sought carefully for some three years now for the best tandem, and have given the matter a great deal of thought and attention, and if asked to day to suggest an improvement in the design and arrangement of the Cunard, I would be free to say that it is *as nearly perfect as this type of machine ever will be*.

Yours truly,

[Signed]

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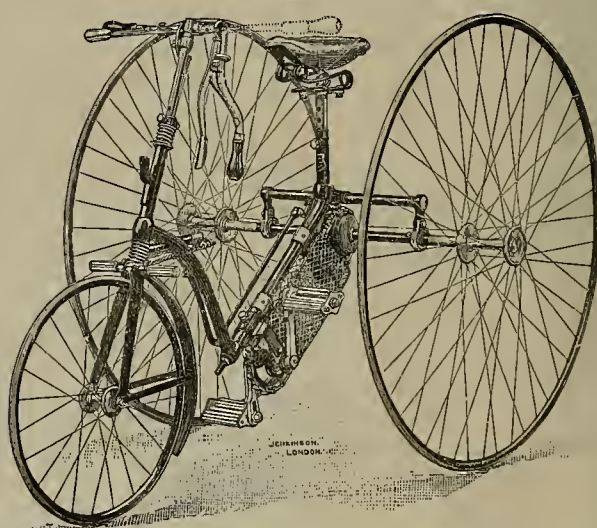
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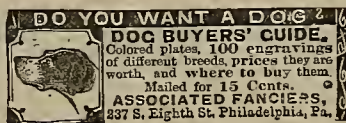
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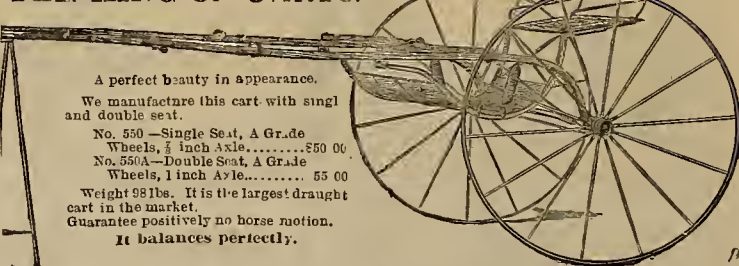
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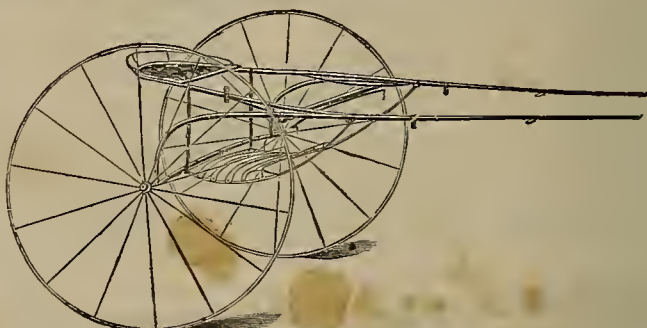
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI, No. 6,
No 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

Santa Anita at Saratoga.

The following account of the races won by Santa Anita at Saratoga last Wednesday is copied from *The Examiner*. The glory of winning is sadly tarnished by the pulling of Grisette behind Goliah. The reporter who sent the despatch is correct in ascribing a proud feeling on our part over the victory of Emperor. We never lose interest in horses we have owned, especially in those we bred and reared:

SARATOGA, August 4.—When Goliah and Grisette ran first and second here to-day for the Clarendon Hotel Stakes, there was a great uproar from the crowd because Murphy pulled Grisette almost to a standstill right at the post to let Goliah win by a very short head. When Murphy came back to weigh, the majority of the spectators, not understanding the rule which permits an owner to pull a horse in a race to let a stable companion win, hissed the jockey.

When the judges hung up the numbers there was a fresh outburst of hissing, which was kept up for some minutes.

The matter in a nutshell is simply this: Mr. Baldwin declared to win with Goliah, and the colt before the race was hacked at 5 to 3 against Grisette and Glenspray. It was 3 to 1 against each, the fact that McLaughlin had the mount on the latter causing many to back Joe Cotton's colt, after his good race here on Tuesday. Coldstream was 10 to 1 in the race.

Murphy, in the first quarter, opened up a gap of fully ten lengths with Grisette, and on the first turn he had to heat the filly on the head to keep her straight, Glenspray leading Goliah by two lengths. Grisette kept the gap open all the way down the back stretch. As Goliah was still two lengths behind Glenspray, his backers gave up their money as lost. Grisette led past the three quarter pole into the straight by fully six lengths, and then Murphy began to ease up, looking around for Goliah, who was still a length behind Glenspray. At the seven-furlong pole Grisette led four lengths. Glenspray and Goliah were still nose and tail, and it looked as if Grisette would have to win to save the stake.

Nearer and nearer came the trio of racers. Murphy now pulling Grisette to a canter. Goliah had at last got on even terms with Glenspray. He did not head the latter, however, until well inside the last 100 yards, when he was yet two lengths behind Grisette, but now Murphy, seeing Glenspray heaten, pulled his filly almost to a walk, and with West driving Goliah hard, they passed the post with Goliah a short head only in front of Grisette, Glenspray two lengths away.

The finish was made amid a perfect hail of hisses and applause, but the horses were placed as they passed under the wire.

Murphy said after the race: "Mr. Baldwin pays me a large salary to ride his horse. He has a perfect right to declare to win with one of his own horses in preference to a stable companion, and it is my duty to obey. I never will pull a horse for any one except in a case like that of to-day's, which every boy and man connected with racing knows is strictly in accordance with the rules of the turf."

The event of the day, the Saratoga Stakes, was now rung up. McLaughlin had been sent for by Phil Dwyer on purpose to ride Kingfish, and as soon as the bookmakers put up their odds the latter was quickly backed from 7 to 5 against down to 5 to 3 on, the bulk of the money being the Dwyer commission. Young Mr. Haggin also supported the colt to win a substantial stake.

The Emperor of Norfolk, on the contrary, fared badly in the market. He was known to be good, as in his work yesterday with Los Angeles he seemed able to heat the latter in any part of their gallop, and while Murphy, being three pounds over weight, was harried from having the mount, young West, who had ridden both of the first two winners, was almost, if not quite, as capable as the colored Archer himself.

Mr. Baldwin and McClelland made no excuses for the colt, and the former placed \$1,000 on him at 6 to 5, and yet the bookmakers kept marking him up, on account of the weight of Kingfish, until 9 to 5 could be obtained.

As the youngsters went to the post, Satan, the hope of the Scott stable, had also a good following. Black as the ace of spades, the name-sake of his satanic majesty looked fit to run for a man's life, and young Godfrey, his jockey, who is quite a plunger, had a couple of hundred on at 5 to 1. The price he started at Penete, the brother to Laredo, who was entered to make the running for the Emperor, was at 30 to 1 while Quotation who was started by Mr. Grats, was at the last moment ruled at 40.

The start was a fairly good one, with Kingfish in the lead, Norfolk and Satan next, but in the run out of the chute Satan headed the leaders, and was first on the main track by a length—Kingfish as far from the Baldwin pair. Kingfish

headed Satan in the run around the lower turn to the three-quarter pole, and West also closed up with Norfolk, the three making the fore stretch nearly together, Kingfish slightly in front, with McLaughlin already at work on him.

In the run to the furlong pole Satan was beaten and West, getting his colt upon even terms with Kingfish, soon had the latter in difficulties, and drawing away heat him in a gallop by three lengths. Kingfish was four lengths from Satan.

The time—1:17—compares favorably with previous runnings of the stake, as the track was more than a second slow from the rain of two days ago.

In the good form of the Emperor of Norfolk, Mr. Baldwin naturally takes even more pride than he does in the success of his filly Los Angeles, for the colt was bred at Winter's ranch, Del Rio, while the filly is a Kettuckian by birth.

At least one other man will take pride in the victories of the Emperor of Norfolk, and that is Joseph Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, who bred and owned Marion, the Emperor's dam.

McClelland said to the *Examiner* correspondent, after the race: "If we had this fellow in the Junior Champion Stake at Monmouth next week we would win both first and second moneys. Los Angeles is engaged, however, and she ought to land us the stake."

This made the third successive victory for Jockey Ed West to-day.

Wary and Wheatly, the two best animals in their respective fields, won the fourth and fifth races with ease, which closed an exciting day's sport, Pearl Jennings having won the opening dash in a gallop.

List of Mares bred to Victor in 1887.

William Blood, P. O. Taylorville, Mag, b m by Plumas; date of service April 8th.
N. B. Forgey, Greenville, g m by Black Bird; date of service March 19th.
Jas. Henry, P. O. Taylorville, Queen, g m; dates of service Mar. 24th Apr. 2nd, and 11th, and May 8th, 26th, and June 13th.
J. A. Freeze, P. O. Beckwith, b m sired by Red Cloud by Plumas; date of service Apr. 17th.
G. A. Doherty, P. O. Crescent Mills, Lady L. blk m by General Reno, her dam by Werner's Rattler; dates of service May 1st and 19th.
L. Davis, P. O. Crescent Mills, g m, dates of service May 5th and 23d.
E. D. Hosselkus, P. O. Genesee, b m; date of service May 12th.
G. A. Doherty, P. O. Crescent Mills, Sparkle, b m by Prompter, dam Star Light by Wayland Forest; 2d dam Mahaska Belle, by Flax Tail; 3d dam, Lady Hoke, by John the Baptist; 4th dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckaboo; 5th dam by Leffers Consul.
M. Fritsch, E. O. Crescent Mills, g m by the Pope Horse; date of service May 16th.
E. H. Ames, San Francisco, b m by Plumas; date of service May 20th.
D. Hedrick, Crescent Mills, b m by the Pope Horse; dates of service May 25th, June 12th.
J. Evans, Taylorville, g m by Plumas; dates of service May 26th, June 13th.
A. Droge, Taylorville, s m by Yolo Dave; date of service May 28th.
G. Sauer, Taylorville, blk m; date of service May 29th.
Antone Winters, Crescent Mills, b m; date of service May 28th.
A. Droge, Taylorville, cream m; date of service May 29th.
J. Evans, Taylorville, b m; date of service June 24, June 20th.
N. B. Forgey, Greenville, Pures, b m; date of service June 4th.
Rhodes & Bragg, Reno, Nev., Jenny, blk m, by Alex. Barnes; dates of service June 4th, 11th.
G. A. Doherty, Crescent Mills, Laura S, b m by Billy Hamiltonian, by Speculation Junior, her dam by Houb's Lancet, by Lancet, by McCracken's Black Hawk; date of service June 5th.
C. G. Rodgers, Crescent Mills, br m by Plumas; date of service June 4th.
Wm. Forman, Taylorville, Red, b m by Red Cloud; date of service June 7th.
Rhodes & Bragg, Reno, Nev., Mand, b m by Ballot Box; date of service June 7th.
Dr. J. L. Carter, Crescent Mills, Lucy, gr m; date of service June 7th.
W. Blood, Taylorville, Pet, g m; date of service June 9th.
Jas. Taylor, Crescent Mills, e m; date of service June 11th.
Rhodes & Bragg, Reno, Nev., Mary Evans, br m by Ballot Box; date of service June 11th.
N. B. Forgey, Greenville, blk m; date of service June 13th.
E. Kruger, Greenville, Dolly, b m by Red Cloud, her dam a race mare supposed to be a thoroughbred; dates of service June 14th, July 5th.
Rhodes & Bragg, Reno, Nev., Lucy, b m by Ballot Box; date of service June 15th.
Wm. Forman, Taylorville, h m by Red Cloud; date of service June 15th.
G. Knoll, Crescent Mills, g m; dates of service June 18th and 27th, and July 5th and 23d.
R. W. Young, Crescent Mills, Black Bess, said to be by Ballot Box; date of service June 21st.
Rhodes & Bragg, Reno, Nev., Florence, b m by Ballot Box; date of service June 22d.
Rhodes & Bragg, Reno, Nev., Long Valley Jane, h m by Ballot Box; date of service June 22d.
S. Kingdon, Crescent Mills, Queen, h m; date of service June 25th.
H. Flournoy, Genesee, Molly, g m by Plumas; dates of service June 27th, July 1st.
E. Kruger, Greenville, Nelly, e m; date of service July 5th.
Thos. Erleben, Greenville, Sally, br m by Yolo Dave; date of service June 27th.
Rhodes & Bragg, Reno, Nev., Kate, e m by Morgan Horse; date of service July 8th.
Victor—Sired by Echo, dam by Woodburn; 2d dam by American Boy Jr.; 3d dam a mare imported from Illinois of untraced pedigree,

Late News.

When the last form was ready to be "locked up," there came the entries to the Santa Rosa Meeting, and a letter from Mr. Da Camp, with the information that Los Angeles had secured one hundred and fifty-two nominations, and with a probability of additions. Both racing and trotting have met with fair support at Santa Rosa. The 2:23 trotting has ten antrias, and others have secured horses which are a token of the best of sport. The full list of all the fairs will appear in the next issue.

Mr. Wyttenbach in Los Angeles.

From the Los Angeles *Tribune* of a recent date we extract the appended notice of an enterprise of which our Mr. Wyttenbach is one of the projectors and proprietors. We commend him to our friends in that part of the State as a gentleman of the highest personal honor, well worthy of their fullest confidence and support. Of his genius as an artist it is not necessary for us to speak, as his portraits in this paper have given frequent and convincing testimony:

A *Tribune* reporter paid a visit Saturday afternoon to the new establishment of the Los Angeles Lithographic Company. This mammoth concern started last February, in a very unpretentious manner, at 50 Banning street; but the originators of the project were adepts at their business, and by turning out neat and artistic work secured a large share of the public patronage, and so fast did their business increase, that it became absolutely necessary to secure a larger and better quarters. Consequently, the large two-story building Nos. 48 to 52 Banning street, now occupied by the firm, was built expressly for this enterprising firm. The new building is 65x75 feet, and is admirably adapted in every detail for this particular business. The proprietors of the Los Angeles Lithograph Company are Messrs. Theodore A. Schmidt, Th. Beesing and Emanuel Wyttenbach. Mr. Schmidt is the engraver and designer, and was for four consecutive years head designer for the Schmidt Lithographic Company of San Francisco, which is sufficient guarantee of his great ability. Emanuel Wyttenbach is the artist, and was with H. S. Crocker of San Francisco, a period of seven years. Mr. Wyttenbach stands to-day pre-eminently ahead of any artist in this country in portraying the horse and dog. His living cuts in the *BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN* of San Francisco have very justly won for him a national reputation, and during his connection with that paper Mr. Wyttenbach has received splendid offers from all the representative journals of the East, but he has invariably refused all such offers, preferring to remain in California, owing to the climate agreeing so well with him. H. Beesing attends to the outside business of the company.

The company now employ eight artists and engravers, nearly all of whom are from the East. In addition there is a well-trained staff of transfer and pressmen. Yesterday the force was busy in putting in a Campbell lithographic press, which, for simplicity and durability is the best ever brought to the Pacific coast. This press will allow of a stone 48x52 inches being used. In addition to the Campbell press there is in constant use a very latest improved Potter press. Zincography, for the purpose of making newspaper illustrations, has been added to the business. The Los Angeles Lithographing Company have now facilities not excelled by any firm west of Chicago, and are now turning out better work than that done in San Francisco, and work that compares very favorably with the best work turned out in the East, at as low, if not lower figures. The Los Angeles Lithograph Company is a credit to Los Angeles.

Turf Events at Oakland Park.

July 30th—Running, Purse \$— Three-quarter mile heats.
E. Downer's b g Lige Clark, aged, by Ballot Box, dam by Lord, 105 lbs. 2 1 1
L. Shaver's b g Belshaw, aged, by Wildie, dam Suele W. 1 2 2
Hanson, 112 lbs. Hazlett 1 2 2
Time, 1:18, 1:19, 1:19.
Pools: First heat—Belshaw \$20; Clark \$13. Second heat—Belshaw \$20; Clark \$6. Third heat—Clark \$35; Belshaw \$5.
SAME DAY—Pacing. Purse \$100.
Peacock, g g (cart)—George Bayliss 1 1 3 2 1
Johnny Wieg, br g—J. Garrity 2 2 1 1 2
Darius—J. A. Goldsmith 3 3 2 3 3
Alice H. b m (cart)—J. Hughes 4 dis
Time, 2:41, 2:34, 2:33, 2:37, 2:37, 2:37, 2:33.
SAME DAY—Trotting. Purse \$100.
Orphan Girl, b m—A. McDowell 1 1 3 2 8
Dick Brown, br g—J. A. Goldsmith 2 2 3 1 1
Emperor, h g—Jas. Dustin 3 3 1 1 2
Time 2:38, 2:36, 2:37, 2:37, 2:37, 2:37, 2:33.
*Sixth and seventh heats trotted Aug. 1st.

General Topics.

The Asian, published at Calcutta, India, is one of our favorite exchanges. There are frequently vivid descriptions of sports peculiar to that far-off land, and accounts of elephant, tiger, hippopotamus and other hunts which are very interesting. The "grizzly" is by all odds the largest game which is hunted (using the word hunted as it "obtains" in America), and by all odds the most dangerous to pursue. Bigger than lion or tiger, and fully as perilous, inasmuch as there is not the protection which a howdah on the back of a trained elephant affords. There is more chance, too, for fervid description in oriental countries, and we have often been tempted to copy more from our contemporary of the distant India than our space will permit. There are, oftentimes shorter things which are well worthy of repetition, and the following are certainly of that class. The beetles described are plentiful in the East, though the name given by the boys is neither as euphonious nor as scientific as that which is borne, albeit it must be considered appropriate. Their habits, while identical in one respect, differ so materially in others that it would be impossible to get a race out of them or have them kicking on opposite sides of a ball. They feign death as artistically as an opossum, and we cannot conceive of any plan which would work to induce them to make a contest. The terrier episode is full of life, and there are many of these breve little sentences which an alligator or troop of monkeys could not care worth a cent:

Those who have been in a part of India, where the Scarabeus—the sacred beetle of the Egyptians—abounds, cannot fail to have been amused by its curious habits.

The beetle lays its eggs in dung, and the mase is then pushed and worked about till it assumes a spherical shape. The beetle then standing on its front pair of legs, elbows on the ground, with head downward, works its way backwards, pushing the ball before it with its hind legs, until it finds a suitable place for depositing its treasure.

In the country between Fort Abazai and Hoti Mardan these Scarabeidae abound in great numbers, and I have often seen a dozen of them together, and watched them making up their balls, and pushing and working them along the road with the greatest vigor and energy. Sometimes a ball would be pushed into a depression in the road or prevented from rolling on by a stone before it, and then the beetle would become furious. The creature does not seem to have sense enough to go round and see what interferes with the progress of the ball, but with its head turned the other way pushes and thruts frenetically to overcome the obstacle, till quite worn out with its exertions. The balls were generally made of horse dung, in size from an inch and a quarter to an inch and three-quarters in diameter.

I remember a friend and myself, when we had nothing better to do one day, having a mild gamble with these beetles. We marked out a course on the road, and having each selected a beetle, started them off on balls of, as near as possible, the same size; we witnessed several exciting races, and neck-and-neck finishes. The sport was a novelty and most amusing; I know we both laughed immoderately. Sometimes we varied the entertainment by each placing his beetle on opposite sides of the same ball, so that they had to push against each other. It was like a game of tug-of-war, with the difference that it was a case of pushing a ball instead of pulling at a rope. The weaker beetle would eventually get thrust back beyond the mark, and would lose his hack; the match. The beetles were thoroughly game, and always worked vigorously, without ever turning sulky or "running out." I happened to have a good eye for the points of a beetle and won Rs. 5 that day, while my friend declared he had received quite his money's worth of amusement.

The following account of the pluck of a fox-terrier, however unlikely it may sound, is strictly true. The dog was a thorough-bred one, and only recently imported:

I was riding a mule along the Western Jumna Canal and had taken him with me for exercise. I had not gone very far when I heard the terrier barking loudly a little distance ahead of me, and cantering up I discovered to my surprise the dog was baying and attacking a mugger. The reptile was lying on the bank of the canal, a foot or so of its tail being in the water; with open mouth it was hissing at the dog like a snake, while the terrier, in a high state of delight, was jumping over and around the brute, evidently considering it legitimate sport and meant to be killed. Twice I saw him jump on to the mugger's neck, and several times rush in and bite savagely at its shoulders, carefully avoiding, however, its formidable mouth. Alarmed for the safety of my dog I jumped off my mule, and running up hit the crocodile a crack over the mouth with the butt end of my hunting crop, which made it turn its head, and I then seized the terrier by the scruff of the neck and retreated with him. A moment afterwards the reptile slid off the bank into the water, the dog yelling and struggling to follow it.

The mugger was about ten feet long, and why it did not bolt the small dog at once I can't understand. Possibly it was too flabbergasted at being attacked in such an impudent manner, or possibly it may have been lying digesting a very full meal. I should say, however, a mugger rarely has enough; like Oliver Twist they always seem to want "more."

I carried the dog on horseback with me for some distance to prevent him returning to the scene of action, and only let him loose when I thought we were at a safe distance; our adventures, however, were not to end here.

A few miles further on we fell in with a large troop of monkeys which the zemindars had just driven away from their sugarcane fields on to the canal bank. To these the dog gave chase, and scattered them to the trees in all directions. One large male monkey, however, stood his ground, thinking, no doubt, that, after the manner of village pariahs, the terrier would content himself with chasing those running away and would prudently avoid him. He did not calculate on British pluck. The terrier was not at all dismayed at his grimace, and went straight for him as he stood, knocking him over with his impetus and fastening on his throat before the monkey had recovered from his astonishment.

I could see them tumbling over the ground as I rode up hurriedly to give my dog all the assistance I could. I had hardly reached the spot when the cries of the assaulted monkey brought his friends to his aid. They swarmed down from the trees in all directions to assist their fallen brother, and in the twinkling of an eye the terrier had half a dozen foes instead of one. I leaped from my saddle, let the mare loose, and dashed up, kicking and hitting out with my hunting crop right and left, and still only succeeded with the greatest difficulty in rescuing my dog.

He was badly bitten, but not at all frightened, and strug-

gled so to get back to his assailants that I could hardly hold him. With a barking, struggling dog in my arms, and a host of angry chattering monkeys around us, I beat a retreat towards my mare, who, frightened at the noise, had trotted away some little distance into the fields. With the aid of a zemindar I succeeded in catching her, and a second time rode off with a dog on horseback, the monkeys following us for some distance uttering angry and excited cries. I really thought at one time they were going to attack us in a body, and in that case it might have been bad for both of us. We reached camp without further adventures. I, at any rate, had had quite enough for one morning:

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16th—Is it not a little tiresome the constant hemming on the one string that stretches back to Messenger? Let an old plug run, skip, jump, or trot under 2:30 and forthwith he is named Hamdalmessenger, and his pedigree is tabulated about as follows: "By Skimmilk, by Ethan, by Vermont Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, by Justin Morgan; first dam said to be by Hambletonian; 2d dam said to be by Abdallah; 3d dam by Bishop's Hambletonian; 4th dam by Messenger. This richly-bred young horse traces back through five lines to Messenger, the greatest progenitor of trotting horses that ever exhibited. Of course, there had to be a sire, but the small amount of Morgan blood was so insignificant that the glorious blood of Messenger floated it as easily as an ocean does a chip, and enabled Hamdalmessenger to win his races without an effort, in 2:29½; that day and track 2:10 would have been no measure of his speed. We confidently expect him to place his mark low down in the teens before the season is over. Look out for him." Again, "We have always doubted the fact that Messemadger belonged to the Morgan family, and now we have unearthed evidence that goes to prove that he descended in a direct line from Engineer, son of Messenger." "John Todetool, now in his ninety-ninth year, has made affidavit that when he was a boy he remembers hearing Anselm Smith say that he held the great-granddam of the black mare that was the dam of Messemadger by the bridle when she was served by a horse that was said to have been sired by a son of Messenger, and that this colt looks exactly like the picture of Messenger; that his color is just like Messenger's and that he is a Messenger." "With this evidence before us, we must take Messemadger from the Morgan family and place him to the credit of Messenger, and what has the Morgan family left?"

Messenger was not a trotter and produced no trotters. Some of his half-bred sons, covering cold-blooded mares that were used for road purposes, got colts that took after their dams, and were developed into trotters and became the sires and dams of trotters.

The dam of Mambrino, son of Messenger, was of unknown blood. He could not run and had to take it out in trotting, though not fast. He was the sire of Abdallah, out of Amazonia, a mare of utterly unknown blood, and bearing no resemblance even to the pictures of Messenger. This ugly, ferocious-tempered brute, Abdallah, one-quarter Messenger, that could not trot fast enough to keep himself warm, came in contact with a fast road mare that was one-half Bellfounder, and the produce was Hambletonian, who, taking after his dam in color, shape, and to some degree in speed, became the founder of a trotting family of great value, owing the distinction entirely to the female members of his ancestry, and especially to his dam, who brought him the Bellfounder trotting inheritance. A tabulation of Hambletonian's pedigree after the specimen at the beginning of this note would read thusly:

"Hembletonian by Abdallah, son of Membrino, son of Messenger; dam a trotter by Bellfounder; 2d dam said to be by Hambletonian; 3d dam unknown." It is easy to see that the good-tempered, fast-trotting Bellfounder blood overpowered the ferocious-tempered, running inheritance of Hambletonian, and succeeded in making a successful founder of a trotting family of him in spite of the Messenger taint in him. Take him from the Messenger family and what remains? Scarcely anything but the Mambrino strain—which developed in almost the same way—through trotting mares of unknown blood." Now what is the use of all this kind of stuff? Messenger was not a trotter and he got no trotters, and in that he does not compare with Bonnie Scotland and Exchequer, thoroughbreds which got trotters. As for his having a trotting inheritance from the English cart horses Sampson and his sire, that is as much of a myth as the family of Narragansett pacers, which is supposed to have disappeared in the Indies. It is a waste of time to think of him as other than a good thoroughbred horse, that, being an imported one, attracted a good class of mares, and that sometimes yielded his running instinct to the more intense trotting proclivities of some of the better road mares, and thus obtained a reputation for himself as a producer of trotters that he does not deserve.

The pedigrees concocted before the year 1845 are not worth the money paid for the affidavits. Men cannot believe their own eyes nowadays, and when to that uncertainty is added the elasticity of memory, it is more than the thread of truth can bear, and the slight touch destroys the thread. "Mixing those children up." Coming nearer our own times, we find that, of all dark things, the darkest is a horse's pedigree. Witness Ethan Allen, Morrill, Colonel Wood, Arab, and possibly, who knows, mayhaps, Hambletonian himself may have to search for a father and a family, though I believe no one has yet undertaken to overthrow the account given of his paternity. Still, to follow out the method given by the authorities to its logical termination, we are compelled to admit that he did not look like Abdallah; he had not the bad temper of Abdallah nor the action of Abdallah; ergo, he was not by Abdallah. If our wisecracks have read that far they may be ready to ask what is this fool after? This fool is but a representative of many other fools who are tired of paying for and reading or skipping the innumerable efforts to replace bad pedigrees by worse ones.

We are tired of the incessant strutting upon the Messenger string. It is worn threadbare, and has become discordant; give it a rest. We are tired of the constant disparagement of all families save one, which owes much of its greatness to what it has taken from the others. We are tired of there "being no measure to his speed," and we have "looked out for this young horse," until our eyes are dim. Let our writers give us something that will be of value to us in our breeding efforts. Give us biographical histories of our great horses, who bred them, how did they come to breed them, who taught them to trot, what difficulties did they have to overcome, etc. Such a history of Jay-Eye-See, St. Julien, Clugestone, Edwin Thorne, Pautouss, or any of the moderns, would interest us a good deal more than could be written concerning the conjectural pedigrees of an uncertain past. Let the myths take care of themselves. There was no family of Narragansett pacers. In every new country where there are few carriages, and the people are compelled to horseback travel, the horses are taught to pace or amble. Messenger, as a trotting sire, is a myth. So is the pedigree of Justin Morgan, and also the pedigree of some of his descendants. Nothing certain will ever be known of Pilot, but how to combine the descendants of these horses to get intense speed is

what we want to know, and he who will drop the past and instruct us in the present, will be a benefactor to the future.

The *Rural Spirit* takes us to task for copying misleading accounts of Oregon races, the main trouble being in the account of the trots between Jane L. and Fred Hambleton. In the description she was called the "old mare," and the summary presented the names L. B. Lindey and T. H. Tongne which were premeditated to be the drivers. Now it is a common custom to use the expression in a pet way, and in racing stables especially very frequently a four-year-old, and sometimes one a year younger than that, will be designated as the old mare or the old horse. Foreigners are oftentimes shocked to hear a person called the "old man," when, in place of being intended disrespect, in a great majority of instances is a token of affection. Then the placing of a name after that of the horse, as in the present custom, may mean the nominator as well as the driver, although in racing the jockey is the one which is meant. Readers may be misled by associating the racing custom with trotting summaries, end, of course, it will be better to give nominator and driver as well. Thus, T. H. Tongne's Fred Hambleton, by Hambletonian Mambrino, and then the name of the driver would make all clear.

Evidently these two Oregon-bred horses are an honor to their birthplace and a credit to their sire. We learn from Mr. Lindsey that Fred Hambleton is a far better horse than his race indicates. He has great speed for a horse which has not been long in training, and only requires a greater degree of steadiness to put him in a prominent rank. Jane L. will take part in our circuit, and we understand that she has been named in various classes so that she will meet different competitors. She is eligible to 2:27, as her record is 2:26½, and when the entries appear this will be found to be one of the best-supported classes in the programme. There is scarcely a doubt of Hambletonian Mambrino proving one of the best of Oregon trotting sires. Time may prove him the very best, though this is a distinction which must be clearly won before it can be awarded. His pedigree is very good. His sire Menelus, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Jessie Bull by Black Hawk, is the sire of five in the list, with one daughter which has trotted in 2:18½, and another with 2:23 to her credit. The dam of H. M. was by Border Chief, so that there is a strain of Mambrino Chief to stiffen the mixture. The dam of Fred Hambleton, Springfield Meid, is by Lakeland Abdallah, a brother to Harold, so that the son "reinforces" the blood of his sire by another strain of Hambletonian and two of Abdallah.

One of Lindsey's Oregon-bred trotters is rather a singularly colored animal, and in the races she has trotted is described at one time as a "grey" and another as "spotted." She is of the Opolousas type, and a very handsomely formed filly. Her mother was a sister to "Spotted Ida" which trotted here ten years ago, and though the filly is by Milton Medium, she bears very little resemblance to her sire. She is called Palatina, and is now four years old. She won a purse for three-year-olds at Salem, Oregon, last September, in which were six heats. The spotted filly secured the fourth, fifth and sixth heats in 2:35, 2:37, 2:38, which is a token that she has inherited the endurance of the race to which her dam belongs. A peculiar family of horses in looks, but those we have known possessing indomitable game. The breeder of the dam of A. W. Richmond and Nourmahal, Thos. W. Pope, invariably became nettled when we claimed that Spotted Ranger, the grandsire of the mare, was not an Arabian, but in all probability what were termed in the south Opolousas horses. They were universally called Arabians in the part of the country where we were "raised" and also in western New York and Ohio. It may be that this breed originated from an oriental sire. We have fancied that "Spotted," who is thus described in the *Norfolk Virginia Herald* of 1799, may have been an ancestor. "Spotted taken in Africa in a wild state, brought into Spain, and from thence to the United States. He was very highly formed, and richly variegated with four different and distinct colors."

James F. Maguire, when at the Oakland track last summer, was asked by Gus Welter, then in charge of Mr. Salisbury's horses, to make an offer for the dam of the noted pacers Brown Jug and Brown Hal. The old mare was very thin and had little appearance of living a few months. Maguire offered \$100 for her which was accepted. A day or two ago a letter came from Grayson containing the following intelligence: "Old Brown had her foal last night (July 31st), and it is a bay filly thirty-seven inches high, both hind feet and right fore foot are white above pastern, and the other foot is a little white around the hoof. There is a large star in forehead and a small snip on nose. She is strong and well-formed." Two years ago the old mare came very near dying and for weeks could not get to stand on her feet. Fortunately, she recovered and gave birth to a udder colt by Director. That Director colt we "timed" through the stretch a few days ago in 41 seconds, and has made rapid progress since he was broken. The foal which is noticed is by Sydney, and Maguire refused an offer of \$250 for it. Brown Hal is reported to be doing quarters inside of 30 seconds, and is likely to untroubat a good many seconds from his record of 2:17. The Director colt does not show the least inclination to pace, and there will be a good deal of curiosity and anxiety on the part of the owner to see which gait the little Miss will fancy.

Training race-horses in harness is received with favor whenever the plan is fairly tested. There are several advantages, the most important being relieving the legs from the weight of the rider. Horses which would soon be laid on the shelf if put through the usual course can be got in order by giving them most of their work in harness, and though

Some agree that this is detrimental to speed, it does not prove so in practice. Horses which have been quite refractory when ridden have changed completely in this respect, and from fractions ungovernable brotes change to docile well-behaved animals.

The following is from the *Asian*, though judging from cuts and descriptions of the "Facile Spider Cart," it cannot be compared to American Carts for that purpose and far inferior to a track sulky.

Messrs. Cosser & Co., of Karachi, in their Facile Spider Cart have conferred a boon upon all who have heretofore looked about in vain for a suitable trap in which to work horses that are difficult to train on a race course, and at the same time something smart in which to show off a stepper on the Strand or on an up-country mall, of an evening.

The testimony of a well-known sporting man is very favorable to his experiences of the cart for its lightness and durability for exercising race-horses. Who knows but had the owners of *Statesman* and *Metal* such a desideratum within reach, they might have dispensed with the swimming to which they had perforce to resort, and have by fast trotting work, or even a smart canter round and round the maiden in one of Cosser & Co.'s light traps, been able to bring them to the post fitter than they were brought, and perhaps with different results. Few sportsmen know what benefit can be derived for a "screw" from driving it in a light trap when work under a saddle is out of the question and swimming of very doubtful advantage. It may not be generally known that Mr. Flintoff, 8th Hussars, managed to keep his well-known pony *Sally B.* who had not a sound leg, in perfect fettle for some years, and won several races with her in good company and in capital time, from driving her in a very light cart, in which the finishing touches used to be put on at twelve and sixteen-an-hour gallops round the Meerut course.

It is only a cart built with the lightest and yet the strongest materials that will stand such a test, and evidently the Facile Spider Cart just meets these conditions.

It is not often that the comments of daily papers on racing affairs are of much value, and, as a rule, blundering attempts to throw light on a subject of which the editor is ignorant. The following editorial, cut from the *Daily Morning Call*, is, in the main, correct, emphatically so, in pointing to the results which are sure to follow rascality:

Pierre Lorillard is reported to have given as his reason for leaving the turf and not returning to it that "there are too many rascals on the turf in these days." The record of races in most of the Eastern cities shows the truth of the remark. Every once in a while a heavy winning is made by an exceedingly dark horse, while for some unaccountable cause the horses whose previous performances had established them as public favorites fail at the critical time to show in front. The conclusion, of course, is that the jockeys rode according to instructions and let the horse win that was fixed upon by the bookmakers to win. In most cases when a jockey throws a race he does so with an understanding with his employer. The few men who are in the secret of such a transaction have opportunities to make large sums of money, as heavy odds can always be obtained against dark horses. Better know that the only chance of a winning by such horses is through an arrangement that they shall win. As a matter of course genuine turfmen use all their influence to prevent such practices. They are not running horses for the profit there may be in the business when honestly conducted, and much less to make money through deceptions upon the public. But in spite of the influence of such men as Pierre Lorillard there are too many races which show that the rascals are not idle. Men who always run their horses to win, not the race perhaps but money, are the element which true lovers of the turf have to contend against. Pierre Lorillard let them crowd him out. Rather than contend against them he cut his connection with the turf. It is much to be regretted that the honorable men should give way to the rascals, but no other result could be expected. It is only races which the public believe to be fair that call out a large attendance. No one cares to see a race the result of which is determined in advance. The thrill of enjoyment is in the final effort in which both parties do their best to win. The jockeying to order which keeps the best horses in second or third place is peculiarly exasperating, especially to men who have hacked their confidence in their favorite with coin.

The *American Cultivator*, or rather, the man who has charge of the horse department of that paper, appears to be level-headed and not prone to be swayed by opinions which prevail in many parts of that country. He thus descants on the mixture of pacing and thoroughbred blood:

Breeders in Texas have evidently learned a valuable lesson from the breeding of Libbie S. (2:19½). Mr. Craig, one of the owners of that speedy little roan, lately stated to the editor of a turf paper that "it is getting fashionable down in Texas to breed a pacing mare to a level-headed thoroughbred stallion for a trotter. The theory is that by blending the lateral with the running action a high rate of speed at the diagonal way of going will be obtained. Mr. Craig is breeding this way himself." The reverse order of breeding has often resulted in producing noted turf performers. The thoroughbred horse Young Bashaw, bred to a pacing mare, produced the trotting stallion Andrew Jackson, sire of several noted trotters and trotting sires, including Kemble Jackson, Long Island Black Hawk and Henry Clay, founder of the Clay trotting family. The celebrated pacer Pocahontas (2:17½ to wagon), bred to Pugh's Aratos, a highly-bred grandson of the thoroughbred Aratos, by Director, son of Sir Archy, produced Tom Rolfe, sire of Young Rolfe (2:21½), which in turn got Nelson whose three-year-old record (2:26½) is the fastest ever made upon a half-mile track. Tom Rolfe also got Pocahontas Boy, a noted sire of speedy pacers and trotters. Pilot Jr. resulted from breeding the Canadian pacer Old Pilot to a daughter of thoroughbred Havoc, by Sir Charles, son of Sir Archy, and there is but little doubt that the famous trotting sire Bloo Boll was produced by the same line of breeding. For a brood-mare to cross with a Hambletonian stallion whose dam was bred from the best trotting strains, we would be willing to take our chances with a filly by Cohannet (2:17½), out of a thoroughbred daughter of Lexington, especially if she were well hacked with Trustee or Glencoe strains.

From the same paper is copied the appended sketch of Daniel Lambert, and though the praise awarded may seem high, there is actual merit to justify it. Faw will deny him the first place in the family to which he belongs. Twenty-nine sons and daughters in the 2:30 or better list, and

eight of his sons which have got eleven with records which brings them in.

1858. Daniel Lambert, ch. h., bred by John Porter, Ticonderoga, N. Y., got by Ethan Allen, by Vermont Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, son of Justin Morgan, dam Fanny Cook by Abdallah, son of Mambino, by imp. Messenger; second dam by Stockholm's American Star, by Doroc, son of imported Diomed; third dam by Red Bird, by Bishop's Hambletonian, by imp. Messenger. Daniel Lambert got a record of 2:42 in a third heat when but three years old, driven by Dan Mace, who, at the conclusion of the race, mounted the judges' stand and offered to match him for \$5,000 a side against any three-year-old trotter in the world. He was bought from Mr. Porter by Mr. A. C. Harris for Mr. R. S. Denny of Boston, who used him on the road at Saratoga, N. Y., one season and afterwards sold him to the late Benjamin E. Bates of Boston, who sent him to Mr. A. C. Harris, Cream Hill Stock Farm, Shoreham, Vt., about 1866, where he remained until the death of Mr. Bates, after which he was brought to the well-known Bates Farm, Watertown, Mass., where he made a few seasons in charge of Mr. William H. Tourtelotte. In the fall of 1880, when twenty-two years of age, he was bought by Mr. David Snow, of Andover, who raised his service fee to \$200 the first season, and afterwards advanced it to \$500 the season. His service fee at Cream Hill Stock Farm was \$100 by the season. In the fall of 1884, in his twenty-seventh year, he was bought at auction by Mr. J. B. Ryder and other gentlemen of Middlebury, Vt., for \$1,550. He is now owned by Mr. Joseph Battell, Middlebury, Vt.

It is a question if a horse ever lived, not even excepting the renowned trotting sire Blue Bull, that, located in New England under the same conditions of Daniel Lambert, could have produced a greater number of speedy trotters. Many attributes his grand success to the fact that his dam was a daughter of Old Abdallah. This is doubtless correct. Abdallah also got the dams of twenty-one other stallions, including Harold, that have already produced 2:30 trotters and several more that have not yet attained that distinction; yet, so far as numbers are concerned, the records show that Daniel Lambert has produced a greater number of trotters that have beaten 2:30 than any other three stallions whose dams were by this same Abdallah. Many argue that the Lamberts are not race-horses. What stallion has ever got race-horses from the same class of dams? What success did Mambino Chief, Dictator, Electioneer and George Wilkes have in getting trotters while standing in the North? The records furnish the most conclusive arguments. Compare the 2:30 lists of all the great sires; analyze the breeding of the dams of their best performers; note the average records of their get, and the average number of heats won in 2:30 or better. These are the facts which determine the quality of the get of these noted sires. Some of the Lamberts have faults. What family is there which has not? Many of them are inclined to be hot-headed in company and take hold of the iron stronger than is desirable. From what source did they inherit this propensity? Ask old horsemen who knew the characteristics of that gamy, wiry, resolute, 15.3-hand, bay, inbred Messenger, known as Old Abdallah, which was never broken to harness, but from whose loins have descended nearly all the flyers that have placed their marks at from 2:15 to 2:08½. Throw away prejudice and give the Morgans just what credit the records show that they deserve.

Pleasing Prospect at Santa Rosa.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The Sonoma Agricultural Park Association will hold the Ninth Annual Fair this month, from Monday, August 22d, to Saturday, August 27th. This is the only self-reliant and self-supporting Fair Association in the State, in the Agricultural portion, the only Association of the kind that neither asks nor receives money from the State by bi-ennial appropriation. It is, too, the most prosperous of any of its class in the several districts, and has done more than any of the State-aided Associations in the way of improvements. Since its organization it has, by the subscription of its stockholders and the winnings from the Annual Fairs, built the largest and handsomest pavilion in the State, except that of the State Agricultural Association at Sacramento, towards which the State contributed \$40,000, and the county of Sacramento an equal sum. It has also improved the Park grounds in every way appropriate to the purpose—in the erection of stables for horses, sheds for cattle, pens for sheep and swine, poultry houses, and structures for the exhibition of every variety of animals bred for the uses of man. The accommodations for the track uses have received equally careful attention. The track, in the first place, is not excelled by any in the State. It is an accurate mile around; it is broad and level; it has no short, sharp turns; the home stretch is long and clear; and all the way from the score to the out-come it has good footing and is without qualities to spoil speed or obstruct clear view. It is an honest time track. Turfmen like it. The grand stand has been enlarged to double the original capacity. The judges' stand is better placed. Improvements have been made in the approaches to the Park, to the entrance, and in the exit for vehicles. A great deal has been done in the ornamentation of the Park grounds. Ornamental and fruit trees have been planted, roadways and paths laid out for drives and walks, and general utility has been combined with embellishment. The Park is only a mile from Santa Rosa, a delightful drive of only a few minutes, a suburban scene worthy a visit.

But in these annual fairs the turf sports are the material interest of the larger portion of the visitors and spectators. The racing stables are this year of good promise for a lively week, and the purses are liberal. A total of \$10,000 is offered by the Association in premiums and purses. The Speed Programme is made up for live of the six days of the Fair—a purse of \$100, with \$100 added, for two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile, running, on Tuesday; also a purse of \$200, for two-year-olds, trotting, and for the 2:27 class, trotting, a purse of \$450. The purses for the second day, Wednesday, are \$200, and \$200 added, mile and repeat, running, free for all; \$200 for three-year-olds, trotters, barring Ella, Soudan, Sable Wilkes and Shamrock; and of \$500 for the 2:20 class. For Thursday are appointed a running race, one and a fourth miles, three-year-olds, purse \$200, and for three-fourths of a mile, two-year-olds, purse \$450. Trotting—purse \$400, for three-year-olds; for the three-minute class, a purse of \$400. Friday—a purse of \$200, three-fourth mile heats, free for all, running; a purse of \$300, for all three-year-olds, trotting; of \$450 for 2:25 class; and of \$350, pacing, free-for-all. Saturday is the day for big purses—of \$400, one and a half mile dash, running, for all ages; of \$500 for 2:23 class, trotting; and of \$700, trotting, free for all. The entries for these several contests assure fine sport, and the best blood in the State will be represented. The youngsters, scions of noted sires, will have a chance to show their mettle. And as these come from all parts of the State from the celebrated breeding farms, a week of exciting sport is likely to be witnessed.

In the general stock exhibit the display will be ahead of anything in the past at these grounds, in cattle and sheep

especially. And in fruit and farm products, Old Sonoma intends to surpass all previous exhibitions. The management have left nothing undone to put the coming Fair ahead in every respect, and all Santa Rosa is enlisted in the determination to win honest encomiums for excellence.

SANTA ROSA, August 1st.

O'M.

He Knew Where the Girls Lived.

"This Arcadia is a wondrously human place after all. Borrowing a pony to ride up the valley three or four miles, night and the hospitality of a neighbor overtook us. A mist settled down over the valley, and under the great over-hanging trees not a trace of the road could be seen. 'Only give him the rein,' said the settler, 'and the horse will go straight home.' We gave him the rein. An hour, by-guess, had gone by and still that pony was ambling along, snorting occasionally as the dry sticks broke suspiciously in the edge of the woods. If a grizzly was there, his company was not wanted. Another hour had gone by. Pray, how long does it take a pony to amble over three miles in a pitch-dark night? Half an hour later, he turned off to the left, crossed the valley, and brought up at a fence. 'Giva him the rein,' was the injunction. He had that, and a vigorous dig besides. In half an hour more he was on the other side of the valley, drawn up at another fence. It was too dark to discover any house. The true destination was a white tavern by the roadside, and the light of the wood fire in the great fire-place would certainly shine through the window. The vagabond pony took the spur viciously, and went off under the trees. We were lost; that was certain. It was getting towards midnight. It was clear that this equine rascal was not going home. He had traveled at least four hours, and was now, probably, several miles outside the settlement, unless he had been going around in a circle. A night in a wilderness, enveloped in a chilling fog, the moisture of which was now dripping from the trees, with the darkness too great to discover when the horse laid his ears back as a sign of danger, was the best thing in prospect. Some time afterward he had evidently turned into a field, and a few minutes later was in front of a settler's house. A ferocious dog made it useless to dismount; the bars were jumped—the diminutive cob coming down on his knees, and a moment afterward bringing up under the window of a small house. The window went up slowly, in answer to a strong midnight salutation, and to this day it is not quite clear whether a rifle barrel, a pitchfork, or a hoe-handle was protruded from that window, or whether all this was an illusion born of the darkness of the night.

"Well, stranger, how did you get in here, and what do you want?" asked the keeper of this rural castle.

"I am lost; you must either let me in or come out and show me the way."

"Likely story you're a lost! Reckon that don't go down in this settlement. You ain't lost if you're here, are you?"

"Look here! I borrowed Jimson's pony to go up to Dolman's and start back after nightfall. Dolman said, 'Giva him the rein, and he would go straight back to the tavern.' I gave him the rein, and he has been going for the last four or five hours, except when he stopped two or three times at inns, until he brought me here."

"I think the hoe handle, or whatever it might have been, was slowly drawn in. A match was touched off on the casement, making about as much light as a fire-fly. The settler, shading his eyes, threw a glimmer of light on to the neck of the iron-gray pony.

"Yes; that's Jimson's pony—that's a fact."

"A moment after a tall figure glided on, as from a hole in the wall, and stood by the horse.

"Now, tell me, my good friend, where am I, what is the hour, and how to get back to the tavern."

"Well it might be right about twelve o'clock, and you're not more'n two miles from Jimson's."

"I left at seven o'clock to go down to Jimson's about three miles. Where have I been all this time? If I have been nearly five hours going half of three miles, how shall I ever get back to the tavern?"

"You don't understand all the ways of this settlement. You see that's the pony that the Jimson boys take when they go 'round courting the girls in this valley. He thought you wanted to go 'round kind o' on a lark, and that pony, for mera devilment, had just as lief go a courting as not. Stopped out yonder at a fence, did he, and then went across the valley, and then over to the foot-hills? Well, he went up to Tanwood's first, and being as that didn't suit, expect he went across to Westbarman's—ba's got a fine gal—then he came down to Jennings'—mighty fine gal there. He's been there with the boys lots o' times."

"Well, why did the pony come over here?"

"You see, stranger, I've got a darter, too."

"How far has this wandering rascal carried me since seven o'clock?"

"Nigh upon fifteen miles, maybe twenty; and he'd a gone all night if you'd let him. He ain't half done that settlement yet."

"Then I, a middle-aged man of family, have been carried 'round this settlement in this fog which goes to the marrow-bones, and under trees, to get a broken head, and on blind cross-trails, for twenty miles or so, and have got just half way back; and all because this pony is used by the boys for larking?"

"I reckon you've etrock it, stranger. Mustn't blame that boss too much. He thought you was on it. Now, it's a straight road down to Jimson's; but don't let him turn to the left below. Runnel lives down there, and he's got a darter, too. She's a smart 'un."

"A few minutes later, as if the evil one was in the iron-gray, he took the left-hand road. But he sprang to the right when the rowl went into his flank, carrying with it the assurance that the game was up.

"It was past midnight when that larking pony came steaming up to the little white tavern. The smoldering wood fire threw a flickering light into the porch, enough to see that the ears of the gamey little horse were set forward in a frolicking way, saying clearly enough: 'If you had only given me the rein, as advised, we would have made a night of it.'

"This new Arcadia is not so dull when once the ways are learned. The Jimson boys affirmed that the pony was just mean enough to play such a trick on a stranger. But the old tavern loft rang with merriment until the small hours of the night. It was moderated by a motherly voice which came from the foot of the steps: 'You had better hush up. The stranger knows all the places where you've been gallivanting 'round this settlement.'

W. C. BARTLETT.

The bay four-year-old stallion Melbourne, by Nutwood dam Flora (dam of Crittendon) by Pilot Jr.; second dam Maud of Dick Moors, (2:22½) fell dead on the track at Peoria recently at the close of a trial heat, from rupture of the diaphragm. Melbourne was the property of Mr. A. G. Denforth, Washington, Ill.

Runners at San Jose.

The following entries to the running races of the Santa Clara Valley Association Fair have been furnished us by Secretary Bragg:

6.—Stake for two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$50 to second, \$25 to third; non-winners this year allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Thos. Fisher's bay filly Fannie F.

J. B. Chase's chestnut gelding Rosedale.

J. B. Chase's chestnut gelding Kildare.

Laurel Wood Farm's bay colt Kyrle D.

Laurel Wood Farm's chestnut filly Carmen.

C. H. Eldred's bay filly Tricksey.

7.—Stake free-for-all. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$50 to second, third to save entrance. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One and one-half miles.

Thos. Fisher's chestnut filly Belle W.

Kelly & Lynch's bay mare Moonlight.

Mat Storn's bay filly Narcela.

Laurel Wood Farm's bay mare Patti.

D. J. McCarty's chestnut filly Adeline.

8.—Free purse, \$200, for all ages; \$50 to second horse. Mile and repeat.

Thos. Hazlett's bay gelding Belshaw.

Thos. Fisher's chestnut mare May D.

J. Cabrera's chestnut gelding Manzanita.

Mat Storn's chestnut stallion Grover Cleveland.

D. J. McCarty's chestnut filly Adeline.

14.—Free purse, \$200. \$50 to second horse. One mile and repeat.

Thos. Hazlett's bay gelding Belshaw.

Thos. Fisher's chestnut mare May D.

Thos. Fisher's chestnut filly Belle W.

J. Cabrera's chestnut gelding Manzanita.

Kelly & Lynch's bay mare Moonlight.

W. L. Appleby's bay mare Lanra Gardner.

Oregonians Under Ban.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of the 30th ult., notes an incident of the previous day at the West Side races:

When Mnnager Winters announced just before the meeting at the Chicago Driving Park began that he would not tolerate there anything that had even the appearance of crookedness, he evidently meant it, as was proven yesterday by the action of the judges in the case of the Matlock Brothers, their mare Repetto, and her jockey. It was the first race of the day, and about 2,500 people, tempted out by the brightness of the day and the cool seats that they knew awaited them there, had assembled to witness the racing. The jockeys in the first race, a dash of one mile, in which Wanderoo, Repetto and Hatto were to start, had already been weighed in, when it became rumored about that Repetto, a mare that had shown at times almost phenomenal speed, was "not meant," and that some crookedness was contemplated. Then a rush to hock Wanderoo followed, and he went to the post a strong favorite. Wanderoo taking the lead at the start was never headed, Repetto being pulled double until she reached the distance when Matlock, a son of the owner, made a pretense of riding her out, and she went to the wire lapped on Wanderoo to the eagle-eyes. In an instant the crowd began yelling "Frond, frond," and "Rule him off." The judges promptly called up the boy who said he had been ordered to ride a waiting race, but the owner, who had also been called into the stand, denied that any order whatever had been given. There was a short consultation among the judges, and then John Funk announced that the owners, trainer, jockey, and the mare Repetto had been ruled off all associated tracks in good standing, and that all bets on the race were off. This decision brought out a cheer from the crowd, and caused one excited individual to call out: "That's right; make 'em run square, Judge." It was a bitter pill for the Matlock Brothers to swallow, however, and they evidently concluded to go somewhere where judges are not so strict, as they packed up late in the afternoon and left with their horses for parts unknown. They had Repetto in another race, and Lady Duffy in two of them, but were not allowed to start in either, and probably realize to-night the truth of that old saying, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

Lady Patrons of the Turf.

Glancing over the list of nominators for the English Derby and Oaks, one will find among them the names of five ladies—"Mr. Manton," which is the nom de course of the Duchess of Montrose; Miss Graham, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Knox Gore and Mrs. Eyke. Miss Graham is an elderly lady who had the good fortune to own a first-class race-horse, Sterling, and with him at the stud she again bred Isonomy, sire and son being two of the most celebrated horses which England has for some time possessed. She superintends her own stud farm, and moves about among her stock with her skirts tucked up, and a big oak stick, armed at the end with a spud, as her attendant. Nothing is permitted to be done without her orders, and she positively sees to the mating of her mares in person, so that no mistakes may arise. She has brothers, who might as well as not attend to catch matters, but no, she prefers to take the role of a man and superintend everything herself. In truth, when she walks out equipped as above, she looks as if she ought to wear the breeches.

Mr. Manton, the Duchess of Montrose, who is now twice a widow, having married, in the first instance, the Duke of Montrose, and, after his death, the rich iron master, Mr. Crawford. This last gentleman was owner of many good horses with which he won the highest events, his most noticeable horse, perhaps, being Gang Forward, the winner of the Derby. When this second husband died the Duchess of Montrose, who, of course, had retained her title, continued on her late husband's stud farm an extensive breeding of race horses, assuming as her racing name the name of Mr. Manton. Manton being the name of the place at which both her husband's and her own horses were trained by Alec Taylor. Like Miss Graham, this Mr. Manton sees to every little detail connected with her horses both around the stud farm and on the race track. She tells jockeys how she wishes her horses ridden, and, in fact, regulates everything and all connected with her with the greatest despotism.

A very good story is told of her and Gallon, her jockey. In giving him instructions she told him to come away from his horses when they came through the dip. He was benten, and after the race was interviewed by the Duchess. "Didn't I tell you to come away from your horses in the dip? Why, then, didn't you obey my orders?" "For the reason, your grace," replied Gallon, "that when we came through the dip all the others came away from me." She is a very masculine looking, dressless invariably with an abundance of scarlet (her racing colors) about her, which, together with a very bold manner and an exceedingly rosy-looking complexion, make her very noticeable.

Mrs. Eyke, who is another one of the lady nominators of horses in the big English events, is the widow of the breeder

John Eyke of Shifnal in Shropshire. John Eyke owned a number of good sires in his time, including some whose names have become known in pedigrees of mares imported to this country. Among the number were Knight of Kare, whose stock, without any exception, took naturally and from love of it to jumping; Brown Bread, who was a descendant of the favorite and fashionable Sweetmeat blood, and Cucumber, of whom great things were expected but who failed to obtain popularity owing to the smallness of his progeny.

Mrs. Theobald, another lady whose name appears, is the widow of a Yorkshire yeoman, who for years was a well known attendant at all North Country race meetings. Mrs. Knox Gore is also a widow, but she breeds thoroughbreds as a pastime, just as other ladies breed pugs. The fact is that in many cases where yearlings are nominated by ladies they come into their possession as a portion of their husband's estate, and until they are disposed of must, of course, be entered in a race closing in the interim in this lady's name. The oft-discussed rule of the death of the nominator of a horse disqualifying it from taking part in any race in which it is nominated, might occasionally be got over by a man who feared that his life might not last until the date of race naming his entry in his wife's name, with the idea that she would outlive him.

Mr. Valensin has sold the bay mares Orphan Girl, 2:32½ by Buccaneer, dam Molly Brown by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.; second dam by Laugford, to Mr. Samuel Blair of this city. Price \$1,000. Is it understood Mr. Blair will drive Orphan Girl on the road. She was bred this spring to Valensin.

HERD AND SWINE.

American Devon Cattle Club—Transfers.

Polly Rycraft 6662; Meney 6679, A. F. Bronson to Lucian J. Lewis, Copenhagen, N. Y.
Stop 4133, Chapman Bros. to S. C. Swackhamer, Schenectady, N. Y.
Life 7473, C. L. Dayton to Herbert F. Dayton, Watertown, Ct.
Cherry Red 6615, R. A. Ford to Estate of Stanley Griswold, deceased, Torrington, Ct.
Beson 4059; Betsy Baker 4362; Kappa 7294; Lawn 7295, Wm. Forsyth & son to J. A. McCutcheon, Freehold, O.
Torrington 3609, Stanley Griswold to Wm. M. Allen, New Milford, Ct.
Bailey 3300; Holly Sweet 5529, R. Hankinson to Dr. E. W. James, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sendoff 4082, J. S. Hilton & Sons to Harvey Shelp, Glen, N. Y.
Barton's Hiawatha 4125, Robt. B. Hume to Henry R. Stirling, Barton, Ark.
Maud 1977, Stanton Hume to Robert B. Hume, Florissant, Mo.
Restful 6627, T. F. Judson to Chas. W. Atwood, Watertown, Ct.
Dottie 7297, T. F. Judson to Jos. W. Atwood, Watertown, Ct.
Josephine 7405, T. D. Lewis to D. J. Whitmore & Co., Casttown, O.
Bismark Jr. 3505, E. A. Love to M. White, Chester, S. C.
Valley Boy 414, Henry Minor to Albert E. Norton, Berlin, Ct.
Albany 5491, Full Blood 24 3053, J. W. Morse & Son to H. French, Galesville, Wis.
State Line 3033; Alice of Pleasant Hill 6427; Ida of Pleasant Hill 6429; Flash of Pleasant Hill 6430, J. D. Northrop & Son to Chas. R. Seafin, Dnpnyer, Montana.
Beatrice 6567, M. W. Oliver to A. N. Chapin, Lenox, O.
Colvin 4084; Hattie Linwood 7319, M. W. Oliver to D. C. Woodworth, Lenox, O.
Pride of Walker's Farm 4119, David B. Parmelee to Wm. R. Ferris, Botsford, Ct.
Track 4116, B. F. Peck & Son to Frank Bullard, Gaines, N. Y.
Coria 3478; Essay 5406; November 5857; Vital 6419; Accent 6444; Light 6906; Legible 7133, B. F. Peck & Son to Rumsey Bros., Westfield, N. Y.
Special 3763, Jas. M. Rhorer to Heman Smith, Boyce, La.
Sir Guy 1013, Jas. M. Rhorer to Chas. H. Teal, Colfax, La.
Oscar 3923, J. E. Sisson to W. M. Hughes, Bradenville, Pa.
Queen Bess 7384, Ralph W. Storrs to Wm. H. Gardner, Spring Hill, Ct.
Eliza 4046, F. L. Taylor to Stanley Griswold, Torrington, Ct.
Gen. Earl 4140, G. A. Watson to Lester L. Collins, Franklin, N. H.
Filena 6050, G. A. Watson to E. B. Merrill, East Andover, N. H.
Bulwer 3957; Kitty Thompson 7404, D. J. Whitmore & Co. to A. H. Moore, DeGrift, O.
Helenora 5071, D. J. Whitmore to Dr. E. O. Moore, Egypt, Miss.
Boyas 3516; Mattie R. 7137; Bazetta 7144, D. J. Whitmore & Co. to M. F. Nininger, Calhoun, Ala.
Brett 4143, D. J. Whitmore to E. Sewall, Marlin, Tex.
Bruno 4142; Josephine 7405, D. J. Whitmore to James Surget, Natchez, Miss.
Brehis 7146, D. J. Whitmore to Philip G. Towney, Doylestown, O.
Dundas 4110, S. C. Work & Sons to John M. Miller, Hickory, Pa.
F. W. Reed, Sec.

Driving gloves for track and road in great variety; fine shirts made to order; underwear in wool, cotton, merino and silk; neckties, scarfs, handkerchiefs; collars, cuffs, and gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description; reasonable prices; quality to suit every taste. Beamish's, Nuclens Building, Third and Market streets, San Francisco.

ATHLETICS.

The special exhibition for business men, at the Olympic Club, on next Wednesday evening, is exciting much comment. Invitations are eagerly sought, and the affair will be a notable one.

Burke vs. Corbett.

The directors of the Olympic Club have arranged a meeting between the professional boxer, Mr. Jack Burke and Mr. James J. Corbett of the club. The conditions are that the gentlemen shall box eight rounds under the Queensberry rules, on the evening of August 27th, at the gymnasium of the club. The event will be the best exhibition of the art of self-defence seen for many years in San Francisco. Mr. Burke is admittedly the peer of any man of his weight, and Mr. Corbett is very clever. The latter has the advantage in weight, height and reach, and not a few believe that he will score quite as often as his more experienced opponent.

Pacific Coast Harriers.

The first out-door athletic meeting of the Harriers is to be held this afternoon at the Athletic Grondne, corner of 14th and Centre streets, Oakland. Six running and walking races are on the card, and there are many entries. The games will begin about 5 o'clock P. M., the club going over by the 4 o'clock boat. No admission fee will be charged.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Mr. W. F. Barry brought his black pointer puppy from San Rafael last week to our office. The bitch was whelped on February 8th, 1887, and was bred by Mr. William Dodge at Mt. Vernon, Virginia. She is by Mr. Dodge's Don—Bessie; Bessie by Rocket—Hazel's Tilly; Rocket a dog of Mr. Strong's breed; Tilly by Sensation—Hazel's Dolly; Dolly by a pointer imported and owned by a son of Admiral Dahlgren. Mr. Barry has known some of the dogs in the pedigree for many years, and assures us they were all thoroughly sound,

able, good hunting dogs. The bitch is a stockily framed, rather low animal of great power, has a good head, extraordinary brisket, good ribbing, good legs and feet, and is all over a good looker. In color she is peculiar. The coat varies from a black on the body into a deep liver on the muzzle and legs. The liver color is very dark, and in some lights looks black. The litter brother of the bitch is owned by Mr. Mason Dodge near Salinas City, and is white and lemon. Mr. Barry may congratulate himself upon having a very handsome pointer, and if proper care is taken he should have a good performer. Bred to Mr. Watson's Paps dog, the produce from Blackbird, as Mr. Barry calls his pointer, will be worth owning by those who fancy the blacks.

Part II of Vol. IV of the American Kennel Club Stud Book has been published, and may be obtained by addressing Mr. A. P. Vredenhugh, the secretary, at 44-46 Broadway, New York, enclosing fifty cents. Four hundred and five registrations appear, and the volume is indispensable to fanciers who care to be abreast of the times in the kennel world. Several Californians have entries. Col. L. S. Hatch of this city enters his fox-terrier Bug, Jones. In pointers Mr. Wm. Schreiber enters Mountain Boy and Lassie. Mr. T. J. Pinder's Scout Crotchett appears, as do Mr. J. Martin Barney's Tom Pinch and Mr. W. D. Howe's Sportsman. The California Kennel's Harold, Janet and Sweetheart have places in the volume, and Mr. Albert Peria's Pearl Laverack is also given a number. Among Irish setters appear Mike and Lady Elcho T. owned by Mr. A. B. Trumpp. In Irish water spaniels Mr. T. J. Pinder enters Jerry P. and Nora P. Mr. A. W. Kimball's mastiff bitch Zella M. ends the mastiff entry. Fifteen entries per quarterly issue will soon include pretty nearly all the clear bred dogs owned in the State, and we hope every owner will record his dogs. The volume is well printed, but in one or two places the Secretary has permitted little errors to appear, which can be corrected in the next issue.

Elsewhere there appears this week the advertisement of the Elcho Kennels owned by Mr. A. B. Truman, of this city. Young Irish setters are offered for sale. They are sired by the stud dog of the kennels, Mike T., by Nemo—Nida. Mike T. is clear bred in fashionable strains, his grandsire being a son of Elcho and out of Dr. Jarvis' famous Rose. Mike is of good typical form, coat and color, and is a broken dog. The dam of the dogs offered is, to our notion, the best Irish setter we have seen. She is by Elcho—Noreen, and is a full sister to Champion Elcho Jr., a dog that is thought to be the best looker of the breed in America by those who have not seen Lady Elcho T. The latter can hear her brother in coat, in color, in form, and, in our opinion, in head. It is not easy to compare a bitch with a dog, but we think her the better of the two. The puppies offered are guaranteed sound, and being of the best possible breeding, those who desire to go into Irish setters cannot do better than correspond with the Elcho Kennel, at the address advertised.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The monthly meeting of the club was held on Wednesday evening last, thirty-seven members present, and President Stuart Taylor in the chair. Secretary and Treasurer Watson reported \$190.40 in the treasury. The matter of a guarantee fund for the dog show, to be given in April next, was discussed. Mr. John H. Wise thought some sum should be decided upon, and the club members assessed pro rata. He could not see why one member should advance more than another, for the common interest. Colonel Taylor said that a guarantee fund was considered necessary by clubs in other cities, and the speaker knew that members of the Pacific Kennel Club desired to raise such a fund, but did not desire to levy an assessment for the reason that some very desirable members might feel unable to contribute largely and would feel embarrassed if it was made obligatory to pay any given amount into an insurance fund. It was decided to proceed upon the plan adopted by the secretary, which is to receive such sums as may voluntarily be contributed either by members or others. After the regular business was finished President Taylor announced the special features of the evening, and in doing so made some most interesting remarks about the early writings treating of the dog. The address evidenced deep research, and was listened to with the pleasure with which the eloquent gentleman's words are always heard.

A letter of regret from Mr. J. Martin Barney was read, in which the writer expressed full sympathy with the club, and promised fifty dollars for the guarantee fund. Doctor R. J. Dawson, V. S., read a paper on "Instinct and Reason in Animals," which will be printed in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The paper excited lively discussion. An able monograph on "Milk Fever in the Bitch," was read by Doctor Thomas Bowhill, V. S. The doctor discussed exhaustively the causes, symptoms and treatment of the disease. His paper will also be published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Votes of thanks to Drs. Bowhill and Dawson were passed. After the papers were read, Colonel Taylor invited all present to help themselves *ad libitum* to a tasteful lunch provided by the secretary. Sandwiches and other things disappeared rapidly, and several hours were passed in chaff and singing. The "housenorming" was voted a very enjoyable affair, although it was hoped that the attendance would be larger.

Dog Stealers.

"Why, I thought everybody in Illinois knew Budd Doble and Bismarck! They are professional dog thieves; and about the eleventh once in the United States, too."

"Do they make a business of it?"

"Yes, and a mighty good paying business it is, too. This is their harvest time now."

"How so?"

"During the hot summer months, you know, the fashionable dogs are taken out early in the morning for their exercise, allowed to run around as they please for an hour or two. There's the time the dog stealers get in their work. Any fine morning you will find Budd Doble on Michigan or Whiskey avenue, about Eighteenth street. He is on the ground at 4 o'clock and never leaves until he has corralled at least a couple of pugs. Bismarck makes the Harrison Street Station his headquarters. That's all the name he has. He's a big, bony German, over six feet tall. He always has three or four dogs following him."

"How do they catch the dogs?"

"Dog thieves all carry a fine, braided lasso and a sponge. The sponge is saturated with some peculiar scent which instantly attracts a dog, and he'll follow that sponge wherever it goes. He won't pay attention to anything else, and will walk right away from his master or mistress if they are calling him. The dog catcher fastens the sponge to the bottom of his pantaloons usually. The sponge racket was invented several years ago by 'Skinny' Flynn, a burglar, and now it is used by dog thieves all over the country. I have often heard 'Skinny' tell how he robbed country residences where big dogs were kept, by simply throwing the prepared

sponge to the brute. He'd lie right down beside it and never make a sign of a growl.

"What particular breeds do dog steelers prefer?"

"All valuable dogs—pugs, black and tans, St. Bernardes, Newfoundlanders, and hunting dogs. If they see a fine animal following a carriage or led by a lady they'll follow it home. If that dog ventures out of doors within twenty-four hours without a chaperon he's a goner."

"What do they do with all the dogs?"

"They usually work the reward racket. They look in the paper the next day, and if a fair reward is offered they take the dog back. They are all expert liars, and even if you had seen the man steal the dog he'd tell such a plain, honest, straightforward lie that you'd feel ashamed of yourself for thinking he had taken it intentionally. If the reward offered is less than they can sell the dog for they never return it. Sometimes they work under contracts. I have known men who are well off and eminently respectable who have written to Budd Doble that they would pay so much for a dog exactly like the one at No. so and so, such and such a street. That's enough of a tip for Budd. He knows the man has taken a fancy to a dog the owner won't sell—so he steals it. You can go to Budd or Bismarck, tell them that you want a certain kind of dog—it don't make any difference what breed—and in less than forty-eight hours they'll have the dog ready for you, precisely what you ordered." Ex.

TRAP.

Philip McShane.

At the Occidental Hotel, in this City, on Friday night last, Philip McShane died, the cause of death being uremia following lithotomy. He was operated upon on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M., and sank steadily until Friday, at 11.30 o'clock P. M., when death supervened. In his removal the city has lost a valuable, public spirited citizen, and a very large circle of friends is left to mourn the absence of one in whom many endearing attributes were combined. Of Mr. McShane as a man of business it need only be said that from early youth he exhibited in a marked degree industry, perseverance and unvarying integrity, and the usual reward was his. Coming to California about 1850, he went into mercantile life, first in Nevada County, at Rough and Ready, where his energies prospered. After a few years he removed to San Francisco and entered the grocery trade, and was also Secretary of the San Francisco Insurance Company. About 1871 he became proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, remaining there until 1876 when he retired from business, and has since devoted his time to travel and to sport. A keen, close observer, his travels stored his mind with a world of knowledge, and made him one of the most interesting of raconteurs. With retirement from business Mr. McShane developed pronounced proclivities toward field sports, and became a sportsman of a high type. His pet recreation was snipe shooting, and none knew the haunts and habits of the bird so well. Tront fishing occupied three months of each year, his favorite style being to use the spoon, and his customary resort being Webber Lake. Always quaintly genial, and ever ready to advance the interests and contribute to the enjoyment of his friends, he has passed away in the fullness of years, beloved as few men are, and mourned as only good men should be.

The Parker Gun Club meets to-day at Alameda. The club will go over by the 8:30 A. M. Narrow Gauge boat.

The Blue Rock Club will meet at Adam's Point this afternoon, going over by the 12:30 Oakland boat. The club omitted its July meeting, and members will be prepared to shoot forty blue rocks each to even the scores.

To-morrow, at San Bruno, the California Wing Shooting Club holds its regular monthly meeting, taking the 8:30 A. M. train from Fourth and Townsend streets. Birds for pool-shooting will be on hand.

At Alameda Mole, to-morrow, the Lincoln Gun Club will conduct an open tournament. The conditions are fifteen clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, National rules, \$2.50 entrance. Money divided into purses of 50, 30 and 20 per cent. Shooting will begin at 10 o'clock.

"Gauchó" on Bullets.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—There are two articles in your issue of July 16th which are well worth the price of subscription to your paper for a year—I refer to the articles headed "Bullets" and "Trap Shooting as a Test of Skill."

After a good many years of the most varied experience with the rifle, over nearly the entire length of this Continent, from the British line to Patagonian frontier, I have come to the conclusion that no ammunition will compare with that made up of naked bullets and a heavy powder charge. The patched bullet I have always known to be more accurate when the rifle could be cleaned after every shot, and where every patch went into the chamber and cushioned perfectly smoothly on the grooving; but as these conditions can't be observed in general rough-and-tumble work, there can be no doubt that the well-lubricated naked ball is far superior in every way but in extreme accuracy, while in this particular, its only weak point, it will out-shoot 99 per cent. of the finest shots—in other words a well-grooved rifle with a properly designed and lubricated bullet made of sufficient hardness will shoot as near to the centre shot after shot, at all sporting ranges as any man can hold, so that the variation will be due far more to the holding even in the most skillful hands, than to the alleged erratic flight of the naked ball. There has been considerable discussion for years on this subject, but for the life of me I could never see the gist of the argument. I frankly admit that for target shooting as a specialty, a patched ball is just the thing. I believe just as thoroughly that for hunting purposes it is not one whit better than the naked one. If a man can place his shot in a two-inch ring at 200 yards with anything like certainty, a patched bullet may be of great advantage to him, but as such men are very rare the chances are greatly that the rifle will out-shoot the man behind it, therefore, if it does vary an inch or two at that distance it is just as apt to help him into the centre as to carry him out of it. Still, one feels more secure when cleaning the gun after every shot, pushing home a well-patched bullet and then doing one's level best, even though a "magpie" be the result. In hunting all these fine points fade into thin air—the distance is always unknown, the ground is never twice of the same

lay, the wind is always from some other direction, the light, which of course has nothing to do with swerving the ball, is still a highly important factor in the matter of sighting; the man himself is frequently unsteady either by treading over rough ground, steep hills, climbing over fallen trees, jumping or wading through streams, ditches or what not, when without a moment's warning a jump a deer. At the same instant, if fortunate enough to see him, the hunter throws up his rifle. Glancing rapidly along the sights he blazes away, when, if the ball was properly beaded it connects with the meat at the other end; if not, it is only by a repetition of these salutations that the deer can be stopped. Now, I would like to ask any practical man wherein the value of this extreme mathematic accuracy? There isn't one fine shot in a thousand who places his bullet just where he would in this catch-as-catch-can shooting, while any good shot at moving objects can play his ball on a 12 to 18 inch ring inside of 100 yards, and within that distance about all game hunted in timber is killed. Depend upon it the rifle and bullet, if properly affiliated, will do the work, be the latter patched or lubricated while all repeaters shoot naked balls, and any single shooter can be much more speedily reloaded than when using patched ones, as these are pretty apt to rattle up at the most critical moment. In long-range shooting on the prairie a lubricated ball will be found to serve just as well as the other, for then it is a matter of estimating distances, judging velocity of wind, position of game, and many other things of vastly more importance than the patch or no patch, as can clearly be seen by anyone who will take the trouble to think about it.

For shooting in the timber or mountains a repeating gun is far ahead of any single or double-shot rifle. While none, so far as I can judge, taken all in all, is equal to the Winchester. As a single-shot rifle these people also lead all others, and their 45-125-300 express for prairie shooting is the best rifle by all odds made in America to-day. Such a gun costs about \$16 to \$30 according to finish, and is a regular bone crusher at all distances and on anything; it is not complicated, and is in every respect, when fitted with Lyman sights, the best prairie rifle made for the money, while it is the equal of any so far as shooting goes. The heavy powder charge and light short bullet are not conducive to extreme accuracy, still they form the most killing combination known. The trajectory, that most dreaded bugbear to every rifleman at unknown distances, is extremely flat, so that little thought need be given to the hind sight when shooting under 250 to 300 yards. After that nothing but the finest judgment and skill will enable a man to bag his game, regardless of bullets, rifle or ammunition. From my own experience I found that a rifle sighted for 50 yards in the timber and 150 yards on the prairie, did as well as at any other range. I never changed my sight when shooting in the woods, while with the 150 yards elevation for prairie work I could easily make allowance for longer or shorter distances by taking one or full sight as occasion might demand. I have always used hollow, pointed bullets and large charges of powder, in order to overcome errors of distance and to kill instantly rather than torture to death the game I pursued.

During the last nine years it has been my good fortune to be thrown in with some of the finest shots at inanimate targets in America. I say this fully realizing the breadth of the assertion, for I have shot times without number with Teipel, McMurehy, Bandle, Miller and hosts of other very fine shots who live in and about Cincinnati. Then again, I have frequently shot with Stice, Fred Kimble, Meaders, a few days with S. A. Tucker, Budd, Peurose, Hill, Early, and many other noted shots of the States and Canada. Amongst these I know of but one who shoots a very close-shooting gun and loads it to do its best, and that is Fred Kimble. The great majority of the others use close-shooting guns, I admit, but nearly all load them so they will fire a good spread of shot at 38 to 40 yards. In other words they have to use a very close-shooting gun in order to be able to burn fine-grained quick powder in it, for, were the gun anything but a close shooter, this quick powder would inevitably scatter the shot too much for any certainty of work even at 33 yards.

I have known men, who, carried away with the conviction of their own individual superiority, have had extremely close-shooting guns made to their order. The result has invariably been that either they instantly dropped in their average, or else, in utter desperation, they increased their powder charge, while they used a finer grain, hence they reverted to the original spread, or, perchance, secured even a greater one than the discarded gun had accorded them.

The man who tells you he wants a gun to shoot in a knot-hole at 30 yards is very easily beaten. Grant him his request and shoot, for your own part, with one that makes a big, even spread, and, unless he be a phenomenal shot and you a very poor one, the victory is surely yours, for there are very few men who can centre their loads shot after shot on a clay bird at 38 to 45 yards, which is about the distance at which these are usually abot. On a fine, still, calm day, a very close-shooting gun is well enough, but on driving, dipping, swerving saucers, the liberal spread of a well-bored gun will be found a most valued adjunct to any man's shooting.

If, therefore, this advantage is of material value in target shooting, how much more so must it be when facing live traps, each one of which contains a lively, husky, darting live pigeon, one that starts out describing corkerwhirl-gigs, and flaps his wings in defiance of the shower of lead that did just miss him. As for the second barrel on such a driver it always counts, but generally as a goose egg, for with his 30 yards, in the first place increased by 7 to 10 at the crack of the gun, that must be pointed very near just right, why, what with the smoke and one thing or another he is well up in the forties before his second messenger reaches him, so even if it is properly delivered it gets to its destination so near the boundary line that the bird generally gets away with it, at least dies out of bounds, which, in counting up scores, is merely an aggravation and painful reminder that had the gun been properly held in first place there would have been no need for the second barrel, when, in fact, a more open shooter with identical holding would have done the work. I say, therefore, that a full-choked, close-shooting gun is, *per se*, a grand institution, but it does not follow that it should always be loaded to do its narrowest and most suffocatingly close work. Getting the load over the traps in a hurry and with a good wide even spread is by far more apt to win than tuncing it out there just a little off but quite enough to miss.

It may be concealing after a miss to hear that the load struck the ground "just under" or a "trifle behind" a good vigorous fleet-winged pigeon, but I admit that it is vastly more profitable, when shooting for stakes, to hear your opponent sarcastically remark that "it was merely a scratch that won the pool," or that "anybody could score with a blunderbuss" etc., etc. I take it that when a man shoots for money it's money he wants. The glory of "ragging," "emassing," or "paralyzing" seven birds out of ten may demand extremely fine holding and good judgment, but depend upon it a little judicious then, and a trifle more in the gun and loading, will beat

For wild-fowl shooting no gun can shoot too closely, for this is generally done at long range and at tough birds that require a good deal of killing. Wing-beaking being synonymous with lost birds three times out of five, while at the trap a broken wing is positively always fatal.

I admire a close hard-shooting gun as much as any one can, and while I like to stand off 40 yards and make handsome close patterns as patterns, yet I don't adopt that same formula of loading when I want to make a score, as a score and a pattern are two very different things—at least for any one who is not far above an average shot. It's hard to own up to it, but such is the fact.

WALLA WALLA, July 27th, 1887.

GATCHO.

The Death of Mr. McShane.

At San Bruno, on Sunday last, the sportsmen who participated in the Ault-Rix team match appointed Judge Hale Rix, Captain M. Ault, Mr. Ramon E. Wilson, and H. H. Briggs, a committee to prepare resolutions about the death of Mr. Philip McShane. The committee furnishes the following report for publication:

WHEREAS, In the order of Providence Mr. Philip McShane has been removed by death, be it by his acquaintances and sportsman friends here assembled,

Resolved, That in the departure of our beloved friend we are deprived of a companionship that has ever been pleasant, because of the engaging personal qualities of the man.

Resolved, That in his character as a citizen, as a sportsman, and as a friend, we bear testimony to his catholicity of spirit, to his unvarying rectitude, and to his gentle warmth of heart.

Resolved, That these resolutions be furnished to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN for publication.

HALE RIX,
M. AULT,
R. E. WILSON,
H. H. BRIGGS.

Ault-Rix Match.

Captain Matthias Ault and his carefully selected team of twenty-two men, were neatly bagged on July 31st at San Bruno by Captain Hale Rix and a like team. The match was the outcome of friendly bantering between the ancients who headed the teams, and who have been addicted to trap shooting for more than a generation. Both have been prominent in connection with shooting, and both seem possessed with the idea that they are skillful at the traps. As a result of their chaffing, fifty gentlemen were invited to enter a team match, and forty-six appeared at the time set. Many of them were adepts with the gun, and all but two or three had had experience at San Bruno. The teams had been selected before reaching the ground, but for good reasons it was thought better to reselect them, the Captains choosing alternately from those present. Captain Ault was perfectly familiar with the records of all of the men, and used his knowledge in picking out his company. Before a shot was fired he had the best of the match, in the general opinion, by twenty birds. But, like other plans, those of the venerable shot went "aft" and left him daft, although he retained his extraordinary use of the vernacular. Captain Rix was not neglectful of his interests, but selected judiciously, giving the preference to duck and quail shots, while Captain Ault was guided by the trap records of the men in choosing. By consent Mr. W. L. Eyre acted as sole judge and filled the onerous position satisfactorily. Little time was lost in preliminaries, all things having been made ready before the arrival of the visitors. The birds were only fair. Many of them got away from the traps in regulation San Bruno style, but many dwelt before taking their course, and were gifts for those who shot at them.

Of the work of the individual members of the teams, it may be said that it averaged very good. The losing team scored eight and one-eighth birds to the man, while Captain Rix' contingent averaged eight and two-thirds. More interest was shown in the match than has been manifest since the State Sportsman's Association meeting in 1882. Nearly two hundred spectators were on the ground, a number of them ladies, and it is much to the credit of all concerned that neither the participants nor the spectators were guilty of any imprudence either in speech or action during the exciting competition.

The day passed without a single unpleasant incident. The utmost friendliness was shown by all, and while the match was shot rigidly to rule, there was no questioning of the decisions of the referee. After the match an adjournment was had to the hotel where a dinner provided by the losing team was discussed. The dinner was of course enjoyable as any meal would have been, taken in such company, but it was not, in excellence, up to the high standard of the hospitable Cunningham hotelery. After the disappearance of every eatable thing short speeches were made by Captains Ault, Rix, Ramon Wilson and others. Mr. Wilson referred in fitting terms to the recent death of Mr. Philip McShane, whom the trap shooting fraternity had no more enthusiastic and honorable exponent, and, upon suggestion of the speaker, Messrs. Rix, Ault, Wilson and Briggs were made a committee to draft resolutions relative to Mr. McShane. (The resolutions appear in another column.) The general sentiment was that such meetings as the one described should be encouraged, and it is probable that each season hereafter will see three or more of them.

Captain Ault's team was sent first to the traps, shooting in squads, and the first man to call "pull" was the doubtful Captain. He got a right quartering out-goer that is still going. The first Ault squad missed two birds, while Judge Rix and his four privatees all killed. In the first round the Rix team missed three, while the Ault team lost seven. In the second round the Ault team lost but seven, while the Rix team had eight go out of bounds. At the end of the seventh round the teams were even, but thence the Rix men gradually increased a lead until the close of the match, when they were eleven ahead. The only clean score was made by Mr. Weinmann, of the Rix team, a gentleman who has had little experience in trap shooting. Eleven was, made by Mr. John DeVanil Jr., of the Ault side, and on the other Messrs. Jerry Browell and Ed. Dunnshied did as well. Messrs. A. F. Adams and John Ferguson rolled up ten each for Captain Ault, and Thomas Pierson, B. Spencer, Dick Brooke, Ramon Wilson and Geo. Shorten did likewise for Judge Rix. The others failed to get into double figures, although few fell below eight. Messrs. Cate, Kittle, Johnson, Harry Golcher, Geo. Shorten and Ben Brown came late, but were permitted to shoot up their scores. A little rivalry between Fred Pntzman and Ned Edwards resulted in a tie between them, although it is said that Mr. Edwards' failure to kill eight will cost him a superb "Mint" dinner for four. He complained of his cartridge during the first portion of the

Pete Sweeney is looming up. His fielding and batting last Sunday was great.

Morrie seems to be getting his second wind, for he is certainly pitching splendid ball of late. If the Pittsburgh management can keep him so he may maintain his excellence, but it is extremely doubtful.

Newbert is falling off in his play of late. At the beginning of the season it seemed impossible for him to make an error, while now it seems impossible for him to take part in a game without making one or more errors.

The Pioneers are all working well together now. Every man in the club takes a hand in the coaching; even Hen Moore, who has always appeared more dead than alive when on the field, is heard as often as the rest.

Hurly, the Pioneers' new catcher, has the name of being a dandy in his position, besides being a hard hitter and a splendid base runner. If all this be true he will add a deal of life and vim to the late tailenders.

A handsomely gotten up diagram of an outfield has been presented to Flint, of the Altas, so in future he may know where centre field is. He lost his place last Saturday week and was unable to find it again till next day.

Should Indianapolis Club remain in the League after this season, neither New York nor Philadelphia will have the services of Glasscock and Denny, for they will be compelled to remain just where they are, unless the club managers desire to sell them.

The California League Directors are considering the making of further improvements at the Haight Street ground. With the New Yorks here it will be necessary for them to put in about five thousand more seats, and an improvement in this direction would be a good move.

When Jim Mullee was signed by the Altas, there was a whole army of croakers ready with the prophecy that he would be batted out of the box before he had pitched a dozen games, but he is still pitching and is doing equally as good if not better work than any other pitcher in the League.

The Sacramento people never considered Borchers anything of a pitcher, and therefore the Alta Club released him to the G. & M's, and now he always pitches for the G. & M's when they play the Altas, and takes a diabolical delight in puzzling them. He has shown his ability to strike them out at will, and has developed into the most promising pitcher in the League.

The players of the different clubs of the League are altogether too slow in their movements in going to and from the bench during a game. Quickness of action best suits the public, and they do not like to sit there patiently and watch the players move about at a pace slower than that of a lazy snail. So it might be well for the respective Captains to urge their men a little more, for nothing is ever lost by catering closely to the public taste.

Such an amount of kicking and "heating" has been indulged in by visiting clubs at the decisions of the Sacramento umpire of late, that President Mone thinks seriously of making a change. He will have McKune come down here and umpire for awhile, and have Sheridan officiate at Sacramento, so that he may be better able to judge of the ability of the "hayseed" umpire, and see for himself whether or not the Sacramento is capable of rendering fair and just decisions.

The Haverlye have now a good lead, and seem destined to nail the pennant to their mast. The members of the club think it an impossibility for them to lose, but they do not take into consideration that a run of ill-luck is just as likely to befall them as any other club in the League, and they must remember that should they lose three straight they would have to win six games in succession to recover their ground, and they would find it no easy task. Don't crow till you're out of the woods.

Sacramento.

A large crowd gathered at Snowflake Park, Sacramento last Sunday, to witness the contest between the Pioneers of San Francisco and the Altas. Gagne started in to pitch for the Pioneers, but his delivery was wild and uncertain, and when he managed to get the ball over the plate the opposing batsmen found no difficulty in placing it about where they liked. Lorrigan was substituted in the third inning, and pitched the remainder of the game, and acquitted himself admirably.

The Altas played a loose fielding game, and the error of Hayes and Newbert were very costly. The pitching of Mullee was in keeping with his good work of late, and McLaughlin rendered him perfect support. The Pioneers fielded well with the exception of Hurley, who made four glaring errors out of the six charged against the nine.

The nipping of McKune caused no end of kicking by the Pioneer men. Following is the score:

ALTAS.	PIONEERS.
T.B.R.H.B.S.P.O.A.E.	T.B.R.H.B.S.P.O.A.E.
Meagher, l f.....4 0 0 1 3 0 1	Moore, c f.....2 0 0 0 3 0 1
Cavenny, r f.....6 1 0 0 0 0 0	Gagus, p & 2 b.....4 1 1 0 0 3 0
Mullee, l f.....4 0 1 2 1 7 0	J. Smith, l b.....4 0 2 0 9 0 0
Hayes, 2 b.....2 1 0 0 2 1 3	N. Smith, s e.....4 0 0 0 1 1 0
McLaughlin, c f.....4 0 2 0 7 2 0	Taylor, l f.....4 1 0 0 3 0 0
Powers, l b.....4 1 1 3 10 0 1	Hurley, 3 b.....4 1 1 0 2 4 0
Newbert, a e.....4 1 1 1 0 7 1	Perrier, r f.....4 3 2 0 2 1 0
Anderson, 3 b.....4 0 3 1 1 3 0	Lorrigan, 2 b & p.....4 0 2 0 3 6 0
Flint, c f.....4 0 0 0 0 1 0	Carroll, c.....3 0 0 0 4 3 1
Totals.....35 4 9 8 24 20 7	Totals.....32 6 8 0 27 16 6

RUNS BY INNINGS.
Altas.....0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 Pioneers.....1 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 *7
Base earned—Altas 1. Pioneers 1. First base on errors—Altas 3, Pioneers 2. Base on balls—Altas 2, Pioneers 4. Struck out—By Lorrigan 4, Gagus 0, Mullee 6. Left on bases—Altas 7, Pioneers 4. Three base hit—Perrier. Double plays—Anderson and Powers. Perrier and J. Smith, Carroll and Gagus. Passed balls—McLaughlin 0, Carroll 1. Wild pitches—Mullee 1, Lorrigan 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—McKune.

Pioneers vs. Greenwood & Morans.

Three thousand people assembled at the Haight-street hall grounds, last Saturday, to see the game between these clubs. Many were no doubt attracted to the place to see Lorrigan arrested if he attempted to play ball, and to see what kind of work he would do if not molested. The result of the game was satisfactory to all, in one respect, that was regarding the pitching ability of Lorrigan, for he fully demonstrated to those present that he knows something of the art of twirling, and that he is fully entitled to the praise bestowed upon him since he made his advent upon the diamond. He is a master of all the curves known to the art, but has not yet learned how to use them to the best advantage. He is very wild at times, and has poor command of the ball, which he will no doubt with proper training soon overcome.

The G. & M's started in with a vim and dash and before they were checked in their mad career had piled up six runs, which had a tendency to cast a cloud of gloom over the Pioneer's camp, and Finn looked sad while Robinson's face was

wreathed in smiles; but this state of things did not last long, for the Pioneers got down to their work, made two runs in the second, one in the third, and tied the score in the fifth inning. This was quite satisfactory to Finn but the contrary to Robinson, so he had a quiet talk with his young warriors, and as a result of the conversation they made two more runs and things looked much better for the "pets," but in the next inning the Pioneers forged ahead by making three runs and were never again headed. Borchers' arm gave out in the eighth inning, and the Pioneers had the Oaklanders completely at their mercy and piled up six runs and two more in their last inning, winning the game by the following score:

PIONEERS.	G. & M'S.
T.B.R.H.B.S.P.O.A.E.	T.B.R.H.B.S.P.O.A.E.
Moore, c f.....9 4 2 1 0 0 0	Long, c f.....6 1 2 1 0 0 0
Gagus, 2 b.....6 4 4 1 1 0 1	McDonald, 3 b.....1 0 1 0 1 0 1
N. Smith, s s.....4 1 3 0 1 4 3	Ryan, l b.....5 1 0 0 16 0 0
J. Smith, l b.....6 1 3 2 7 0 0	McCorr, s e.....2 1 1 3 0 3 1
Hurley, 3 b.....4 0 1 0 4 2 0	Blakiston, r f.....3 2 0 0 1 1 0
Taylor, l f.....5 1 0 1 3 1 0	Shea, 2 b.....4 2 0 0 3 2 1
Carroll, c.....5 1 0 1 3 1 0	Borchers, p.....5 1 1 0 2 13 1
Perrier, p.....6 1 1 0 1 17 0	Donovan, l f.....4 0 0 1 0 0 0
Lorrigan, r f.....4 2 2 0 0 0 0	Clements, c.....4 0 1 0 4 4 1
Totals.....45 17 15 6 27 26 6	Totals.....37 9 6 6 27 23 6

RUNS BY INNINGS.
Pioneers.....0 2 1 0 3 0 6 2-17 G. & M's.....6 0 0 2 0 0 0 1-9
Earned runs—G. & M's 0, Pioneers 2. Two base hit—J. Smith. First base on error—G. & M's 4, Pioneers 5. Left on bases—G. & M's 6, Pioneers 2. Base on called balls—G. & M's 5, Pioneers 4. Struck out—By Borchers 7, Lorrigan 15. Passed balls—Clements 7, Carroll 6. Wild pitch—Borchers 3, Lorrigan 4.

Haverlys vs. Greenwood & Morans.

The nullocky Oaklanders were downed again last Sunday by the Haverlys, and in losing two straight have exchanged places with the Pioneers, and are now the tailenders.

The playing of the Haverlys was the finest of the year, and their exceedingly brilliant fielding has not been surpassed by any club here this season. The fielders seemed to be inspired for the time being, and took care of every ball within reach of them, and apparently beyond their reach. Incell was in his old-time form, and sent his curves and shoots over the plate with great effect and the G. & M's heavy batters could do but little with them. The support rendered him by Stein was excellent, and outpassed any previous effort this season.

In direct contrast to the excellent work of the Haverlys was the wretched exhibition of playing indulged in by the G. & M's. They were badly rattled at critical times during the game, and piled up the errors, thick and fast, until they had amassed a total of twelve; but aside from this they made a number of clever plays. Knell occupied the points for the G. & M's and pitched a fairly good game, but was badly handicapped in having such miserable support meted out to him. McDonald rendered good support as did also McCord and Blakiston.

The most prominent features of the game, were the playing of Hanly, Sweeney and Blakiston in their respective positions, and the batting of Blakiston and Sweeney. Following is the score:

HAVERLYS.	G. & M'S.
T.B.R.H.B.S.P.O.A.E.	T.B.R.H.B.S.P.O.A.E.
Bennett, l b.....4 1 0 0 15 0 1	Long, c f.....6 0 0 0 2 0 1
Hanly, 2 b.....5 2 2 0 2 5 0	McDonald, c.....4 0 0 0 5 3 1
Incill, p.....6 0 0 0 0 6 0	Ryan, l b.....4 0 0 0 12 0 1
Donahue, s s.....6 2 1 2 2 0 0	McCorr, s e.....2 1 0 0 1 2 0
Sweeney, 3 b.....6 2 3 1 2 2 1	Blakiston, r f.....4 1 3 1 2 1 0
Levy, c f.....4 0 2 0 2 0 0	Shea, 2 b.....3 1 1 2 3 4 0
Creagan, l f.....3 1 0 0 0 0 0	Donovan, l f.....4 0 1 0 0 0 2
Stein, c.....3 1 1 1 4 1 0	Knell, p.....4 0 1 1 0 7 0
Lawton, r f.....3 0 0 0 0 1 0	Clements, 3 b.....4 0 1 1 0 2 3
Totals.....37 9 10 3 27 19 2	Totals.....34 3 7 4 24 18 12

RUNS BY INNINGS.
Haverlys.....4 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 *9 G. & M's.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2-3
Earned runs—G. & M's 1, Haverlys 2. Two base hit—Sweeney. First base on errors—G. & M's 2, Haverlys 5. Left on bases—G. & M's 7, Haverlys 8. Double plays—McDonald and Ryan, Sweeney and Bennett. Struck out—Lawton, Incell, Bennett, Donahue, Shea (2), Long, Ryan (2). Base on balls—G. & M's 3, Haverlys 3. Strikes—Of Knell 4, off Knell 4. Passed balls—McDonald 1, Stein 2. Wild pitch—Knell 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—J. Sheridan.

CALIFORNIA

LEAGUE BASEBALL GROUNDS

Saturday, August 6th., at 3:30 P. M.

HAVERLYS vs. PIONEERS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1887.

AT 11 O'clock A. M.

ALCAZARS vs. KEANE BROS.

At 2 O'clock P. M.

GREENHOOD & MORANS vs. PIONEERS.

Admission 25 and 10 cents. Ladies Free. Reserved seats 25 cents extra on Sundays. Reserved seats for games on Sundays are on sale at Gamet's cigar store, Junction Market and O'Farrell Streets, until noon day of game.

Races!! Races!! Races!!

5! FIVE DAYS RACES. 5!

—OVER THE—

FRESNO

Fair Grounds Track,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEWIS LEACH, WM. HELM, W. M. HUGHES, W. H. MCKENZIE, M. J. DONAHOO.

OFFICERS.

LEWIS LEACH.....President W. B. BENNETT.....Secretary
M. J. DONAHOO.....Vice President W. H. MCKENZIE.....Treasurer

Tuesday, October 4, 1887.

No. 1. Running—One and three-quarter mile dash; free for all; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$10 added; \$50 to second horse.
No. 2. Running—One mile dash for two-year-olds; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$10 added; three moneys.

Wednesday, October 5, 1887.

No. 4. Running—One-half mile dash; \$10 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$12 added; \$25 to second horse.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse \$250; free for all stallions owned in Fresno Mariposa, Merced, Tulare and Kern counties, July 1, 1887; three moneys.
No. 6. Trotting—2 1/4 Class; purse \$200; three moneys.

Thursday, October 6, 1887.

No. 7. Running—Three-quarter mile dash; \$10 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$12 added; three moneys.

No. 8. Trotting—For two-year-olds; best two in three; purse \$200; free for all stallions owned in Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Tulare and Kern counties, July 1, 1887; three moneys.
No. 9. Trotting—2 1/4 Class; purse \$200; three moneys.

Friday, October 7, 1887.

No. 10. Running—One mile dash; free for all; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$10 added; three moneys.

BAND TOWNAMENT.

Saturday, October 8, 1887.

No. 11. Running—Two mile dash; free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$20 added; \$50 to second horse.

No. 12. Pacing—Free for all pacers; purse \$200; three moneys.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-olds, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent, on purse, to accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent, to first horse, 30 per cent, to second horse, and 10 per cent, to third.

In all trotting and pacing races Rules of the American Trotting Association, and in all running races the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 50% to the first, and 33 1/3 to the second.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horses they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when dis-

tancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

If in the opinion of the Judges any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the term, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the program if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to September 15th.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 36.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which will be called at 1 o'clock, sharp.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary, Wednesday August 10, 1887.

W. B. BENNETT, Secretary. LEWIS LEACH, President.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association,

FIXED EVENTS 1888-89,

—TO CLOSE—

AUGUST 15, 1887.

1888--Spring Meeting.

THE CALIFORNIA STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on or before January 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100, third to save stake. Half a mile.

THE GANO STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on or before January 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100, third to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. Three-quarters of a mile.

1888-- Fall Meeting.

THE LADIES' STAKES.

For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out on August 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$400 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Winners of three stake races to carry five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE AUTUMN STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out January 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out August 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$150, third to save stake. Winners of three stake races to carry five pounds extra. One mile.

1889--Spring Meeting.

THE TIDAL STAKES.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, half forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out August 1, 1888, or \$30 if declared out January 1, 1889; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$800 added; second to receive \$200, third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

THE PACIFIC DERBY.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, half forfeit, or \$10 if declared out January 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out August 1, 1888; or \$30 if declared out January 1, 1889; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$200, third to save stake. One mile and a half.

1889--Fall Meeting.

THE VESTAL STAKES.

For three-year-old fillies (foals of 1886); \$25 each, P. P., with \$500 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

THE FAME STAKES.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, half forfeit, or \$10 if declared out August 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out January 1, 1889; or \$30 if declared out August 1, 1889; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$200, third to save stake. One mile and three-quarters.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All these stakes are for foals of 1886—colts and fillies now racing yearlings.

Under the Revised Rules of this association all horses entered must be named.

Entries to these stakes close with the Secretary on Monday, August 15, 1887.

THE Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF
THE PACIFIC COAST.

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Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO. in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 6, 1887.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, Aug. 6th to 13th.
Santa Clara Valley Association, San Jose, Aug. 15th to 20th.
Sonoma County, A. F. Association, Santa Rosa, Aug. 22d to 27th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Asso. Petaluma, Aug. 30th to Sept. 3d.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevad. State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Sixth District Agricultural Asso., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Monterey Agricultural Asso., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Chico Fair, Chico, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Asso., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, August 30th to September 3d.
Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 3d to 7th inclusive.
Seventeenth Agricultural District, at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Oakland September 5th to 10th.
Fresno, October 5th to 8th.

Closing of Entries.

AUGUST 10th.

Fresno. Marysville.

AUGUST 12th.

Susanville.

AUGUST 15th.

Fixed events Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

SEPTEMBER FIRST.

Trotting Purses, Nevada State Fair.

SEPTEMBER 15th.

Monterey.

Is Maternity Prejudicial to Speed?

Very frequently has the above question been asked, and it is certainly of importance enough so warrant a more thorough research than can be given at present. The enquiries have been usually in regard to trotting mares, and several instances have come within our personal knowledge which bear on the question. Lucy, Princess and Flora Belle had foals before entering upon their public career, and the *American Cultivator* gives another case:

The opening day of the meeting at Mystic on the 19th inst. reminded one of old times. The attendance was large, the management excellent, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, the favorites winning in both events. The first race, for the 2:40 class, brought out ten starters, but was won in short order by Kitty Abbott, piloted by Boston's veteran trainer, J. J. Bowen; time, 2:26 1/2, by the gray gelding Rocket, and fourth to Kantaka. The winner is a handsome, stylish, bloodlike, twelve-year-old bay mare, standing 15 1/2 hands, bred and owned by Gen. C. J. Payne of Mayflower fame; got by Abbott; dam by Eureka, son of Long Island Black Hawk; second dam by old Abdallah. Abbott is by Tattler, dam Belle by Mambrino Chief; second dam by the English thoroughbred imported Envoy. Tattler (2:26 1/2) as is well known, is by Pilot Jr., dam Tell-tale, by Telamon, by Medoc, son of American Eclipse, by Duroc, son of Diomed; second dam Flea, by Medoc, by American Eclipse; third dam by Snapper, son of Sir Archy. With such breeding as this it is not surprising that Kitty Abbott has a game, thoroughbred look. She has been used several seasons as a brood-mare, and has raised a filly and two stallions by Wedgwood.

From this it appears that giving birth to three colts did not incapacitate Kitty Abbott, and as we do not find any record of her trotting in 1885 or 1886, concluded that this is her first year on the track.

D. A. Gage, of Chicago, bought Princess of a Mr. Billings of Claremont, New Hampshire. Mr. Gage noticed her going very fast on the road and paid what was then thought to be a long price of \$800 for her. Years after, in a conversation with Mr. Billings, he claimed the credit of teaching her to trot fast. His dwelling was one and one-half miles from town where he was engaged in business requiring his daily attention. When the foal was a few months old his practice was to drive the mare to the village in the morning, leaving the colt at home, tie her under the shed until it was time to start for his dinner. About half the distance the road was nearly level, the finish of the journey something like half a mile ascending. Eager to reach her colt the mare would trot as

ness led to a break she was pulled up, turned around, compelled to jog back slowly to the office and another start made. By this means she soon learned that to see her colt it was necessary to trot steadily, though while acquiring that knowledge the tuition was faulty in bringing her to a stop and heading in another direction after making a break. This habit was never overcome, and under the skillful handling of Ecff and others she was always a "bad breaker," though disposed to stick to the trot. Neither did she require any "pull" and when Mr. Gage brought her to Chicago she astonished road-drivers by beating the best, Mr. Gage letting the reins lie on her back. If we remember rightly her first race was with Dutchman—it may have been Reindeer—winning handily, and for that day in the very good time of 2:34 or within a fraction of it. Frank Parmlee bought the foal, which, after its mother was renamed from Topsy to Princess, was called King David. Geo. Bidwell handled him for some time, and, though he could trot inside 2:40, never came up to expectations.

We sold Princess to Mr. Robert Bonner after the "big fire" in Chicago in 1871. In 1870, being somewhat curious to see if she had retained her old-time speed, she was jogged a couple of weeks and then moved through the stretch to a skeleton wagon. She made the quarter in 36 seconds with great ease, giving manifest indication of displeasure, when the horse which was galloping with her was allowed to go on, at not being permitted to accompany him. Previous to that she had not been harnessed for years. Another anecdote in relation to Princess may be in place. In company with Princess in the journey to New York were Clara G. and her dam (the dam also sold to Mr. Bonner), Ida May and John A. Rice. They were unloaded in Jersey City, put into a stable to be fed, and we crossed to New York to learn where Mr. Bonner desired the mares to be left. He enquired about the temper of Princess, remarking that when he last saw her she was somewhat vicious. Our answer was that she had no semblance of "ugliness" since we had anything to do with her, and after receiving instructions where to leave her, went back to Jersey City. Desiring to see whether she had eat her ration of oats we went into the stall, and, as usual, without any precautions. Going in was all right. Coming out in the same careless manner she planted her hind feet with such emphasis as to throw us clear across the floor of the stable, but fortunately the distance was so short that it was more of a push than a blow. The mares were left at Anderson's, on 50th street, with strict instructions to take away the certificate of good character we had innocently given, and it was lucky that she had exhibited her violent temper in time for warning, as Mr. Bonner was on hand shortly after her arrival with a smith to operate on her feet. Her feet were contracted from the time she first came to Chicago until Mr. Bonner got her, notwithstanding her long run of several years harefooted.

The following letters from Mr. Bonner will show that his treatment was beneficial, and also interesting as a portion of the history of one of the most famous horses of the time. She was foaled in 1843, and died April, 1877. October 2, 1876, Mr. Bonner wrote us: "Old Princess is alive and still looking well, but I have not been able to get a foal from her."

OFFICE OF THE LEDGER,
NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

My Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 16th inst was duly received, and I would have replied to it sooner had it not been that I was waiting for the swelling to go down in Princess leg, in order that I might be able to report progress to you. The lameness has entirely disappeared, but there is a little enlargement around the tendon yet. I have driven her three times, and last evening I "opened" her for about 100 yards, and I verily believe she trotted a 30 gait to my road wagon. Would it not be a wonder if I could so far relieve her from her chronic soreness as to enable her to trot a pretty fast mile in the spring? I believe I can do it. She was quite "limber" this morning after the drive of last evening. I was pleased to hear that Clara G. stood the journey so well. I shall await with interest her doings in the spring. In great haste, Your friend,

ROBERT BONNER.

OFFICE OF THE LEDGER,
NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1872.

FRIEND SIMPSON:—I write simply to inform you that Princess continues to improve. Driving this frosty weather when the Park roads are usually hard and dry. She is jogging over them as sound and as level as nine-tenths of the horses I meet. She will trot from one end of the Park to the other without attempting to pace. As you are aware, my stable is close to the entrance of the Park. I usually let her amble—or rather my youngest son, who generally drives her now, lets her amble—until she enters the Park, and then all we have to do is to give her a little pull on one rein when she at once goes into a trot, and never asks to leave it unless she is pulled up. When I first began to use her I had to drive her a mile or so and warm her up before she would strike a trot at all, and then she would usually leave it and pace. But there is nothing of that now, absolutely nothing.

I have not yet let her speed more than 300 yards at a time. She is trotting fast. The only trouble that I have with her is that she does not grind her oats—her teeth are very bad—and the result is that she is still very thin in flesh, although she has improved a little in that respect since you saw her. I am giving her ground oats. Mr. Magnus, a horse tamer from Buffalo, was at my stable a month ago. He gave Princess a lesson with the halter-cord, or Comanche bridle, as they call it. It snubbed, or I should say subjugated her at once, and she has since been in his hands and handled her about the

flank or any other sensitive part just as I handle Dexter. This is an age of improvement. Very truly yours,

ROBERT BONNER.

Lucy's colt was sold by Budd Doble in Buffalo, but never did enough to bring him into notice. Flora Belle had two before she trotted, and as nearly as we can remember one of them was of some promise. She had several colts after she was thrown out of training, two by Volunteer, and of these we have never heard. As the dam of Happy Medium Princess stands better in the trotting records than any other of the track celebrities of her sex. We are of the opinion that when mares are so nervous as to be troublesome in training and unreliable in races, it will be found advantageous to breed them. It is not an unusual practice in England to pursue this plan with mares which are excitable and easily thrown off their balance.

Pocohontas, the dam of Stockwell, King Tom, Ratanplan, etc., ran her best races when in foal. Monstrosity raced after she produced Ugly Buck, one of the favorites for the Derby in the notorious Running Rein year, and, doubtless, many instances could be found by going through Stud Books and Racing Calendars.

If fillies which prove to be of the rattle-headed order were bred for one or two seasons the defect might be overcome, and we would have more faith in that than by retaining them in training, unless the educator had more than a world of patience. In that case we would advise that their work should continue until five months after being stunted, observing due caution, however, during that and succeeding stages of pregnancy. There is usually a great change after conception. The disposition is different, and those which were prone to volatile behavior become sulate, and those which were formerly hot-headed and unmanageable, even-tempered and docile.

Our New Quarters, 313 Bush Street.

We have a dread of moving. To pull up after years of occupancy have made one acquainted with every nook and corner of the room, everything daguerreotyped on the brain inside and outside within the range of vision, is like parting with old friends. We were in dread, too, that such pleasant rooms as those we have used for more than five years could not be found, or, if discovered, at a rental which would be ruinous, and this feeling intensified the trouble. Although yet in disorder, the fitting has been accomplished with so little discomfort in the whole, that those of our force who had the most of it to do did not mind the burden. As to the fear, it proved to be groundless. The rooms secured are in many respects superior to those relinquished. Plenty of space, and that so well arranged as to leave no cause for complaint on that score. With abundant room, there is also another important want filled, that being plenty of light. Then, the location is certainly all that we could ask, for though farther from the Postoffice, express office, press-room, etc., it is more convenient to reach from the hotels, and our friends from the country will have less trouble to make their very welcome visits. On the south side of Bush Street, only one building between the office and Montgomery Street, a few doors east of the Bush Street Theater, strangers, even, will have little difficulty in discovering our new quarters.

It is needless to say we will be pleased to receive visitors who take an interest in any of the fields the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN represents. Now that the busiest season of our horse affairs has nearly drawn to a close, we shall endeavor to spend a portion of each day at the office, and from 2 p. m. until 4, and perhaps 5 p. m., make it a point to be in attendance. Our assistant, E. S. Culver, will always be in readiness to aid in all things appertaining to the stock department, "turf and track," and render assistance in hunting up and arranging pedigrees, etc. H. H. Briggs is sure to be at his desk unless there is something of great interest progressing in his line, and it is supererogatory to say that for dog-love, shooting and fishing, field sports in general, he is so enthusiastic that he must be "well-posted" and capable of rendering assistance to those who seek for information in that interesting field.

The man at the business desk, Mr. Sanderson, will take peculiar pleasure in explaining his part, and we must acknowledge that this branch he oversees might, with greater propriety, be called the trunk of the tree which carries the sap and gives life to the whole. While we shall be glad all over to have such a rush of visitors as will necessitate giving the manager still larger quarters, we will no less heartily welcome those who are in search of information that we can impart. Remember the number, 313 Bush Street, near Montgomery.

Important to Stock-Raisers.

Messrs. Killip & Co., the well known live-stock auctioneers, announce that they are now represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society, and at San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, real estate agents. These gentlemen are prepared to arrange for sales, which will be conducted as hitherto by Messrs. Killip & Co.

Bookmaking.

We desire it to be distinctly understood that whatever we publish regarding bookmaking and betting rooms, the practice is what is condemned and not those who are engaged in it. In fact, we regard it as very fortunate that the men who are at the head of the business in San Francisco are well qualified, and of the right stamp to conduct it in a proper manner. In one respect this is not fortunate. Were the business confined to scamps whose aim was to corrupt trainers and jockeys who would go to any length to ensure *sure* winnings, it would soon go to the wall.

As the bulk of hookbetting is confined to races which are decided thousands of miles away, there is not opportunity to engage in the nefarious practices which are said to prevail at the East. Were there such a chance we have so much confidence in the bookmakers here that no apprehension would be felt on that score, and therefore not a line of objection would be penned were it not that we consider the practice inimical to the welfare of those engaged in breeding, rearing, racing or trotting horses.

As to the morality of betting on races, that is not taken into consideration. We do not consider it any greater offence to bet against the layer than to buy pools, secure an option on wheat, or put up a margin on stocks. Man is a gambling animal. It may be more euphonious to say a speculating animal, though the terms are so nearly synonymous that the difference is discernible. That the passion is universal is beyond denial, and were it obliterated man would rapidly degenerate with an animal with no greater aspirations than "beast of the field." Every passion, it may be said, every faculty can be prostituted so that in place of being endowed with what should render ourselves and others happier, the inheritance is a curse. Kept within bounds, little harm can result from wagering on horse-races. So long as no more is ventured than can be lost without detriment to the bettor or those depending upon him, it may be ranked as purchasing a gratification akin to delighting the eye with whatever gives pleasure to look upon, the ear with pleasant sounds, or the palate with costly viands and rare wines. To gratify these necessitates the outlay of money. Money must be risked when a person makes a bet or buys a pool, and with the risk there is chance to win. This heightens the enjoyment of witnessing the contest, and be the sum ever so small enhances the pleasure.

But when wagering degenerates into a sordid desire to get money, when so much is ventured that the loss will be severely felt, and above all when that which is posted does not belong to the bettor, it is a vice which cannot be too strongly denounced. Not so bad then, perhaps, as entering into combinations and syndicates which ruin hundreds, though still reprehensible and which should be repressed. "Betting rooms" are an enticement which some cannot resist. There is a fascination like that of purchasing lottery tickets or "betting against bank." We heard a man remark, and that with evident sincerity, that he would rather play faro and lose than not to play, and so long as he could afford the pleasure he had an undeniable right to gratify his propensity. So long as he used his own funds, purely his own, it was the same as though he invested the amount in gratification of his other desires, and better for him than if spent in "riotous living." That portion of the crowds which throng the betting rooms, and which can afford the time spent and the probable loss of the money ventured, have an undoubted right to do so, and then the injury is a sort of negative ill. But a large proportion is made up of men who should not risk either time or money, as the both, perhaps, of right, are not at their own disposal. It seems idle to show people who have acquired a passion for gambling that the "odds" are greatly against them. Any well-informed purchaser of lottery tickets realizes that profits and expenses absorb the largest moiety of what he invests. He still buys, whereas the inveterate faroist would only be willing to accept his amusement on condition that the legitimate advantage possessed by the dealer was all he had to contend against. The "pull" which the hookmaker has is apparent to anyone that can compass a simple question in arithmetic, and if he is willing to take the risk that is his own affair. If a friend were paying too high a price for a horse, house or farm, and asked our advice it would be given, and were he backing a horse at shorter odds than we thought was proper, we would also advise him to refrain. But if the "general public" desires to throw its money away in speculations of any kind we have no desire to interfere further than is the duty of a journalist, and it comes properly within our sphere, when the interests we are particularly identified with are menaced, to do all in our power to protect them. So long as eastern races are "slated" in the betting rooms the attendance at our races and fairs will be far below what it would be if that were abrogated. Before that system was inaugurated, there were many people from San Francisco present at the fairs. Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Oakland, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento and

other places drew quite large delegations from the metropolis, and the revenue derived from them was not restricted to what was paid at the gate. Quite a large proportion were poolbuyers, and as the bulk of percentage went to the societies, premiums were larger than they would have been if cut off from this source of supply. If hookmakers could be induced to close their rooms during so much of the circuit as is likely to be the most deeply affected, that much of the drawback would be gotten rid of. It is too much to expect, however, that rent and other expenses would be incurred unless some plan could be agreed upon. The rent of the four rooms will probably amount to \$1,200 per month, and though the fairs could well afford to make good that amount, it is only a small portion of the expense. And then again the presumptive profits of the rooms would have to be considered, so that the most that can be hoped is that during the Bay District Meeting and the Golden Gate Fair the rooms may be closed during the afternoons on which the Meeting and Fair takes place.

Important Sale of Trotting Stock.

In another column of this issue will be found the special announcement of a very important sale of highly bred trotting stock, the property of Frank H. Burke Esq., of Menlo Park. The sale will be conducted by Messrs. Killip & Co., at Rogers' Stable, 1606 Market St., on Tuesday next, August 9th. The stock to be sold includes, brood-mares, trotting geldings and fillies, roadsters, carriage teams, business and work horses of excellent breeding, by the following popular sires: Whipple's Hambletonian, Alexander, George M. Patchen Jr., Patchen Vernon, Norwood, Buccaneer, Lynwood and others. Special attention is directed to the handsome young stallion, Echo Royal, by Echo, dam the Both Mare; second dam Demirep by Melbourne. Louise, grey mare by George M. Patchen Jr., dam by Joseph. Louise is sister to Vanderlynn, 2:19½. Piracy, bay filly, by Buccaneer, dam Louise. Louise has a record of 2:34 in eighth heat. Cherry Ripe, chestnut filly, four years old, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Chief. She is now in training. Jennie Elmo, by Elmo 2:27, dam Chieftain. Jennie Elmo is seven years old, 16.3 hands, and is bred to Eros, Queen by Mone, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Jack Tremble. Tireless, brown mare, nine years old, by George M. Patchen Jr., dam by Jack Tremble, a splendid road mare. Sweetheir, by Eugene Casserly, dam Old Peanuts; a handsome mare, dam of three fine colts by Abbotsford; she has been driven a quarter, without preparation, in 3:5½. The catalogue can be had at this office and from the Auctioneers, 22 Montgomery St. Mr. Burke announces that owing to the sale of his ranch, at Menlo Park, to Hon. Leland Stanford, he is compelled to dispose of his stock. There will also be offered for sale eulikes, breaking carts and road carts. The sale will begin at 11 A. M. The stock can now be inspected at the stable where the sale will take place.

Lady Washington.

We were informed that Lady Washington, the dam of Ewing, Ktae Ewing and others, was by Simpson's Blackbird, purchased by E. Singleterry when he bought Smith's Young Blackbird, and supposed she was a sister to that horse. Mr. Singleterry informs us that she is by Reavis' Blackbird, and from a mare which a German owned in Lyons, Iowa, which was credited with hauling an express wagon close to three minutes.

We will be much obliged to our old friend Bid Gage if he will dig up the facts and send them. It may turn out that she was bred by C. N. Cotton, Sabula, Iowa, and in that case was by the old horse. Cam, Smith is likely to know all about the mare bought by Mr. Singleterry.

The Bay District Meeting.

While somewhat disappointed by the entries for the purses at the meeting of the Bay District Association, which commences to-day, there are enough in to make very good sport. This should be one of the most exciting meetings of the circuit, as there will be a number of green ones to take part, and there is no end to the stories regarding the wonderful speed of new-comers, and also marvelous tales of improvement in those which have trotted before. "So handy" to get to a few minutes' ride at an outlay of five cents should tempt thousands when the promise of sport is so good.

Nominations and Entries.

We expected to have a full list of entries which were made on the first of August in this number, but none have been sent up to the time of going to press. We learn, however, that most of the classes have filled, some of them extremely well. Hickok telegraphed from Buffalo that several entries were mailed from there on the first, and it is probable that other stables beside Hickok's purpose coming here to winter.

Win With the Beet.

In the telegraphic report of Saratoga races on Thursday, it is stated that Baldwin's jockey pulled Grisette hack in order to let her stable companion, Goliah, win, and also that "all turf rules allow an owner of two starters to win with either one he pleases." The latter statement is not correct, and in place of such a rule being universal, if embodied in any code it must have been of recent adoption. Should it be the law on any course the sooner it is changed so much the better. There is little difference between pulling one of two horses, started by one owner, to let an inferior win than where a single entry is thus managed. Many think that the interests of better is all that has to be looked after, and a "declaration" of which is to win sufficient. The rules positively prohibit such a course, and though it has been a custom in England for a long time, it has led to trouble in that country. To a majority of spectators it has just as much the appearance of "a steal" as when A's horse is pulled behind B's, and for our part we cannot see where it is not equally as reprehensible. It does not appear that Mr. Baldwin made the declaration which custom requires further than to hack Goliah. He could slip either card he saw fit, and whichever way the most money came that would be his command. The "Sailor King" William IV, when asked by his trainer which of his horses should he sent to Newmarket, and he replied, "The whole fleet." We believe it was he, or at least an honest man, who answered the query of which horse should win, in two words, THE BEST, and it will be a grand day for the royal sport when no other answer will be tolerated.

Important to Horsemen.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Will you kindly publish the following information for the benefit of the public, and horsemen specially:

That the Southern Pacific Company have kindly made concessions in order to induce parties from a distance to attend our District Fair, to be held commencing Oct. 10th. This will make our Fair an assured success, and the association is alive to the want of increased attendance and are making many improvements by additional grand stand, improving judges' stand, stabling, etc. This will make a desired opportunity of which many will gladly avail themselves, and see for themselves (in addition of attending a very pleasant fair,) the country which has the charm of climate of production, of beauty, to make it so desirable to all comers, and in addition what is known as the Boom of Southern California. They will certainly have the opportunity, if looser at the recess to make themselves doubly even by investing in corner lots, for this has not failed yet nor is there any probability that the end is near. But to come to business, Mr. J. C. Stubbs writes me as follows:

The same rise as last year will be observed in billing freight to and from the District Fair to be held at Los Angeles Oct. 10th. Also that all racing stock will be taken down and brought back by passenger trains at freight train rates. It is desired, however, to have early notice what baggage cars may be required, for such cars are the only ones that are suitable to run in passenger trains.

Mr. Goodman also writes as follows:

At the request of our general-traffic Manager, Mr. J. C. Stubbs, we desire to advise you that it has been determined to make two-third round trip rates to Los Angeles and return from points between San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento and Yuma, during the holding of the District Fair at Los Angeles, in October next. The rates from the principal points will be as follows:

By publishing this you will oblige many here, and, too, especially,

L. J. ROSE.

Racing Association at San Diego.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—After no less than half a dozen false starts, we have at last got the word "go," and we shall have some races this Fall. That matter was settled and fixed to-day, when contracts were let and work actually begun for the construction of a double track—one for trotting and the other for runners.

The company undertaking the work is styled the Southern California Breeders' Association. Ben Hill, the owner of Adam, who won the first Southern California Derby, at Los Angeles; A. G. Gasin, a local real estate man, and a lover of a good horse; W. W. Stewart, a commission merchant of wealth, and two or three other public spirited citizens, are backing the enterprise. The grounds are located about five miles from the city, on a level stretch of land, skirting False Bay, just beyond Old Town. They will make it easy of access by way of an electric motor road. The company has secured there 160 acres, and, as stated, work has already begun toward putting the track in condition. The contract for the construction of the tracks was let for \$5,000, but besides this other contracts for stables and grand stands were let to the amount of \$20,000. The contracts all call for the completion of the work in sixty days, which means October 1st. On October 4th, we have our County Fair, and it is the intention to hold that fair on the new grounds. At the same time there may be some racing, just to give the track a warming, but as both Fresno and Monterey hold race meetings that week, it is probable that the first regular race meeting of the San Diego track will be held later, probably following the Los Angeles meeting or during the week beginning October 16th. By this arrangement the Los Angeles horses could be brought right down here after the race were over there. The company backing the local association is a strong one, and some good prizes will be hung up.

In laying out the grounds and building the stables, the company has had in view the wintering of eastern horses, their track, and already Secretary Gasin informs me he had application for stable room during the coming year. This climate is a perfect horse paradise. There is no year when he cannot be given his exercise, and can be brought out in the spring in perfect condition for a summer campaign.

SAN DIEGO, ARG. 1st.

F. D. W.

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD
AT RENO,

Commencing September 21st and Ending
October 1st.

35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle Races! Stock Parades!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 26 and
September 30, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.

President Powning offers a Special Premium, a
GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, for the best
Exhibit in Any Department.

**Trials of Speed to be Conducted under the
auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.**

The State Agricultural Society was established in
accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State
of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the man-
agement and control of the State Agricultural Society
of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LEETE, of
Washoe County; P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe
County; AL. WHITE, of Washoe County; JOHN
SWEENEY, of Ormsby County; T. B. RICKET, of
Douglas County; C. C. POWNING, of Washoe
County; ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County;
TIEBO. WINTERS, of Washoe County; F. DAN-
BERG, of Douglas County; W. S. BAILEY, of
Churchill County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt
County.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.
No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for
District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration
\$5, on or before September 1st.
No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. Dis-
trict horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20;
declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 will be made and announced on Sat-
urday, Sept. 17th.

Second Day—Thursday, September 22d.
No. 6.—TROTTING—2:30 class for District horses;
three in five, purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse
\$100; third horse \$50.
No. 7.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.

Third Day—Friday, September 23d.
No. 8.—RUNNING—Selling purse for District
horses; dash of a mile; \$150 added; \$25 entrance, half
forfeit; \$5 declaration, on or before September 1st.
Horses to be sold for \$1,000 to carry entitled weight.
Two pounds allowed for each \$100 added in the \$1,000.
No. 9.—RUNNING—Half-mile dash; entrance free;
purse \$100.
Three other races for this day will be announced
on Thursday, September 22d.

Fourth Day—Saturday, September 24th.
No. 10.—TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all
three-year-olds and under in the District; purse \$300;
first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 11.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.

Fifth Day—Monday, September 26th.
No. 12.—HANDICAP—Mile and a half dash; \$300
added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on
or before September 10th. Weights to be announced
Sept. 1st.
No. 13.—SELLING PURSE—Closes the same time
as stakes; one mile and a quarter dash; \$200 added.
Three other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 24th.

Sixth Day—Tuesday, September 27th.
No. 14.—TROTTING—Three-minute class for Dis-
trict horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second
horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 15.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.

Seventh Day—Wednesday, September 28th.
No. 16.—RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash; two-
year-olds; \$150 added; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; five
or more to start.
No. 17.—RUNNING—Mile and three-eighths; three-
year-olds; \$200 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10
declaration, on or before September 1st; three or
more to start.
No. 18.—RUNNING—Purse \$300; dash of two miles;
one or more to start; entrance; five or more to enter; three
or more to start.

Two other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 27th.
Eighth Day—Thursday, September 29th.
No. 19.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$600; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.
No. 20.—TROTTING—Mile heats; three in five; free
for District horses; purse \$600; first horse \$300;
second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Ninth Day—Friday, September 30th.
No. 21.—RUNNING—Mile dash for two-year-olds;
\$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5; on or before
September 1st.
No. 22.—RUNNING—Mile and five-eighths dash for
three-year-olds; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half for-
feit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st;
three or more to start.
Three other races for this day will be made Sep-
tember 29th.

Tenth Day—Saturday, October 1st.
No. 23.—2:25 Class; mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$800; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.
No. 24.—2:35 Class; mile heats; three in five; free
for all; purse \$1,000; first horse \$500; second horse \$300;
third horse \$200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Sec-
retary on or before the first day of August, 1887. En-
tries for the purses must be made: For Monday's
races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's
races, on Monday, and for Friday's races, on Wednes-
day, at the regular time for closing entries as de-
signated by the rules, and the winner of the right to
stakes must name to the Secretary, in writing, which
they will start, the day before the race, at 6 p. m.
Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by con-
sent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Asso-
ciation will govern running races.
All horses entered for State purses must be owned
and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra
Nevada for six months prior to day of race.
Entries to all trotting races will close September
1st with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in
all for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trot-
ting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association
rules to govern running races, except as above.
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and
three to start. But the Board reserves the right to
hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal
a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance
fee ten per cent. on purse, to economy nomina-

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trot-
ting but the Board reserves the right to trot heats
of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish
any day's racing, or to trot a special race between
heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled
only to the entrance money paid in. When less than
the required number of starters appear they may
contest for the entrance money, to be divided as fol-
lows: 6% to the first and 33% to the second.
In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declara-

tions are permitted for a small forfeit.
In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the
day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their
entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one
o'clock p. m.
All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Sec-
retary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.

Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accom-
plished and graceful lady riders, Friday, Sept. 23,
Wednesday, Sept. 26, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock
A. M.
The Society offers four premiums, valued respect-
ively at \$100, \$70, \$40 and \$20.
The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice
of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have
second choice, and so on.
All ladies must ride with saddles.
It is expected that other special premiums will be
added to this list by private contribution. No one but
ladies of the highest respectability will be allowed to
compete for prizes.

Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please
send name to Secretary, indorsed by two members of
the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.

On Thursday, Sept. 22d, Monday, Sept. 26th, and
Thursday, Sept. 29th, the novelty of an Indian pony
race will be provided, and the amusing sight of
twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted
on the wildest and most unmanageable cayuses imag-
inable, galloping around the track at break-neck
speed, will, as they say at the circus, be alone worth
the price of admission.

CLYDESDALE MEDALS.

The American Clydesdale Association will give a
valuable medal, of suitable design, for the best re-
corded Clydesdale stallion, and a similar medal for the
best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and
exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

Arrangements have been made for a series of bal-
loon ascensions during the Fair, alike novel and excit-
ing. Ascensions will be made daily from the race
track.

BICYCLE RACES.

Two or three bicycle races will take place between
the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten contests
are counted upon.

C. C. POWNING, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

C. T. BENDER, Treasurer.

28my18

Stockton Fair.

BEGINNING

September 27, and Con-

tinuing five days.



\$15,000.

IN PURSES OFFERED.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of all purses to accom-

pany running. In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Tuesday, September 27, 1887.

1. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake,
\$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8
entries). One mile.
2. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$100. Mile
and repeat.

3. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. 3:00 Class,
\$1,000.
4. TROTTO—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$800.

Wednesday, September 28, 1887.

5. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all. Race
hereafter to be named for the winner. \$400. One
mile.
6. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. 2:24 Class, \$1,000.
7. TROTTO—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake,
\$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 9
entries).

8. TROTTO—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake \$65
each, \$150 added; best 2 in 5. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).

Thursday, September 29, 1887.

9. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. \$500. Mile and
repeat.

10. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. 2:35 Class,
\$1,000.

11. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. 2:19 Class,
\$1,000.

12. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class, \$500.

Friday, September 30, 1887.

13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Handicap;
weights named 10 days before race; \$400. One mile and
repeat.

14. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Novelty race;
2 miles; \$1,000; first half mile, \$150; first mile, \$300.
First mile and a half, \$275; first to finish, \$350. All
paid up entries over seven to be added, equally divided
between each winner.

15. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. Free or all.
\$1,200.

16. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. Three-year-
old stake, \$65 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 10 entries).

17. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class,
\$1,000.

Saturday, October 1st, 1887.

18. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake,
\$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 6
entries).

19. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. 2:22 Class,
\$1,000.

20. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. Two-year-old
stake, \$65 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 6 entries).

21. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. Free-for-all, \$700.

CONDITIONS.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.
The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.
Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.
Entries close August 1st, 1887, with the Secretary.
Stockton Fair, San Joaquin Valley District for
races comprise the counties of San Joaquin, Tuolu-

me, Mariposa, Fresno, Calaveras, Stanislaus,
Merced, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

Board of Directors for 1887: L. U. SHIPPEE, JOHN
B. MOORE, JAMES A. LOUITT, R. C. SARGENT,
B. F. LANGFORD, JAS. A. SHEPHERD, FRED
ARNOLD, W. H. SNOW.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

For programmes and full conditions ap-
ply to the Secretary, J. M. LARUE.

Box 155, Stockton, California, 11308

Santa Clara Valley

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPEED CONTESTS,

—: FROM THE :—

15th to 20th of August;

Inclusive, 1887.

SAN JOSE.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, August 15th.

1. STALLION RACE, Trotting Stake—\$100 entrance
half forfeit, \$150 added. Closed April 1st, with five
entries.
2. TROTTOING, for two-year-olds—Purse \$250. The
get of the following stallions, viz: Brown Jug, Jim
Mullenna, Kea & Nutwood, Nutwood Boy, Woodnut
Baywood, Fleetwood, Commodore Nutwood, King
William Grosvenor, Bismarck, Menlo, Elmo, Stran-
ger, Hamiltonian, George, J. H. Weller's horse and
Captain Ham's horse.

Second Day—Tuesday, August 16th.

3. TROTTOING STAKE, for three-year-olds—\$25 to
accompany nomination; \$25 additional for starters;
failure to make second payment forfeits first; \$250
added. Stakes and added money divided 60, 30 and 10
per cent.
4. TROTTOING—Purse \$1,000. 2:17 Class.
5. TROTTOING—Purse \$500. 2:40 Class.

Third Day—Wednesday, August 17

6. RUNNING STAKE for two-year-olds, \$25
entrance, \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second, \$25 to
third; non-winners this year allowed \$5 lbs. three-
quarters of a mile.
7. RUNNING STAKE, free for all—\$25 entrance; \$10
forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second; third to save en-
try. Maidens allowed five pounds. One and one-half
miles.

8. RUNNING—Free purse, \$200, for all ages; \$50 to
second horse. Mile and repeat.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Aug. 18th.

9. TROTTOING—Purse \$500. 2:27 Class.
10. TROTTOING—Purse \$500. 2:23 Class.

11. PACING—Purse \$500. Free for all.

Fifth Day—Friday, Aug. 19th.

12. RUNNING, For three-year-olds—\$25 entrance;
\$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$100 to second; third to save
entrance. One and one-quarter miles.
13. RUNNING—For all ages—\$50 entrance; \$25 for-
feit; \$200 added; \$50 to second; third to save entrance.
Two miles.

14. RUNNING—Free purse \$200. \$50 to second horse.
One mile and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Aug. 20th.

15. TROTTOING—Purse \$600. 2:25 Class.
16. TROTTOING—Purse \$1,000. 2:20 Class.

17. TROTTOING STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$10 to
accompany nomination; \$15 additional for starters.
Non-payment of second forfeits first; \$300 added;
Stakes and added money divided 60, 30, 10 per cent.
Mile and repeat.

CONDITIONS.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, purses divided as
follows: 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to sec-
ond, 10 per cent. to third.
In all Trotting and Pacing Races best 3 in 5, except as
otherwise specified.
National Association Rules to govern trotting, and
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running,
except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of
any two races alternately, or to call a special race at
any time, and to change the day and hour of any race
at its discretion.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled
to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance
received from the other paid up entries of said race,
and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only
except when distancing the field, then to first and
third moneys.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.

Non-starters in running races will be held for en-
trance.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, before starting a
race the race cannot be finished on the closing day of
the Fair, it may be continued.

In all trotting and pacing races five or more paid-up
entries required to fill and three or more horses to
start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less
number than five to fill by deducting a proportionate
amount of the purse.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all
entries.

When less than the required number of starters
appear they may contest for the entrance money,
divided as follows: 66% to first horse and 33% to sec-
ond, and no added money.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.

Races to commence each day at two p. m.
Entries to close July 20th, 1887.

Important Notice.

As running races Nos. 12 and 13 did not fill, we offer
the following races:

No. 12. Pacing, Purse \$300, 2:30 Class.

No. 13. Trotting, Purse \$500 2:30 Class.

Entries to close Monday, Aug. 5th, 1887, at 2 o'clock
p. m.

Sales of Privileges.

Sealed bids will be received for the privilege of
Pool Selling, Paris Mutual and Book Making, from
August 15th to the 20th inclusive, at the Fair Grounds.
Bids to close with the Secretary, August 6, 1887, at 2
o'clock p. m. The Board reserves the right to reject
any and all bids.

N. B. EDWARDS, President.

G. H. BRAGG, Secretary.

11308

FAIR SALE!

ONE 65 POUND

Caffrey Sulky

OF LATEST STYLE.

Was made to order at factory and cost
thurs \$150.

Has only been used a little last season, and
is in first-class order.

Will be sold reasonably if applied for at once.

ADDRESS:

F. P. LOWELL,

No. 614 16th Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL

Seventeenth

Agricultural District

FAIR

Counties of Nevada and Placer.

Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 1887

and continuing five days

Racing and stock exhibits at Glenbrook Park,
Pavilion at Grass Valley

\$10,000 in Purses & Premiums!

FIVE DAYS RACING

Tuesday, Sept. 6th.

No. 1. TROTTOING—District. 3:00 Class. Purse \$250,
No. 2. TROTTOING—2:30 Class. Free for all. Purse
\$500.

No. 3. TROTTOING—For two-year-olds owned in the
Counties of Nevada, Placer, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa,
Butte, Tehama, Plumas and Sierra. Mile and repeat.
Purse \$200.

Wednesday, September 7th.

**BOYS' TOURNAMENT, at 11 A. M., for various
Prizes.**

No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all, \$50 entrance, \$25
forfeit \$300 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. One
mile and repeat.

No. 2. RUNNING—Free for all. For two-year-olds,
\$25 entrance, 10 forfeit, \$150 added; second horse \$50,
third \$25. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 3. RUNNING—For three-year-olds. Free for
all, \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added. One mile
and repeat.

No. 4. PACING—2:32 Class. Free for all. Purse \$500

Thursday, September 8th.

**GRAND STOCK PARADE at 10 A. M.; BICYCLE
TOURNAMENT, for Gold Medal, at 11 A. M.**

No. 5. TROTTOING—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$250.
No. 6. TROTTOING—2:25 Class. Free for all. Purse
\$500.

No. 7. TROTTOING—Three-year-olds or under. Dis-
trict. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250.

Friday, September 9th.

**LADIES' TOURNAMENT, for various Prizes, at
11 A. M.**

No. 1. RUNNING—Open to all, \$50 entrance, \$25
forfeit, \$500 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. Two
miles.

No. 2. RUNNING—Open to all, \$25 entrance \$10
forfeit \$100 added; second horse \$50, third \$25. Three
quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 3. RUNNING—Free purse \$150. Entrance free
to all beaten horses. Those not having run second
during the meeting allowed 10 pounds. \$50 to second
horse. One mile and repeat.

No. 4. PACING—2:23 Class. Free for all

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE Monterey AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District Number 7.

Commencing at SALINAS CITY, Oct. 4th,
and ending Oct. 8th, 1887.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

No. 1. TROTTING—Two-year-old Colt Stake of \$187; \$50 entrance; \$100 added by the Association; best 2 in 3.
No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all horses owned in the District; purse \$150.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 3. TROTTING—Purse \$250; for the following-hand horses, and such others as the Society may deem eligible in this class: Pedro, Charley G., Jim L., Allen L., Lady Johnson, Maud H., Lady Simpson, Jim Crow, Michael David, Queen, Nick, Mambrino Jr., Eagle, Dixie, Sorrel Tom, Lady Mack, Susie, John Spland, Bill Donathan, Charlie V.
No. 4. TROTTING—DRY SEASON RACE. Purse \$150, for all two-year-olds in the District; winner of first and second money in colt stakes barred; best 2 in 3.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.

No. 5. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the Old District; purse \$200.
No. 6. TROTTING—Two-mile heats; best 2 in 3; for all horses that have never beaten five minutes for two miles; purse \$250.
No. 7. RUNNING—One-half mile dash, for all two-year-olds owned in Old District; purse \$100.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all; purse \$200.
No. 9. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.
No. 10. NOVELTY RACE—Running—One and one-fourth miles; purse \$150, 1st quarter \$25; 2d quarter \$25; 3d quarter \$25; 4th quarter \$25; 5th quarter \$25.

Saturday, Oct. 8th.

No. 11. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all; purse \$300.
No. 12. TROTTING—Free for all; purse \$400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All races are the best three in five (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purse divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.
Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock p. m., September 15th, 1887. Mark the envelope "Entries to Races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1887, and in any District races not owned within the District from June 15, 1887, and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted, without the right to compete.
Where the words "old District" are used in the foregoing Speed Programme, it is meant thereby the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San Luis Obispo.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third money only. A horse wins but one money under any circumstance.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race, to be run heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to all competitors.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary. 10jy11

Bay District. Association.



Entries! Entries! Entries!

Commencing Aug. 6th to 13th.

Saturday, Aug. 6, 2:21 Class, Purse, \$600

Tuesday, " 9, 3:00 " " 500

Wednesday, " 10, 2:21 " " 500

Thursday, " 11, 2:40 " " 500

Friday, " 12, 2:35 " " 500

Saturday, " 13, Free-for-all " 750

The Association also offers

Purse of \$500 for the 2:30 Class.

Purse of \$500 for the 2:22 Class.

Purse of \$500 for the Free-for-all pacers.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races 1 mile heats best 3 in 5, five to enter 3 or more to start, but the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany nomination. Purse divided—50 per cent. to first horse; 25 per cent. to second; 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth horse.

Entry blanks and rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

Entries to close MONDAY, AUGUST 1st, with the Secretary, 1435 California Street.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary. 11jns

Clement Dixon, ALE VAULTS.

No. 8 Summer St., near California Market.

The only place in the City where sporting gentlemen can see the English

Daily Sporting Chronicle. 18sept.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR. —OF— THE SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION AT Los Angeles, CALIFORNIA.



SIX DAYS.
Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Special Purse \$600, 2:20 Class, to be trotted to accommodate the entries.

First Day—Monday, October 10th.

No. 1. DISTRICT TROT—Three-minute Class. Purse \$300. Ynez, Geromino and L. J. Rose's Stable barred.

No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$150.

No. 3. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$250.

No. 4. SANTA ANITA STAKES—For two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. With nine entries.

Second Day—Tuesday, October 11th.

No. 5. TROT—2:23 Class. Purse \$300.

No. 6. TROT—SPRINK SLOPE STAKE—Two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Eleven entries.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Weight for age. Purse \$250.

Third Day—Wednesday, October 12th.

No. 8. TROT—2:35 Class. Purse \$100.

No. 9. LADIES' GRAND EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT—For the most accomplished and graceful lady riders. Four cash prizes—\$50, \$25, \$15, \$10. All names to be handed to the Secretary on or before October 8th, at 12 m.

No. 10. TROT—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Six entries.

No. 11. RUNNING DASH, one and one-sixteenth miles. Weight for age. Purse \$200.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 13th.

No. 12. PACING—Free for all. Purse \$600.

No. 13. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. All ages. Purse \$300.

No. 14. RUNNING—Thirty mile California Long Distance Riding; change horses each mile. Six horses allowed each contestant. Four or more riders to enter and start. Purse \$500.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 14th.

No. 15. TROT—2:27 Class. Purse \$300.

No. 16. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. All ages. Purse \$250.

No. 17. RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. For two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Purse \$150.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 15th.

No. 18. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$350.

No. 19. TROT—For Adair, Allan Roy, Arsh, Menzanta, Lot Slocum, Antelope, Antee and others having no better record than 2:16. Purse \$1,000.

No. 20. LOS ANGELES DERBY STAKE—Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Five entries.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to the first horse, thirty per cent. to the second, and ten per cent. to the third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first, and 35% to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over, except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for an entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1, 1887.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. C. NEWTON, President.

E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary, Box 210. 11jy

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen

years successfully managed all the principal

sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

(By permission).

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,

J. B. HAGOIN, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,

R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,

and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.

20 Leidesdorff Street,

San Francisco. 19martf

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT Agricultural Society, Maysville, Cal. WILL BE HELD AT

COMMENCING
Tuesday, August 30th
AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS,

\$2,000 in Premiums for Farming, Mechanical, Mercantile and Manufacturing Exhibits.

\$2,000 In Premium for Live-Stock

\$4,000 In Premiums for Speed and Walking Contests.

Special Premiums for Ladies' Equestrian Tournament and other Amusements.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 30th.

1. TROT—Two-year-old Class. Purse \$150.

Free to all horses in the Thirteenth District.

2. RUNNING—Half mile dash. Purse \$100. Free for all horses in the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts.

3. TROT—Three-minute Class. Purse \$200.

Free for all.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 31st.

4. TROT—2:35 Class. Purse \$300. Free for all.

5. TROT—Four-minute Class. Free for all to as they please. Purse \$300. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse \$20, second \$10, third \$5, fourth \$3, fifth \$2, sixth \$1.

6. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse \$200. Free for all.

7. RUNNING—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Free for all.

Third Day—Thursday, September 1st.

8. TROT—2:27 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.

9. WALKING—Best walking team; \$30; best walking stallion \$30; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.

10. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.

Fourth Day—Friday, September 2d.

11. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

12. RUNNING—Two mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.

LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium, \$20, by the Society.

13. RUNNING—One mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.

Fifth Day—Saturday, September 4th.

14. TROT—2:30 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.

15. PACING—2:30 Class. Purse \$300.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting races. All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern all running. Four to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting, pacing and running purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.

All horses entered for trotting, pacing or running races, for which entrance has been paid and who go in the race designated and fail to win any part of the purse, will have their entrance money returned to them after decision by judges.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race, if deemed necessary. For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its entrance fee and one-half of the entrance retained by the Society from the other entries for said race, and to no added money. A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and fourth moneys.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock p. m., or they shall be required to start or forfeit the entrance money.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered.

Entries to the races, except No. 5 and No. 9, will close with the Secretary, August 10, 1887.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. The Society furnish hay and straw free to competitors.

No season tickets will be issued, and persons contesting for a purse or premiums offered by the Society will be required to pay regular admission fee. Admission to Fair grounds \$50; children under 12 years, 25 cents. To the Pavilion, 25 cents; children under 12 years 15 cents.

D. E. KNIGHT, President.

T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Postoffice Address, Maysville, Cal. 11jy

Bids for Privileges.

Sealed bids will be received till 12 o'clock noon—Monday, August 10th, for the following named privileges, separately or collectively, at the Annual Fair of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, to be held at Santa Rosa, commencing August 22d and ending August 27th, 1887:

Pool-selling, Peris Mutuals and Bookmaking.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Mark all letters "Bid for Privileges" and address to N. WINANTS, Sec'y.

Santa Rosa, Cal. 10jn

Business College, 24 Post St

San Francisco.

The most popular school on the Coast.

P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

Send for Circular. 11jy

Golden Gate FAIR SPEED PROGRAMME, DISTRICT NO. 1.

Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th, 1887.



Monday—First Day, Trotting.

No. 1. Purse \$300. 2:40 Class. Four moneys.

No. 2. Purse \$200. Two-year-olds. Three moneys.

No. 3. Purse \$1,000. 2:25 Class. Four moneys.

Tuesday—Second Day, Running.

No. 4. THE ALAMPA STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; half-forfeit, or only \$15 if declared out before August 22nd, with \$100 added; \$100 to second third to save stake. Maidens, if three years old; allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; half forfeit, \$100 added; \$100 to second, \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE JUVENILE STAKES—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$100 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7. FREE PURSE—\$300. Winners of any race, after August 1st, of the value of \$300, to carry five pounds. Maidens allowed, if three years old, to carry five pounds; if four years old or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Wednesday—Third Day, Trotting.

No. 8. Purse \$200. 2:27 Class. Four moneys.

No. 9. Purse \$1,000. 2:20 Class. Four moneys.

Thursday—Fourth Day, Trotting.

No. 10. Purse \$300. Three-year-olds. Four moneys.

No. 11. Purse \$1,000. 2:23 Class. Four moneys.

Friday—Fifth Day, Running.

No. 12. SELLING PURSE, \$200, of which \$50 is second. Fixed valuation, \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

No. 13. THE OAKLAND STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$400 added; second horse \$100, third \$50. One mile and a half.

No. 14. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$100 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Of Juvenile Stake at this meeting, three pounds additional penalty. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 15. FREE PURSE, \$400. For all ages; \$50 to holders of stakes not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds; horses that have not run second or better allowed ten pounds. Three-quarter-mile heats.

Saturday—Sixth Day, Trotting.

No. 16. Purse \$1,200. Free for all. Four moneys.

Same Day—Pacing.

No. 17. Purse \$750. Free for all. Four moneys.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Purse of four moneys divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first and 35% to the second.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, the notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to August 15th.

Arab Wins at Detroit.

There were five starters for the 2:18 class, Spofford, J. Q., Charley Hilton, Arab, and Joe Davis, and they were given positions in the order named. The betting was: Arab \$25; field \$7. It seemed to be the general opinion that Arab would win without much trouble, and there was little demand for the field end.

First Heat—They went off well together, but Arab and Hilton went fast around the turn and at the quarter were two lengths ahead. Spofford next, J. Q. and Joe Davis back six lengths. Arab retained his lead and won without a struggle. J. Q. moved up at the three-quarters, and, trotting fast down the stretch, beat Hilton for second place by a short head, Spofford fourth, Joe Davis two lengths behind. Time, 2:20.

Second Heat—No poolselling. Charlie Hilton threw a shoe before the start, and it was half an hour before they scored again. The horses got well together and were all hunched for half a mile, making a pretty race, in slow time for that class of horses. J. Q. made some show down the home stretch and forced Arab to trot the last quarter in 33½ seconds, and it was the opinion of those on the ground, best qualified to judge, that J. Q. could have won the heat had he been driven out. Arab won by half a length. Spofford third, Joe Davis fourth. Hilton pulled up inside the distance. Time, 2:22.

The judges were satisfied that no effort was being made to beat Arab, or even make him trot a respectable race (the last heat had been a gift to him), and they were determined that, at least, the race should not be concluded without an effort to redeem it from a farce and a hippodrome. When the horses appeared at the score, Frank Van Ness was put up behind J. Q. in place of John Splan, and Peter Johnston replaced W. H. Crawford in Charlie Hilton's sulky. The result proved that they were correct in the belief that neither horse had been trotted nearly up to his speed.

Third Heat—Betting was unchanged: Arab \$25, field \$5. Arab was sent along the way, and the heat had some semblance of a horse race. At the quarter it was Arab first, J. Q. second, Joe Davis third. At the half Hilton was third, and these positions were maintained to the three-quarters, where Hilton broke and fell back. It was a good race between Arab and J. Q. down the home stretch, Arab winning by a length, Joe Davis third, Spofford fourth, Charlie Hilton last. Time, 2:17, 1:09½, 1:42½, 2:17.

July 23d—Purse \$2,500; 2:18 Class.
Arab, b g by Arthurton—O. A. Hickok..... 1 1 1
J. Q., blk g—J. H. Temple..... 2 2 2
Spofford, blk g—J. E. Turner..... 4 3 4
Joe Davis, br g—O. Burroughs..... 5 4 3
Charley Hilton, b g—G. D. Sisson..... 3 3 5
Time, 2:20, 2:22, 2:17.

Don't Want to Sell.

A reporter at the Detroit races gives us the following talk between the owner of Harry Wilkes and Siddalls, the great soap man:

Perched upon a "horse" box about half way down the long row of stables that defines the western limits of the Hamtrack Park, O. S. Sire, owner of Harry Wilkes, gazed into the stall behind him yesterday with loving eyes. Harry did not return the compliment, but stood lazily switching the flies off his valuable hide with the tail that Johnston had to follow on three distinct occasions the day previous.

Carefully picking his way through the mud came a tall, round-shouldered, elderly gentleman wearing gold-rimmed spectacles, a black and white checked Prince Albert suit, and a tall gray hat.

"Good morning Mr. Siddalls," remarked Mr. Sire, without dismounting from his seat on the box.

The old gentleman returned the salutation, and Mr. Sire made room for his friend on the box by pushing a white flannel horse blanket into the mud. Mr. Siddalls took the seat offered and began making sulky wheels in the mud. Neither of the great horse owners spoke for some seconds. Finally Mr. Siddalls said:

"Harry did splendidly yesterday."
"Yes," happily replied Mr. Sire.
"And I expected Johnston to win. I rarely wager, but I was in some on Johnston."
"I trust the amount was small," politely returned the New Yorker.

"Well, so so. I'm in for something like \$4,000, Bair for \$2,500 and Mr. Phipps, who formerly had an interest in Johnston, is in rather heavily."

Mr. Sire looked concerned but said nothing.

"And the unfortunate part of the affair for me," dryly continued the great soap man, "is that I brought my wife and daughter here from Philadelphia to see Johnston beat you."

Mr. Sire was still silent and his companion continued to make impossible characters in the mud. "I say, Mr. Sire," again began Mr. Siddalls, speaking in his quiet way, "what will you take for Harry?"

"Oh, I don't think I'd sell him," was the reply.

"I'll give you \$30,000 in cash for the gelding."

"No, I guess not. Why, Mr. Siddalls, he won a third of that amount for me yesterday."

"Well, consider my proposition," and Mr. Siddalls slipped off the box into the mud.

"Say, Mr. Siddalls, I might as well tell you now that I wouldn't sell him for any money—at least so long as I can afford to keep him."
"That will be until he dies, then. Well, I don't blame you. He is as fine an animal as I know. Good morning." And the old gentleman departed as he came through the mud.
"Thirty thousand dollars, missed the little New Yorker, also getting down from the box and going into the stall. 'It's a good hit of money, but gad, he's worth it.'"

Origin of the St. Leger.

The Doncaster St. Leger is a racing event of greater antiquity than the Derby, and of but little less importance in the eyes of English turfmen. The Derby honor is the blue ribbon, the St. Leger the white ribbon of the turf. It is a sort of a fall Derby, a second test of three-year-old excellence at the same weights as carried in the Derby, 122 lbs. for colts, 117 lbs. for fillies. It has long been held the crowning glory of the turf to carry off both these prizes, and it has been accomplished only ten times since the Derby was instituted in 1780.

To have won the Two Thousand, the Derby and the St. Leger lifts the quadruped out of the mere ranks of the four-footed aristocracy, and crowns him, King of them all.

Doncaster, where the St. Leger is run, is the ancient dunn of the Romans. It is a borough town in the County of York, with a population of some 15,000 inhabitants; racing has been kept up there, as the records show, since 1600. The great race known as the St. Leger, dear to every Yorkshireman's heart, has existed since 1776, and had its origin in a sweepstakes for three-year-old colts and fillies of twenty-five guineas each, distance two miles. Two years after its institution it was named after Colonel Anthony St. Leger, to whom the turf generally was under obligations for services rendered in its furtherance and promotion. The name was adopted on the suggestion of the Marquis of Rockingham, who was largely instrumental in the establishment of this particular three-year-old race, and which indeed he was the first to win with Allahaculla against five others. The jockey was Singleton, who, thirteen years later, landed the same event on Pewett, though he only got home second, but was awarded the flat by the judge on the ground of a foul. In 1778, Sir T. Gascoigne won with Hollandaise, and it was at a dinner after this event that it was proposed to institute the race as the St. Leger in honor to the gallant colonel who had done so much for the turf.

This compliment has thus immortalized the beneficiary who, although distinguished in his day as a soldier and politician, would, but for this circumlocution have now been forgotten.

FOR SALE.

The Imported Thoroughbred Stallion

OATCAKE.

Rich chestnut in color, 16½ hands high, foaled 1882. Bred in England and imported to Australia in utero, imported from thence to California this summer.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, dam Miss Emma, by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimar by Trumpeter; third dam Tedingtonia by Tedington; fourth dam Glens by Venison or Bolero; fifth dam Fortness by Defence, etc.

Wild Oats by Wild Dayrell (Winner Derby 1855) dam The Golden Horn, by Harkaway; second dam (Buccener's dam) by little Red River; third dam Eclet by Edmund; fourth dam Squib by Sootheaver, etc.

Oatcake is a horse of great power and fine finish, and from all points of view is one of the best types of the thoroughbred ever brought to America. He ran successfully in the colonies, winning the Squatter's Handicap at A. J. C. Spring meeting last year; one mile and a quarter, in 2:10½, beating such recognized performers as Folly, Ben Bolt (the Caulfield Cup Winner), Dagobert, Gerrie and Blue (Sydney Cup Winner), Oakleigh, Palarenda, Friendship, Rapid, Phaon and Ravensworth.

Wild Oats, his sire, was a performer of note winner of the Prendergast Stakes at Newmarket and other important events. He was the sire of a long line of racers, among them Eton, Guy Manning, Hasty, Kinfarne and Wild Moss, all winners in England last year.

Wild Dayrell won the Derby in 1855, and the Golden Horn, dam of Wild Oats, was a daughter of Harkaway, the best race-horse of his day. He won eight King's Plates, the Goodwood Cup twice, and the Royal Whip. Up to the close of his four-year-old year he had won 21 races out of 28 starts, against the best horses in the United Kingdom.

On the side of his dam, Oatcake comes from the royal line, and to horsemen these extended notes of performance and produce are perhaps not necessary. The pedigree shows such names as Saunterer, Irish Binkatcher, Sir Hercules, Trumpeter, Tedington, Bay Middleton, Orlando, etc., and the value of these lines will be recognized by all breeders and racing men.

Oatcake is now at the Agricultural Park Track, in Sacramento charge of M. M. Allen, and inspection is invited. Tabulated pedigrees will be furnished on application to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN OFFICE, where I may be addressed.

F. B. BALDWIN.

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,

Honorary Graduate of

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FIRST FAIR

OF THE

Amador and Calaveras

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 26.

— AT —

IONE,

Commencing October 5th

And Continuing three Days.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 1. Running—600 yards and repeat, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado counties. Purse \$150.

No. 2. Trotting—Mile heats, two in three, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. Purse \$200.

No. 3. Running—Quarter-mile and repeat. Free for saddle horses in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. Purse \$50.

Thursday, October 6th.

Ladies' Tournament, for various prizes.

No. 4. Running—Novelty Race. Free for all. First horse at quarter, \$50; first horse at half \$50; first horse at three-quarter, \$50; first horse at mile \$50. Total amount of purse \$200.

No. 5. Running—Half-mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse \$25.

No. 6. Trotting—Mile heats, three in five; 2:30 class. Free for all. Purse \$50.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 7. Running—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse \$250.

No. 8. Trotting—Mile end repeat, for three-year olds. Free for all. Purse \$200.

No. 9. Running—Three-quarter desb. Free for all. Purse \$200.

Racers will be allowed to enter in District trotting races.

Consolation races and other special contests will be arranged during the fair.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

District horses must have been owned in the District prior to and continuously since August 1st, 1887.

In all the above races five to enter end three to start, unless otherwise specified; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to all by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purses.

Purses will be divided at the rate of 75 per cent. to first horse and 25 per cent. to second horse.

Non-starters in all races will be held for entrance money.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be rejected to start.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

The Board reserves the right to run or trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to run or trot a special race between heats.

Entries in all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on Saturday, September 10th. Racing colors to be named in the entries.

Entrance fees ten per cent. of purse; to accompany entries.

U. S. GREGORY, President.

CLOYVIS T. LAGRAVE, Secretary, Ione, Cal.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
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In the trial for position in the Chamberlain Cartridge Co. tournament, eleven contestants broke one hundred straight inanimate targets. Five of the eleven used an "L. C. Smith" Gun, and below we give the names of the gentlemen and their place of residence.

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Mr. Andy Meader.....Nashville, Tenn. | Mr. H. McClurgh.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. J. C. Hendershot.....Cleveland, O.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was even different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

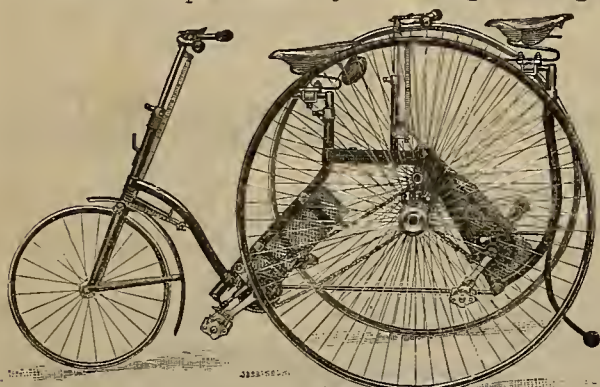
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THE "CUNARD" CONVERTIBLE TANDEM.

Weight 100 lbs.

Double Steering.

Folding Handle-bar for Easy Access to Front Saddle.

May be Ridden by Two Ladies.

Double Break Power.

Seat and Handles Adjustable.

Reduces to 27 inches in width to Pass through Narrow Doorway.

When converted, Front Saddle is brought back over the Axle, thereby securing Proper Distribution of Wheel Load.

Price \$250.

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Weight 45 pounds.

Made of best materials, and on the most approved principles, Ball Bearings to both Wheels, Cranks, and Pedals; all bright parts plated and rest enameled. Thoroughly fitted and finished. Complete with Suspension Saddle, Bag, Spanner and Oil Can. No extras. Standard gear 30 inches, geared to 57 inches; any gear to order. Price \$140.

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

Copy of Testimonial from T. J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Vice-President of the L. A. W.

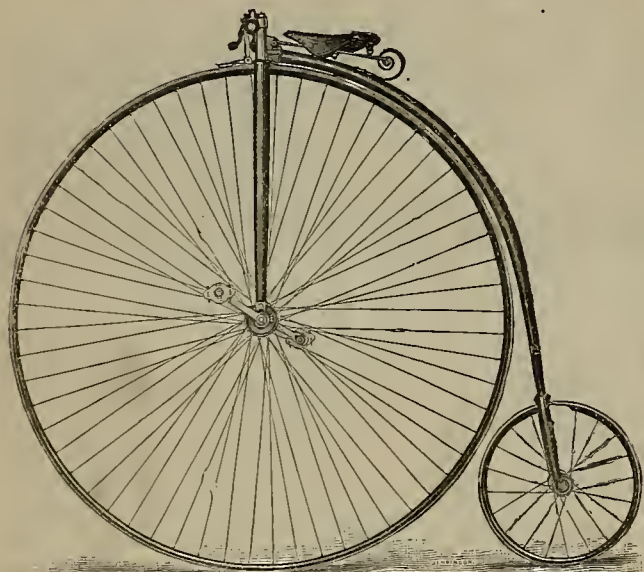
D. ROGERS & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—Respecting the Cunard Tandem, I have to say that it is *beyond question the best tandem yet produced*. Its compactness, ease of handling, light running, safety, and the ease with which it may be mounted or dismounted, by either a lady or gentleman, leave nothing to be desired. Its folding handle bar, and the fact that it can be quickly and readily taken through a common door, are features which make the machine a *pleasure*. I have owned other tandems, but this is the *only one that is worth house-room* as a convertible machine. I find it a *perfect machine*, in perfect balance, either as a single or a tandem. I have sought carefully for some three years now for the best tandem, and have given the matter a great deal of thought and attention, and if asked to day to suggest an improvement in the design and arrangement of the Cunard, I would be free to say that it is *as nearly perfect as this type of machine ever will be*.

Yours truly,

[Signed]

T. J. KIRKPATRICK.



THE "CUNARD" BICYCLE No. 1.

LIGHT ROADSTER. Weight 32 lbs.

Patent welded steel backbone, handle bar, and round edge forks. The wheels are made with double hollow rims, steel hubs, and improved straight-laced spokes, which do not stretch or become loose. Adjustable ball bearings to both wheels and pedals. Easy three-curt spring, cranked handle-bars and long centrehead. Handles, head, hubs, cranks, step, and all nuts and bolts plated, remainder enameled in two colors. Thoroughly fitted and splendidly finished, complete with suspension saddle, bag, spanner and oil can. No Extras. Price \$135.

THE "CUNARD" FULL ROADSTER BICYCLE.

Weight 38 lbs. Same as No. 1, but direct spokes, U rims, and plated gun-metal hubs. Finished as No. 1. No Extras. Price \$125.

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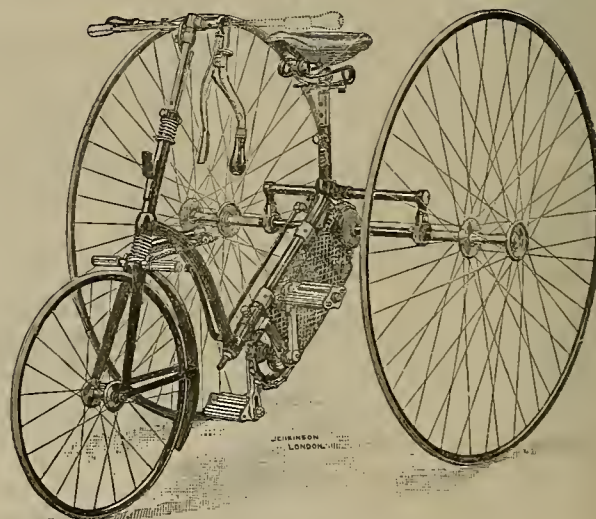
Weight 42 lbs. Finished in enamel, with plated parts. Built especially for rough roads and heavy riders. Price, \$110. No Extras. Ball bearings all over.

THE "CUNARD" BICYCLE No. 4.

Weight 45 lbs. A high grade, good, serviceable, strong machine at a moderate price. Price \$85. No Extras. Ball bearings all over.

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Standard weight of a 54-inch, 22 lbs. Lighter to order. No Extras. Price \$140.



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For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported. This only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

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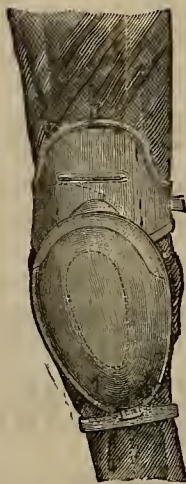
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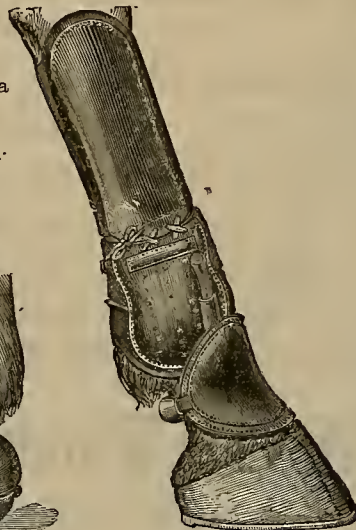
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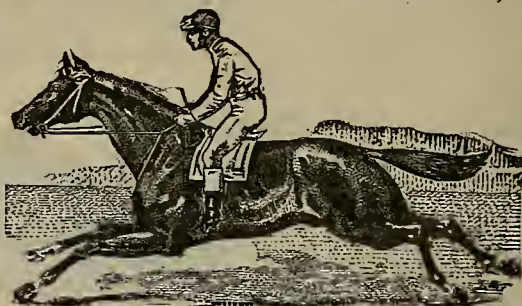
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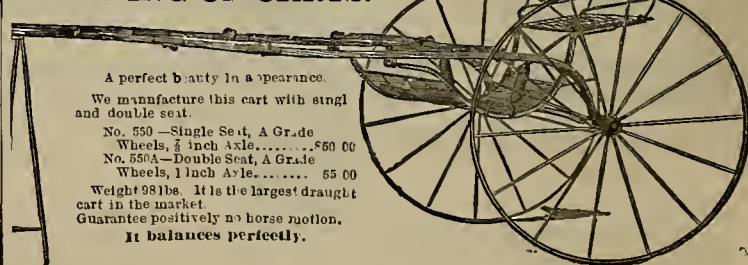
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A perfect beauty in appearance.

We manufacture this cart with single and double seat.

No. 550—Single Seat, A Grade

Wheels, 2 inch Axle.....\$50 00

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Wheels, 1 inch Axle..... 55 00

Weight 98 lbs. It is the largest draught cart in the market.

Guarantee positively no horse motion.

It balances perfectly.

THE CORTLAND SPIRAL-SPRING CART.

This wonderful Cart has no equal! It is the only cart manufactured that can be adjusted to suit the weight of the rider. The springs can be changed to suit the load or road in five seconds, which is a very valuable feature and one that no other cart is possessed of. The springs consist of twenty-four (24) feet of steel, which secures greater elasticity than it is possible to attain from any other in existence. It has no seat-bars to climb over when getting in or out, which makes it very convenient for the use of ladies and children, and renders them less liable to accident. The action of the springs is such as to destroy all that unpleasant horse-motion which is found in all other styles of carts, and which makes them so disagreeable to ride in. The bottom is solid, in preference to slits so commonly used, which protects the driver from dust and mud. Where other carts have from two to three foot springs, the Spiral has twenty-four foot springs, giving more elasticity than any other cart made.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI, No. 7.
No. 312 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

Entries at Stockton.

Tuesday, September 27th.

1. Running—District. Two-year-old Stake, \$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8 entries). One mile.
2. Running, District. Free for all, \$400. Mile and repeat.
- Owen Bros., b c Oro, 3, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.
- Jas. McAfee, ch h Racketty Jack, by Ramidan, dam by Revenge.
- C. Dorsey, ch c Fred Archer, 3, by Thad Stevens, dam by Hercules.
- Davis Bros., b c Jack Brady, 3, by Wildidle, dam Sour Grapes.
- G. W. Trahern, h g Dave Douglas, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.
- G. E. Harrison, h g Plato, 4, by Shannon, dam Planstia.
- J. Cabrera, ch g Manzanita, pedigree unknown.
- Maltese Villa Stable, ch c Elwood, 3, by Norfolk, dam Bal-linette.
3. Trotting—Pacific Coast. 3:00 class, \$1,000.
- Allo, br h by Altoona, dam Nellie—A. C. Davenport.
- Rosie Mc., b m by Alex Button, dam Rosedale—G. W. Wood-ward.
- Figaro, b h by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Emblem—J. A. Dnstin.
- Prince, b h by Nutwood, dam by State of Maine—R. C. Sar-gent.
- Gertrude Russell, h f by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie—Palo Alto.
- Alfred S., b g by Elmo—W. H. Seale.
- Perihelion, h g by Admiral, dam Flora—J. A. Goldsmith.
- Alpheus, b s by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Major Mono—A. L. Hinds.
- Geronimo, b g by Inca, dam by Sacramento—C. A. Durfee.
- Dubec, h g by Sultan—L. J. Rose.
- Maggie E., br m by Nutwood, dam by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.—J. W. Donathan.

Wednesday, September 28th.

5. Running—Pacific Coast. Free for all. Race hereafter to be named for the winner. \$400. One mile.
- Owen Bros., ch f Serpolette, 2, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.
- C. H. Eldred, b m Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens, dam Twi-light.
- F. P. Lowell, ch g Jim Duffy, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wild-ide.
- G. W. Trahern, ch f Blue Bonnet, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson.
- A. Harrison, ch g Hello, 4, by Shannon, dam Marshra.
- Cockrill Bros., b m Daisy D., by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.
- P. Riley, b g Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
- M. F. Tarpey, ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
- Laurelwood Stable, ch f Carmen, 2, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.
- Maltese Villa Stable, ch g Elwood, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballin-ette.
- A. Lewis, ch c Rajah, 3, by Euchre, dam Formosa.
- H. Whiting, blk h John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
- No. 6.—Trotting, Pacific Coast. 2:24 Class, \$1,000.
- Jane L., br m by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam by Paul Jones—L. B. Lindsay.
- Marin, h b by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant—P. Farrell.
- Lottie M., b m by Nephew, dam by Chieftain—John E. Moore.
- Rexford, b c by Electioneer, dam Rebecca—Palo Alto Stock Farm.
- Longfellow, c g by Hambletonian—W. H. Seale.
- Joe Arthnrton, b g by Arthnrton, dam Flora—Wm. Corhitt.
- Daisy S., ch m by Tilton Almont—B. W. Lewis.
- Maid of Oaks, ch m by Duke McClellan—A. McDowell.
- Black Diamond, blk g by Milton's Goldndst, dam Lady Tay-lor—H. Hitchcock.
- Woodnnt, ch h by Nutwood, dam Addie—B. C. Holly.
- Mt. Vernon, b h by Nutwood, dam by Chieftain—J. A. Mc-Clond.
- Magdallah, a m by Primus, dam Maud—J. W. Donathan.
- No. 7.—Trotting—District. Three-year-old Stake. \$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st with 9 entries.)
- No. 8. Trotting—District. Two-year-old Stake. \$65 each, \$150 added; best 2 in 5. (Closed February 1st with 8 entries.)

Thursday, September 29th.

- No. 10. Trotting, Pacific Coast. 2:35 Class, \$1,000.
- Palatina, sp f by Milton Medium, dam by Snow Storm—L. B. Lindsey.
- Prince, h h by Nutwood, dam by State of Maine—R. C. Sar-gent.
- Howard, b g by Electioneer, dam Mamie—Palo Alto Stock Farm.

Alfred S., b g by Elmo—W. H. Seale, Mayfield.
Carl, ch g by Hidalgo, dam Lottie Swiger—H. Hitchcock.
Manzanita, ch g by Elmo, dam by May Day—J. Dwaris.
Inez, b m by The Moor, dam Katydid—L. J. Rose.
Old Nick, b g by Electioneer, dam Stockton Maid—W. B. Bradbury.

No. 12. Pacing, Pacific Coast. 2:28 class, \$500.
Lens, h g by Jim Lick—W. W. Mendenhall.
Fidelity, h g formerly Bracelet, by Nephew—J. R. Howson.
Fred Ross, h g pedigree unknown—Eugene Hart.
Arrow, h g by Richmond—Durfee & Covarrubias.
Billy Bunker, blk g by Henry Clay—D. J. Sawyer.
Luella, b m by Chickamanga—H. Hitchcock.
Julia S., h m—Sargent Bros.
Lela S., hr m—A. H. Hecox.
Robert St. Clair, h h—John Warherton.
Haverly, ch g by Kansas Signal—Frank Weher.
Home Stake by Whippleton—J. W. Donathan.
Charley Brown, g g by Washington—G. P. Brown.
Travis, b g—Alex Lewis.

14. Running—Pacific Coast. Novelty race. Two miles, \$1,000. First half-mile \$150; first mile \$225; first mile and a half \$275; first to finish \$350. All paid-up entries over seven to be added, equally divided between each winner.
Owen Bros., b c Oro, 3, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.
C. H. Eldred, b m Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens, dam Twi-light.

F. P. Lowell, ch g Jim Duffy, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.

P. Riley, by Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.

M. F. Tarpey, ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
M. F. Tarpey, b m Patti, 4, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.
Maltese Villa Stable, ch g Elwood, 3, by Norfolk, dam Bal-linette.

H. Whiting, blk h John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.
B. C. Holly, ch f Ninena, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Nanny Hub-hard.

16. Trotting—Pacific Coast. Three-year-old Stake, \$65 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st, with 10 entries.)

17. Trotting—Pacific Coast. 2:28 class. \$1,000.
Barbaro, g h by Len Rose—Owen Bros.
Ha Ha, b h by Nephew—George R. Beardslee.
Artist, blk g by Gold Dust—J. R. Hodson.
Spry, h g by General Benton—Palo Alto Stock Farm.
Kate Ewing, b m by Berlin—Lee Shaner.
Lillie Stanley, h m by Whippleton—John A. Goldsmith.
Gus Wilkes, h g by Mambrino Wilkes—A. L. Hinds.
Maid of Oaks, ch m by Duke McClellan—A. McDowell.
Luella, h m by Chickamanga—H. Hitchcock.

Saturday, October 1st.

18. Running—District. Three-year-old Stake, \$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 5 entries.)

19. Trotting—Pacific Coast—2:22 class. \$1,000.
Lot Sloenn, b g by Electioneer—Lee Shaner.
Sister, b m by Admiral—John A. Goldsmith.
Thapsin, blk g by Berlin—Wilber F. Smith.
Stamboul, b h by Sultan—L. J. Rose.
Menlo, b h by Nutwood—J. W. Donathan.
Valentine, b g by Terrell's Clay—J. H. Kelly.

20. Trotting—Pacific Coast. Two-year-old Stake, \$65 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8 entries.)

21. Pacing—Pacific Coast. Free-for-all. \$700.
Almont Patchen, br h by Juanito—Wm. M. Billups.
Killarney, br h by Black Ralph—Peter Fitzgerald.
Chapman, h g, pedigree unknown—Lee Shaner.
Pochontas, s m, pedigree unknown—John A. Goldsmith.
Arrow, b g by Richmond—Durfee & Covarrubias.
E. C. Lee, blk h by Elmo Jr.—H. Hitchcock.

Ethan Allen.

(N. Y. Spirit.)

Mr. Wm. Harvey Brown, of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, writes under date of July 18:
"Can you furnish me with facts of interest concerning the history of the famous trotter Ethan Allen? I have exhumed his skeleton, which I intend to mount and place in the museum of Snow Hall of Natural History at the University of Kansas. I shall be under many obligations to you if you will furnish information concerning the horse."

A more welcome task never came to us. Of all his illustrious tribe Ethan Allen stood at the head, both as a performer and founder of a line of performers. Ethan Allen was a bright bay, standing under fifteen hands, with three white feet, a star and a narrow strip of white between his nostrils. Although modeled on a small scale, he was beautifully proportioned, with the mental and physical qualities of the

thoroughbred. His action was remarkably pure, low-gaited, and when extended he covered the ground so steadily and seemingly without effort that his flight was compared to that of a swallow. He was foaled 1849, the same year that his famous contemporary, Hambletonian first saw the light. His sire was Vermont Black Hawk, and his dam a small gray mare, whose pedigree was unknown until a few months ago, when it was ascertained she was sired by Red Robin, a son of Woodbury Morgan.

The turf career of Ethan Allen began when he was three years of age. This was in 1852, at the Clinton County (N. Y.) fair, when he won a race for stallions of his age. He started the following year in May at the old Union Course, beating Rose of Washington and getting a record of 3:36, the fastest ever made by a four-year-old at that date. 1854 he was in the stud. In 1855 he beat Stockbridge Chief, Columbus and Sherman Black Hawk over the Cambridge Course in a stallion race. In 1858 he met George M. Patchen on the Union Course in a match race for \$2,000 and distanced the Clay stallion in the first heat in 2:23. His next remarkable race was against Princess, the dam of Happy Medium, at the Union Course in 1860, distancing the mare in the second heat in 2:25, his best record. After a few years in the stud, he met Brown George and running mate at the Fashion Course in 1867. Ethan Allen was rigged the same way and beat his opponent, trotting one of the heats in 2:19.

Dexter at this period was the king of trotters. Mr. Z. E. Simmons, who owned Ethan Allen then, argued that as Ethan could go to the half mile with Dexter hitch and bitch, with a running mate to help, he could beat the gelding the mile. A match was made for \$2,500 a side, to take place June 21, 1867, at the Fashion Course. Ethan was put in Dan Mace's hands for training. The master reinsman was incredulous as to Ethan's chances with Dexter, no matter how rigged. Upon Mr. Simmons informing him he was certain Ethan could go in 2:14 with running mate, Mace scoffed at the idea, but, nevertheless, consented to handle the stallion with the proviso that he should not be given a trial in any form before the race. Notwithstanding his compact with Mr. Simmons, the wily Mace, who had a weakness for moonlight and early morning trials, could not resist the temptation to give his charge a fast mile. One of the stable boys at the Fashion Course was a trusty negro, and to him was given the charge of touting Mace. Sneer enough, when the stallion was at an edge, Mace and his *Fidus Achates*, Willis Hopkins, determined to make sure of what he could do. In the gray of a fine morning the pair hooked up Ethan with his running mate, and Mace drove on the track while Hopkins took his place on the grand stand. The negro was also in line with the wire, timer in hand, and Mace came down the stretch like a whirlwind, the black runner on a keen jump and Ethan trotting steady as a clock. The mile was covered, without the stallion once leaving his feet in 2:14. As Mace returned to the stand he inquired the time. When told, he ejaculated "The devil! How in thunder do you suppose that—Simmons knew the old stud could go so fast!" Simmons did know, and he also knew what Ethan did on this occasion, but kept his counsel. Dexter was a strong favorite in the betting. To make the chances of Ethan look still more hopeless, it was given out the night before the race that Ethan's mate had gone lame. On the day of the race the judges announced that Mr. Simmons had paid forfeit and made a new match for \$250 a side, and secured the running mate of Brown George. This increased the odds against Ethan, which were taken right and left by the stallion's owner. It is unnecessary to give the details of the contest. It was straight work for the little stallion, as he won off the reel in 2:15, 2:16, 2:19, and landed a handsome pot of money for his owner.

In 1871 Ethan Allen was purchased by Messrs. Spragne & Akers, proprietors of the Kansas Stud Farm, near Lawrence. Sept. 10, 1876, the same year in which Hambletonian gave up his life, Ethan Allen too passed away. Of his progeny, six had records better than 2:30. His greatness as a sire was, however, through his producing sons and daughters. Up to the close of 1886 he was represented by eighteen sons sires of 2:30 trotters, foremost of which is the famous Daniel Lambert, and eleven daughters dams of 2:30 performers. For many years Ethan Allen's running mate record was unbeaten. Then his grandson, Billy D., eclipsed the mark, to be in turn beaten by two great-grandsons, Frank and H. B. Windship.

Fresh importations of gentlemen's underwear; new styles of handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, scarfs, neckties, just received from London, Paris and New York; English, Scotch and French hose of the finest fabrics; driving gloves for the track and road; shirts made to order by an experienced cutter, goods at most reasonable prices. Beamish's, Nucleus Building, Market and Third Sts., San Francisco.

General Topics.

Inasmuch as "Onr" Budd Doble is known to be residing in Chicago, the sketch of the dog stealer who usurps the name has misled some of our readers. Being rather a peculiar name it is not at all likely that the dealer in canines is rightfully the owner, and if he got what he so richly deserves he should be publicly flogged; one hundred lashes for "cribbing" the name and as many more for stealing the pups. Ever since the genuine Budd became the pilot of Dexter, he has occupied a prominent position in the trotting world, and known to a great many outside of the guild. One of the most popular of drivers, too, and properly so, as, in addition to his skill in his business, he is quiet and genteel in manners and a general favorite wherever known. Dexter had quite a share in bringing him prominently before the public. When A. W. Fawcett and George Trussell bought Dexter, they wanted to engage John Murphy who had ridden him in the celebrated match against time, in 2:18 1-5 (if our memory be correct in regard to the time), but he was under contract to Dan Pfeiffer who would not release him. On Pfeiffer's recommendation Budd Doble was engaged, and the certificate was duly honored, Budd giving entire satisfaction to the owner and public. Trussell was killed by his mistress after Dexter trotted his first race on the old driving park, Chicago, and in that he was defeated by Butler. It was to saddle, and the odds were \$1,000 to \$50 in the pools on Dexter, and were to buy the short end at that.

After Trussell's death Fawcett became sole owner, and the next season Budd had him under contract. He was to give the owner two-thirds of the gross receipts and pay all the expenses. Even at this apparently hard bargain Doble made a good deal of money. His contract ran until November, and Fawcett sold Dexter to Robert Bonner agreeing to deliver him after his races in Chicago, in September, early in the month. Fawcett could not fulfill his part of the agreement without the consent of Budd, and a mutual understanding seemed difficult to reach. Arbitration was determined upon. Fawcett selected Charles Kahn, of Cincinnati. Doble picked Andy Daniels, and we were chosen for referee. Doble had kept an accurate account of receipts and expenditures and that was taken as data to estimate the value of the unexpired term. Over \$20,000 was received. A gray horse belonging to L. R. Martin was in the "string," and from his earnings the expenses were paid. This gave Budd \$6,700 and the award was \$3,300, so that he made \$10,000 with Dexter from May until about the middle of September. Fawcett did well, more than \$12,000 earned, and the sale brought him \$33,000, so that \$45,000 were realized. Trusting to memory the horse cost Fawcett \$17,000. The first purchase was \$14,000 and at the executor's sale Fawcett paid \$10,000 for the other half. His share of the earnings of the previous year must have amounted to several thousands of dollars, so that there was a net profit of at least \$30,000. He cost Mr. Bonner \$35,000, \$2,000 being a commission to Mike Cavanagh who negotiated between the parties.

This was exactly twenty years ago, and Dexter is still alive, and in fair health for the hero of the tracks of so long ago. At the time of the sale he was nine years old, and, large as the price paid, in all probability it would have paid better to have kept him. For the rest of the year 1867 two-thirds of his earnings would have been at least \$6,000, and one year more might have brought in enough to square the account of \$27,000. We have never lost faith in his capacity to lower his records by several seconds. He was improving all the time, every year was adding to the knowledge of his trainer, and tracks were becoming faster. It is safe to assert that the Buffalo track in 1867 was much slower than it is at present, and a number of seconds inferior to what the Cleveland Course is at present. His temper was also on the men's, and under Doble's trotting every month would have added to his tractability. In respect to evenness of temperament Doble is superior to Murphy, though the latter, probably, has no superior as a reinsman, and fifteen years ago not an equal, when seat and hands on the back of a trotter were to be the standard. Then, trotting week after week in public has just what this rather hot-headed fellow wanted, so that it is not out of bounds to say that in two years more five seconds would have been subtracted from 2:17 1/2 and with a winter or two on this side of the continent he would have gone still lower. The dog stealer has conjured up a host of spirits. Trooping past, some of them shadowy, quite a proportion in the habiliments, and showing the countenances of long, long ago.

Another correction is needed. A letter from Baltimore, Maryland, appeared in the N. Y. *Spirit of the Times*, which we cut out intending to write an "opening," and give due credit to the paper from which it was cut. It got mixed with other "copy" and without a head, so it was tumbled, without further ceremony, in the "General Topic" column. It was not surprising, as the whole of the office was topsy-turvy, and this was not so serious a mistake as might have occurred. It was a queer article, something of a jumble, too, as the author had mixed some peculiar conceits with a good deal of sound sense. He attacked old pedigree with a good deal of acerbity, and in doing so showed ignorance as well as temper. He stated: "The dam of Mambrino, son of Messenger, was of unknown blood," when the blood of his dam is as well known as that of his sire. But in recommending that more attention be paid to near than remote crosses, he is on firm footing, and we can afford to forgive a good deal of foolishness when the bulk is held together with a few layers of sense. But in taking away the credit from Mambrino and

Abdallah as the progenitor of the trotting qualities of the Hambletonians and awarding it to what he calls unknown, he has lost sight of the fact that other fast trotting families have descended from these sires. There is another feature evidently beyond the comprehension of the author of the epistle. While near relations are of the most importance, those which are embraced in as many generations as are comprised from Maud S. to Messenger have a bearing on breeding trotters. This is recognized by all intelligent breeders, and those which depend upon the proper blending of blood, modern and ancient, will be successful while those who trust everything to luck will fail.

There is one paragraph of the communication, however, worthy of repetition, with the exception that after 1845 would cover the case than before. Here it is:

The pedigrees concocted before the year 1845 are not worth the money paid for the affidavits. Men cannot believe their own eyes nowadays, and when to that uncertainty is added the elasticity of memory, it is more than the thread of truth can bear, and the slight touch destroys the thread. "Mixing those children up." Coming nearer our own times we find that, of all dark things, the darkest is a horse's pedigree. Witness Ethan Allen, Morrill, Colonel Wood, Arab, and possibly, who knows, mayhaps, Hambletonian himself may have to search for a father and a family, though I believe no one has yet undertaken to overthrow the account given of his paternity. Still, to follow out the method given by the authorities to its logical termination, we are compelled to admit that he did not look like Abdallah; he had not the had temper of Abdallah, nor the action of Abdallah; ergo, he was not by Abdallah. If our wiseacres have read thus far they may be ready to ask what is this fool after? This fool is but a representative of many other fools who are tired of paying for and reading or skipping the innumerable efforts to replace bad pedigrees by worse ones.

Pedigree which were current during the lifetime of men who bred the horses and received without question while the animals were on the turf, have been thrown aside in some quarters and the misty recollections of old men substituted. In these cases there has been a desire to attain a pet theory, or advance other interests without a thought of impartial research. Again, we will change the wording of the article, and in place of "bad" say "innumerable efforts to replace good pedigrees with those far inferior and far more doubtful."

A staunch supporter of bookmaking argued, a few days ago, that the abolition of pool-selling at Saratoga, showed that the public preferred the English method. The telegraph brought the intelligence that the mutuels had been suppressed, and that may turn out false. The Saratoga correspondent of *The Sporting World* sent the following, July 30th:

The manager of the auction pools told me that he did more business yesterday than he has done at this place any time during the past three years. He states that business has improved each day since the beginning of the season. The bookmakers also report the same state of affairs. The attendance, like the betting, has improved from day to day, and yesterday the stand was nearly filled with spectators. Ladies, of course, form a large part of the people who occupy the seats. There is no doubt but that the present season will prove the most profitable one that the association has had for many years.

It may be that the bookmakers have succeeded at Saratoga, in having the mutuels abolished the same as the fraternity in Australia managed to have the "totalisator" declared illegal. Those who only invest a smaller amount than the price of a mutual ticket may prefer to make their investments in the books. Why there should be other objectors we cannot see. The five per cent. taken is small when compared with what the books charge, though one is in plain sight the other hidden.

For instance, seven horses started in a race not long ago, horses and odds being: Barum 2 to 1, Hidalgo 2 to 1, Linden 3 to 1, Eurus 4 to 1, Richmond 4 to 1, Wickham 5 to 1 and Bonanza 6 to 1. Were all on an equality it would be 6 to 1 on the field against any named horse, but in this case it was only a little more than half of these odds. Suppose a \$2,000 book was made.

Barum	.....\$2,000 laid	\$1,000 received.
Hidalgo	.....2,000 "	1,000 "
Linden	.....2,000 "	666 2/3 "
Eurus	.....2,000 "	500 "
Richmond	.....2,000 "	500 "
Wickham	.....2,000 "	400 "
Bonanza	.....2,000 "	333 1/3 "

Total.....\$4,400

If either of the favorites won there would be a profit of \$1,400; Linden would bring in \$1,733, Richmond or Eurus \$1,900, Wickham \$2,000 and Bonanza \$2,066. The percentage in auctions on the same amount risked would be \$132, on mutuels \$220, making allowance for not being able to "get around," and still there is a wide margin, and there are numerous cases when inability to fill the book on every horse is an advantage. To carry the illustration still further, suppose a pool were sold in which the animals brought the prices put on them in the books:

Barum	.....\$1,000
Hidalgo	.....1,000
Linden	.....666 2/3
Eurus	.....500
Richmond	.....500
Wickham	.....400
Bonanza	.....333 1/3

Total.....\$4,400
Per cent.....132

Net.....\$4,368

The backer of Barum or Hidalgo would win \$3,358, of Linden \$3,702, of Eurus or Richmond \$3,868, of Wickham \$3,968 and of Bonanza \$4,035. It does not seem that any great mathematical ability is required to "cipher out" percentages in both of these cases.

The Board of Directors of the State Society has resolved not to permit bookmaking, and though we would like to see that system of betting entirely abolished, it may not be politic at this time to exclude them. The bookmakers engaged at the State Fair would probably close their rooms in San Francisco during the pendency of the Fair. As it now stands they are likely to make arrangements to have telegrams sent, as is the present custom regarding Eastern races, and this will keep away many who would have been visitors. Trotting races are not fancied by bookmakers, so that the racing events are all that will be operated upon. Perhaps an arrangement can be made with the telegraph company not to send dispatches to the rooms while the races are in progress, and this, in a measure, will overcome the drawback. The rooms in San Francisco are thronged from the time of opening until the close with an eager crowd of what may be called spectators. When the bell rings which gives the intelligence that the horses are at the post, there is a hum of expectancy. Every eye is turned to the board, and those who hold tickets on the races are nervous as the time approaches for the denouement. Should the start be delayed the nervousness increases, and it is a relief when the next titillation is heard. The placing is soon announced, and those who have winning tickets present them to the cashier with an exultant air; losers are correspondingly depressed. With a mental aching of what is taken place there is nearly as much attraction as though they were actual participants in the sport, and with some, if aught can be told by the expression of their countenances, there is a keener relish. Something akin to witnessing so close a finish that the award of the judge can only determine which has won. With this sort of stimulus to stay at home, it cannot be otherwise than detrimental to the attendance. Were the bookmakers busily engaged in Sacramento the rooms might be closed. Perhaps they would prefer the home business anyway, if even the chance had been given.

It seems that there are dreamers in Australia as well as here, though as a general rule in this country the dreams are not made public until after the result is known. The following is from *The Sportsman*, Melbourne:

DREAMS AND DREAMERS.—The approach of the Melbourne Cup is generally the signal for the opening of the dreaming season, and the nearer we get to the big Spring handicaps the more vividly do the dreamers "see visions." The nightmares have already commenced, dream number one reaching me on Monday, number two was related to me yesterday morning, and, judging by my experience of past years, a big batch will be due during the week. Dreamer number one saw the Caulfield Course and the race "quite clearly," (of course), a chestnut horse appeared to be winning, and, after a desperate struggle, got home first. Then our nineteenth century Pharaoh heard a Hibernian gentleman, who stood behind him, exclaim, "Begorra, 'tis Allen!" but in another second a mighty shout rent the air (this phrase wasn't in the dream, it's copyright), "Grace Darling has won!" and then everybody knew that the victress of 1855 had again carried off the Caulfield Cup. Now, there is a Lord Allen engaged in the race, and Grace Darling is also entered; both are chestnuts, and I leave the dream and the interpretation thereof to any embryo Joseph who care to tackle the task. The writer of another query received wished to know "whether either of the half dozen horses selected by 'Vigilant' as being well in the Melbourne Cup has a white face and two white hind legs, and likely to carry a green jacket." This I also gave up, but right here, at the commencement of the dreaming season, I would like to relate a little parable.

A miller who was doing remarkably well at his own game—grinding flour—dreamt one night that there was an immense amount of gold buried right under his mill. He dreamed precisely the same dream the following night, and told his wife about it. The old woman, very sensibly, laughed at him, but as the same vision appeared to him on the third night, he got a pick and shovel and dug underneath the mill with such energy and success that—he undermined the foundations and brought the whole structure down about his ears. I leave my readers to point the moral themselves.

To Beat the Stallion Record.

[Lexington, (Ky.) Stock Farm.]

Maud S. scored 2:09 1/2 over the Fair Grounds track at this place. The feat stood as the best record ever made until she herself lowered it at Cleveland, where her 2:08 1/2 is commemorated by a tablet hanging over the entrance to the Driving Park, bearing the figures, apparently unattainable by any other horse. The excellence of our track is admitted, and the fact is appreciated by horsemen who want fast records.

Something sensational may be expected at our coming Fair, which begins the last Tuesday in August. The directory have offered a premium for stallions (pacers or trotters) beating the heat stallion record at that date, made either pacing or trotting. Maj. Campbell Brown will enter Brown Hal, a horse already famous, who has shown his ability to go better than 2:20 at both the pace and the trot. That he will beat the stallion record, barring accidents, is a certainty; and those who are best informed will not be surprised if he makes a record which will place him at the head of all performers living or dead. In a recent easy mile better than 1:15, he made the first break his owner had ever seen him make, and that was caused by his playfully jumping over a mark that had been thoughtlessly left across the track. He is the most wonderful horse now before the public, and will undoubtedly be the crowning sensation of the year. Conditions favorable, he will start on Wednesday, the second day of the Fair. The event will be something for those who see it to talk about in future years. We might give some startling figures, but are not certain of our right to make them public.

This is the center of the breeding interest, and a prominent performance here carries with it marked distinction and goes home to the minds of the breeding public with a directness that makes it doubly valuable to the performer. It is like "bearding the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall." Yet we welcome all comers, whether from ambitious California, the effete East, or from our sister and neighbor Tennessee. We will be the first to do them honor, and in a business way show the quickest appreciation.

Entries at the State Fair.

First Day—Thursday, September 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—Occident Stake. Entries closed in 1884.

No. 2.—Trotting. Purse \$1,000. 2:25 class.

W. F. Smith, blk g Thapsin by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Rexford by Electioneer, dam Rebecca, by Gen. Benton.

Jno. E. Moore, b m Lottie M. by Nepbew, dam by Chieftain.
P. Farrell, b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen, dam by Emigrant.
A. McDowell, b b Maid of Oaks by Duke McClellan, dam Oregon Nell.

H. Hitchcock, blk g Black Diamond by Melton's Gold dust, dam Lady Taylor.

Jno. A. Goldsmith, ch m Mamie Comet by Nutwood, dam by Sportsman.

Jno. A. Goldsmith, b m Lillie Stanley by Whippleton, dam Dolly McMahon.

B. W. Levens, cb m Daisy S. by Tilton A'mont, dam by Battler.

J. H. Kelly, br g Valentine by Ferral Clay, dam Queen.

Wm. Donatban, ch m Magdallab by Primas, dam unknown.

L. J. Rose, b s Stamboul by Sultan, dam Fleetwing.

O. A. Hickok, ch g Jno. R. Wise, by Hambletonian Tranby.

PACING.

No. 3.—Pacing. Purse \$600. 2:30 class.

W. W. Mendenhall, b g by Jim Lick.

Frank Weber, ch g Haverly.

H. P. Brown, g g.

A. H. Hecox, br m Lela S.

Eng. Hart, b g Fred Ross, sire and dam unknown.

George Van Gordon, br g Home Stake by Whippleton, dam unknown.

Jno. Warburton, blk s Robert St. Clair by Jack Roberts, dam St. Clair.

Durfee & Covarrubias, h g Arrow, by Richmond, dam by Crichton.

J. Garrity, b g James L., sire and dam unknown.

Alex. Lewis, b g Travis, sire and dam unknown.

J. R. Hodson, b g Bracelet by Nepbew.

Second Day—Friday, September 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—The Introduction Stake. For two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$250 added, of which \$50 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

L. H. Todhunter, ch c Phoenix by King Alphonso, dam Fashionette.

Jas. B. Chase, cb g Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.

Geo. Hearst, br f by Shannon, dam Tippera, by Tipperary.

Geo. Hearst, cb f Question by Monday, dam Postress, by Foster.

Rancho del Paso, b g Monterey by Kyrle Daly, dam Comanche.

Rancho del Paso, b f Katisha by Kyrle Daly, dam Maid of Stockdale.

C. H. Eldred, h f Alma E. (for. Tricksey) by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

W. M. Murray, ch c Peregrine by Jumbo or Joe Hooker, dam Irene Harding.

W. M. Murray, b o Surinam by Joe Hooker, dam Ada C.

Jas. Garland, ch f Snowdrop by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston.

Owen Bros., ch f Serpolette by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.

Laurelwood Stable, cb f Carmen by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

Laurelwood Stable, b s Kyrle D., by Kyrle Daly, dam Maggie S.

H. L. Samuels, b c Ed. McGinnia by Grinstead, dam Jennie G.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f imp. Gorgo, by Isonomy, dam imp. Flirt, by The Hermit.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Peel by Monday, dam Precious, by Lever.

L. H. Todhunter, br c King Idle by Wildidle, dam Augusta E.

No. 5.—The California Breeders' Stake. For foals of 1884. Closed in 1886, with twelve nominations. \$50 entrance, p p, \$300 added, of which \$100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6.—The Capital City Stake. For four-year-olds. \$50 entrance, h f, or only \$15 if declared on or before September first; \$300 added, of which \$100 to the second; \$50 to the third. Weights five pounds below the scale; winner of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weight. One mile and five-eighths.

W. F. Todhunter, b m May Blossom by Joe Hooker, dam Maggie S.

John Wolfkill, br m Edelweiss by Joe Hooker, dam Yolona.

C. H. Eldred, b f Moonlight by Thad. Stevens, dam Twilight.

H. Harmon, h g Hello by Shannon, dam Marshra.

Laurelwood Stable, b m Patti by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

L. H. Todhunter, ch c Monte Cristo by King Alfonso, dam Galathia.

No. 7.—Free Purse, \$250. Winners of any race this year of the value of \$300 to carry five pounds; maidens allowed if three years old, five pounds; if four years or upward fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

W. L. Pritchard, ch m Lizzie Dunbar by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

J. Cabrera, ch g Manzanita sire, and dam unknown.

F. Depoister, br c Blackstone by Wildidle, dam by Monday.

W. P. Todhunter, ch g Rock by Bob Wooley, dam Misa Stoner.

B. C. Holly, ch f Ninena by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hubbard.

Jas. Garland, ch c Elwood by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Owen Bros., b s Oro by Norfolk dam, Golden Gate.

Laurelwood Stable, ch f Laura Gardner by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

Laurelwood Stable, b m Patti by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

No. 8.—Two-year-old Trotting Stake. \$50 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 payable July 1st, and remaining \$25 payable August 10th, 1887; \$300 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats.

Third Day—Saturday, September 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 9.—Trotting. Purse, \$1,000. 2:27 class.

J. A. McCloud, b s Mt. Vernon by Nutwood, dam by Chieftain.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b g Howard by Electioneer, dam Mamie by Hambletonian Jr.

Geo. W. Woodward, b a Alex. Button by Alexander, dam Lady Button.

L. B. Lindsay, br m Jane L. by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam by Paul Jones.

A. McDowell, ch m Maid of Oaks by Duke McClellan, dam Oregon Nell.

H. Hitchcock, b m Luella by Chickamauga.

John A. Goldsmith, b m Lillie Stanley by Whippleton, dam Dolly McMahon.

J. A. Linscott, b s Adrian by Reliance, dam Adriana.

A. L. Hinds, b g Gus Wilkes by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Bonner.

Lee Shaner, hl m Kate Ewing by Berlin, dam Lady Washington.

J. N. Ayres, b s Bay Rose by Sultan, dam by The Moor.

H. Whiting, b m Tempest by Hawthorne, dam by Chieftain.

Peter Johnson, blk g Scandinavian by Black Hawk—dam unknown.

W. B. Bradbury, b g Old Nick by Electioneer dam, Stockton Maid.

L. J. Rose Jr., b m Inez by The Moor, dam Katydid.

No. 10.—Trotting. Purse, \$1,200. 2:17 class.

W. F. Smith b g Adair by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee.

I. De Turk, b s Anteeo by Electioneer, dam Columbine.

O. A. Hickok, b g Arab by Artherton.

Fourth Day—Monday, September 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 11.—The Premium Stake. For all ages. \$50 entrance, h f or only \$15 if declared on or before September first, with \$300 added, of which \$100 to second; third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed five pounds. Maidens, if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Matt Storn, cb h Grover Cleveland by Monday, dam Robin Girl.

Rancho del Paso, hr g Kenney by Duke of Montrose, dam by Virgil.

Rancho del Paso, b f by Kyrle Daly, dam by Lodi.

W. P. Todhunter, ch h Prince of Norfolk by Norfolk, dam Marion.

Geo. Hearst, br f by Shannon, dam Tippera by Tipperary.

George Hearst, ch f Question by Monday, dam Postress by Foster.

Jno. Wolfkill, br m Edelweiss by Joe Hooker, dam Yolona.

C. H. Eldred, ch g Tom Atchison by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.

B. C. Holly, ch f Fusilade's Last by John W. Norton, dam Fusilade.

Geo. W. Trabern, c m Blue Bonnet by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson by Joe Daniels.

Jas. Garland, cb c Elwood by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Owen Bros., g g Johnny Gray by Shiloh, dam Margery.

Laurelwood Stable, ch f Carmen by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

M. F. Tarpey, cb m Not Idle by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

Oochrill Bros., b m Daisy D. by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.

E. Flittner, b m Minnie R. by Scamper down dam, Sallie Blair.

s. G. To Jones, b m Kntb by Joe Daniels, dam Queen Emma.

Thos. G. Jones, b g Applause by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.

Alex. Lewis, cb s Rajah by Euchre, dam Formosa.

No. 12. The California Annual Stake. For foals of 1885. \$100 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$250 added. Closed in 1886, with twenty-four nominations. One mile.

No. 13. The La Rne Stake. Handicap for all ages. Two and one-quarter miles.

W. P. Todhunter, b m May Blossom by Joe Hooker, dam Maggie S.

W. L. Pritchard, ch m Lizzie Dunbar by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

Matt Storn, b m Narcola by Norfolk, dam Addie C.

C. H. Eldred, b f Moonlight by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.

B. C. Holly, cb f Ninena by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hubbard.

G. W. Trabern, b g Dave Douglas, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.

J. C. Simpson, br c Rathbone by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda, by imp. Hurrah.

Laurelwood Stable, b m Patti by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

D. J. McCarty, ch f Adeline by Enquirer, dam Analyne.

D. J. McCarty, cb f Laura Gardner by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

H. Whiting, blk h John A. by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

L. H. Todhunter, ch c Monte Cristo, by King Alphonso, dam Galanthia.

No. 14.—Selling Purse. One mile and an eighth.

W. P. Todhunter, b m May Blossom, by Joe Hooker, dam Maggie S.

W. P. Todhunter, ch g Rock, by Bob Wooley, dam Miss Stoner.

P. Reilly, b h Sir Thad, by Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.

Rancho del Paso, ch g Tom Daly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Columbia.

Rancho del Paso, br g Kenney, by Duke of Montrose, dam by Virgil.

Rancho del Paso, b f —, by Kyrle Daly, dam by Lodi.

Jas. Garland, ch c Elwood, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Laurelwood Stable, ch f Laura Gardner, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

Laurelwood Stable, b o Bolero, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.

E. Flittner, s Oscar Wilde.

Frank Dodge, b g Bay Rum, by Baywater, dam by Norfolk.

A. Lewis, ch s Rajah, by Euchre, dam Formosa.

Fifth Day—Tuesday, September 20th.

No. 15.—Three-year-old Trotting Stake. For all colts (except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sable Wilkes). Mile heats, three in five. Closed April 15th, with fourteen nominations.

No. 16.—3:00 class.

Geo. W. Woodward, h f Rosie Mo., by Alex. Button, dam Rosedale.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Gertrude Russell, by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie, by Planet.

J. A. Goldsmith, b g Peribellon, by Admiral, dam Flora.

A. L. Hinds, b h Alphens, by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Major Mono.

H. W. Seale, b g Alfred S., by Elmo, dam Nora Marshall.

A. C. Davenport, br s Allo, by Altouma, dam Nellie.

S. B. Emerson, br m Maggie E., by Nutwood, dam by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

C. A. Darfee, b g Geronimo, by Inca, dam by Sacramento.

No. 17.—2:20 class.

J. A. Goldsmith, o m Sister, by Admiral, dam Flora.

Lee Shaner, b g Lot Slocum, by Electioneer, dam Glenora.

William Dwyer, b a Menlo, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules.

L. J. Rose, b a Stamboul, by Sultan, dam Fleetwing.

O. A. Hickok ch g Jno. R. Wise, by Hambletonian Tranby.

Sixth Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

No. 18.—The Sunny Slope Stake. For two-year-old fillies. Five-eighths of a mile.

W. M. Murray, b f Orinda, by Monday, dam Lilly R.

Geo. Hearst, br f by Shannon, dam Tippera by Tipperary.

Geo. Hearst, ch f Question, by Monday, dam Fortress, by Foster.

Rancho del Paso, b f Katisha, by Kyrle Daly, dam Maid of Stockdals.

Rancho del Paso, b f by Kyrle Daly, dam by Lodi,

J. B. Chase, ch f Rosedale, by Joe Hooker, dam by Joe Daniels.

C. H. Eldred, b f Alma E. (for. Tricksey), by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

G. W. Trabern, b f Sallie Hampton, by Boots, dam Kate Carson, by Joe Daniels.

James Garland, b f Snowdrop, by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston.

Owen Bros., cb f Serpolette, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.

Laurelwood Stable, b f Carmen by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

No. 19.—The Shafter Stake. For three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

Matt Storn, b m Narcola, by Norfolk, dam Addie C.

Caleb Dorsey, ch f Fred Archer, by Thad Stevens, dam by imp. Hercules.

E. B. Johnston, cb f Etta W., by Joe Hooker, dam by Foster.

Rancho del Paso, br g Kenney, by Duke of Montrose, dam by Virgil.

Rancho del Paso, ch f Agnes, by Onondaga, dam Skylight.

Davis Bros., b s Jack Brady, by Wildidle, dam unknown.

J. C. Simpson, br c Rathbone, by Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda.

Jas. Garland, cb c Elwood, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

M. F. Tarpey, cb f Notidle, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

D. J. McCarty, cb f Adeline, by Enquirer, dam Analyne.

H. Whiting, b c Wallace by Joe Hooker, dam Conness Zeika.

Thomas G. Jones, b g Applause, by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.

No. 20.—The Del Paso Stake. For all ages. Three-quarter mile heats.

Wm. Cornell, b h Hancock, by Californis, dam Abbie W.

Rancho del Paso, b g Acton, by Kyrle Daly, dam Bonnie Kate.

Matt Storn, ch b Grover Cleveland, by Monday, dam Robin Girl.

C. H. Eldred, cb g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.

Owen Bros., g g Johnny Gray, by Shiloh, dam Margery.

M. F. Tarpey, ch f Notidle, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

D. J. McCarty, ch f Adeline, by Enquirer, dam Analyne.

Thomas G. Jones, b m Ruth, by Joe Daniels, dam Queen Emma.

No. 21.—Fres Purse. For all agss. One mile.

F. L. Smith, ch g Stanley, by Shannon, dam Fron Fron.

W. P. Todhunter, ch h Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.

W. P. Todhunter, b m Mayblossom, by Joe Hooker, dam Maggie S.

John Wolfkill, b m Edelweiss, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolona.

C. Dorsey, cb s Cyclone, by St. Martin.

Rancho del Paso, br g Kenney, by Duke of Montrose, dam by Virgil.

Rancho del Paso, b f Katisha, by Kyrle Daly, dam Maid of Stockdale.

Rancho del Paso, b g Monterey, by Kyrle Daly, dam Comanche.

W. L. Pritchard, ch c Annie Scot, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

C. H. Eldred, b f Moonlight, by Thad. Stevens, dam Twilight.

James Garland, cb c Elwood, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

A. Harmon, cb g Hello, by Shannon, dam Marsbra.

Owen Bros., b s Oro, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.

Laurelwood Stable, ch f Carmen, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

Laurelwood Stabls, b s Kyrle D., by Kyrle Daly, dam Maggie S.

Laurelwood Stable, ch f Laura Gardner, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

M. F. Tarpey, ch f Notidle, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

H. C. Samuel, ch c Tahoe, by imp. Fechter, dam Maritana.

Alex. Lewis, cb s Rajah, by Euchre, dam Formosa.

Seventh Day—Thursday, September 22d.

No. 22.—Trotting. Purse \$1,000. 2:25 class.

J. A. McCloud, b s Mt. Vernon by Nutwood.

J. J. Reavis, ch b Ned Forrest by Blackbird.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b g Spry by Gen. Benton.

B. C. Holly, ch s Woodnut by Nutwood.

P. Farrell, b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.

L. B. Lindsay, br m Jane L. by Hambletonian Mambrino.

A. McDowell, ch m Maid of Oaks by Duke McClellan.

H. L. Smuels, ch c Tshoe, by imp. Fechter, dam Maritana. Thomas G. Jones, b g Applause, by Three Cheers, dam Alice N. No. 28.—Nighthawk Stakes. For all ages. One mile. Rancho del Paso, ch f Agnes by Onondaga, dam Skylight. Rancho del Paso, br g Kenney by Duke of Montrose, dam by Virgil.

W. P. Toddhunter, ch h Prince of Norfolk by Norfolk, dam Marion.

John Wolfskill, br m Edelweiss by Joe Hooker, dam Yolona. J. B. Chase, ch g Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake. W. L. Pritchard, br m Lizzie Dunbar by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

W. M. Murray, b c Sorinam by Joe Hooker, dam Ada C. C. H. Eldred, b f Alma E. (for. Tricksey) by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

B. C. Holly, ch f Fusilade's Last by John W. Norton, dam Fusilade.

Owen Bros., ch f Serpolette by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn. Laurelwood Stable, ch f Carmen by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

Laurelwood Stable, ch f Notidle, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza. Laurelwood Stable, ch f Adeline, by Equirer, dam Analyna. Cockrill Bros., h m Daisy D., by Westley, dam Black Maria. E. Whiting, blk h John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare. H. L. Samuels, b c Ed. McGinnis, by Grinstead, dam Jennie G. Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f Gorgo, by Isonomy, dam Imp. Flirt, by The Hermit.

Thomas G. Jones, b g Applause, by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.

No. 29.—Free purse. For all ages. One mile and a sixteenth add repeat.

Matt Storn, ch b Grover Cleveland, by Monday, dam Robin Girl.

Wm. Correll, b b Hancock, by California, dam Abbie W. W. P. Toddhunter, b m Mayblossom, by Joe Hooker, dam Maggie S.

W. P. Toddhunter, ch g Rock, by Bob Wooley, dam Miss Stoner.

J. Cabrera, ch g Manzanita, sire sud dam unknown. C. H. Eldred, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight. G. W. Trahern, b g Dave Douglas, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, by Newry.

Jas. Garland, ch c Elwood, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette. Oweo Bros., b s Oro, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate. Laurelwood Stable, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown. Laurelwood Stable, ch f Laura Gardner, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

Laurelwood Stable, ch f Adeline, by Equirer, dam Analyna.

Ninth Day—Saturday, September 24th.

No. 30.—Special three-year-old Trotting Stake. For Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, Sabie Wilkes and others. Closed April 15th with six nominations.

No. 31.—Trotting, purse. Free for all.

W. F. Smith, b g Adair, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee. Palo Alto Stock Farm, h f Manzanita by Electioneer. O. A. Hickok, b g Arab by Artburton.

No. 32.—Trotting, purse. 2:40 class.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b g Howard, by Electioneer, dam Mamie, by Hambletonian Jr.

J. D. Carr, ch g Manzanita, by Elmo, dam Ida May. H. W. Seale, h g Alfred S., by Elmo, dam Nora Marshall. S. B. Emerson, b m Maggie E., by Nutwood, dam by George M. Patchan Jr.

W. B. Bradbury, h g Old Nick, by Electioneer, dam Stockton Maid.

L. J. Rose, Jr., b m Inez, by The Moor, dam Katydid by Fireman.

Entries at the Golden Gate Fair.

Monday, September 25th.

1.—Trotting. Purse \$800. 2:40 class.

Jennie McCarthy, g m by Patchen Vernon—A. W. Fink. Maggie E., br m by Nutwood—J. W. Donathan. Old Nick, b g by Electioneer—W. B. Bradbury. Perihelion, b g by Admiral—J. A. Goldsmith. Gertrude Russell, h f by Electioneer—Palo Alto Farm. Howard, b g by Electioneer—Palo Alto Farm. Alto, br s by Altoons—A. C. Davenport. Inez, b m by The Moor—L. J. Rose Jr.

2.—Purse \$300. Two-year-olds.

Memo, blk c by Sidney, dam Flirt—G. Vslensin. Grandee, b g by La Grand, dam by Arthurton—Wm. Corbitt. Governor, b c by Grosvenor, dam Alice Garratt—A. J. Fleming.

Grace Lee, bf by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—Palo Alto Farm. Lowell, h c by Electioneer, dam Lady Lowell—Palo Alto Farm.

Moses S., by Hawthorne, dam by McCrackeo's Black Hawk—Harry Whiting.

No. 3.—Purse \$1,000. 2:25 class.

Marin, h s by Quinn's Patchen—P. Farrell. Woodcut, ch s by Nutwood—B. C. Holly. Jena L., b m by Hambletonian Mambrino—L. B. Lindsey. Joe Arthurton, b g by Arthurton—Wm. Corbitt.

Tuesday, September 26th.

4.—Rooping. The Alameda Stake. For all ages. \$50 entrance, half forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before August 20th, with \$400 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rathona, hr c by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda—J. C. Simpson.

Fusilade's Last, ch f by John W. Norton, dam Fusilade—B. C. Holly.

Joa Chamberlain, oh g by Riflamao, dam by Norfolk—Thos. Hazlett.

Lizzie Dunbar, a m by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar—W. L. Pritchard.

Tom Atchinson, oh g by Joa Hooker, dam Bay Kate—C. H. Eldred.

Grover Cleveland, ch g by Monday, dam Robin Girl—Matt Storn.

Edelweiss, br m by Joe Hooker, dam Yolona—Jno. Wolfskill. Notidle, ch f by Wildidle, dam Bonanza—M. F. Tarpey. Applause, b g by Thraa Cheers, dam Alice N.—Thos. G. Jones.

Rajah, ch s by Euchra, dam Formosa—Alex. Lewis.

5.—The California Stake. For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance, half forfeit, \$400 added, \$100 to second, \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

Jim Doffy, s c by Joa Hooker, dam by Wildidle—F. P. Lowell. Robson, ch c by Joa Hooker, dam Roseland—J. Cabrera. Cyclone, ch c by St. Martin, dam —, Calab Dorsey. Frad Archer, ch c by Thad. Stavano, dam by imp. Hercules Calab Dorsey.

Jack Brady, h c by Wildidle, dam —, Davis Bros. Rathbone, br c by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda—J. C. Simpson.

Ninena, ch f by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hubbard—B. C. Holly.

Narcola, b f by Norfolk, dam Ada C.—Matt Storn.

Notidle, ch f by Wildidle, dam Bonanza—M. F. Tarpey.

Adeline, ch f by Enquirer, dam Analyna—D. J. McCarty.

Applause, b g by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.—Thos. G. Jones.

Wallace, b c by Hooker, dam Countess Zicka—Harry Whiting.

Tahoe, ch c by Fechter, dam Maritana—H. L. Samuels.

6.—The Juvenile Stakes. For two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$400 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry 3 lbs; of two or more 5 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sueie, ch f by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Booth—R. J. McCarty.

Orinda, b f by Monday, dam by Longfellow—W. M. Murry.

Peregrine, ch c by Jumbo or Joe Hooker, dam Irana Harding—W. M. Murry.

Sorinam, br c by Joe Hooker, dam Ada C.—W. M. Murry.

Fancy F., b f by Wildidle, dam Sally Heart—Thos. Fisher.

Snowdrop, b f by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston—Jas. Garland.

Alma E. (for. Tricksey), b f by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.—C. H. Eldred.

Kildare, ch g by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake—J. B. Chase.

Rosedale, ch f by Joe Hooker, dam by Joa Daniels—J. B. Chase.

Carmen, b f by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown—Laurelwood Stable.

Kyrle D., b c by Kyrle Daly, dam Maggie S.—Laurelwood Stable.

7.—Free Purse. \$300. Winners of any race after August 1st, of the value of \$300, to carry five pounds. Maidens allowed, if three years old, to carry five pounds; if four years old or upwards fifteen pounds. Mile beats.

Manzanita, ch g, pedigree unknown—J. Cabrera.

Mary D., ch m by Wildidle, dam Sally Heart—Thos. Fisher.

Elwood, ch c by Norfolk, dam Ballinette—Jas. Garland.

Moonlight, b f by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight—C. H. Eldred.

Patti, b m by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown—Laurelwood Stable.

Wednesday, September 27th.

8.—Trotting. Purse \$800. 2:27 class.

Mt. Vernon, h s by Nutwood—J. A. McClelland.

Palatins, sp m by Milton Medium—L. B. Lindsey.

Lillie Stanley, b m by Whippleton—J. A. Goldsmith.

Howard, b g by Electioneer—Palo Alto Farm.

Tampest, b m by Hawthorne—Harry Whiting.

Luella, b m by Chicamangs—H. Hitchcock.

Maid of Oaks, ch m by Duke McClelland—A. McDowell.

Thursday, September 28th.

10.—Trotting. Purse \$500. Three-year-olds.

Flora M., b f by Elector—L. A. Richards.

Ella, b f by Electioneer—Palo Alto Farm.

Maiden, b f by Electioneer—Palo Alto Farm.

John C. Shelly, b c by Hawthorne—Harry Whiting.

Soudan, blk c by Sultan—L. J. Rose.

Sable Wilkes, blk c by Goy Wilkes—Ssn Mateo Stock Farm.

11.—Purse \$1,000. 2:23 class.

Woodcut, ch s by Nutwood—B. C. Holly.

Magdallah, ch m by Primus—J. W. Donathan.

Daisy S., ch m by Tilton Almoat—B. W. Levine.

Lottie M., b m by Nephew—Juo. E. Moore.

Mamie Comet, ch m by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith.

Rexford, h c by Electioneer—Palo Alto Farm.

Black Diamond, blk g by Melton's Goldust—H. Hitchcock.

Valentine, hr g by Farrell's Clay—J. H. Kelly.

Thapsin, blk g by Berlin—E. H. Miller.

Stamboul, h s by Sultan—L. J. Rose.

John R. Wise, ch g by Hambletonian Tramby—O. A. Hickok.

Friday, September 29th.

12.—Running. Selling Purse \$300, of which \$50 to second. Fixed valuation \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Elwood, ch c by Norfolk, dam Ballinette—Jas. Garland.

Belslaw, b g by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson—Thos. Hazlett.

Lenra Gardner, ch f by Jim Brown, dam Avail—Laurelwood Stable.

Bolaro, b c by Norfolk, dam Nespolitan—D. J. McCarty.

Rajah, ch s by Euchra, dam Formosa—Alex. Lewis.

13.—The Oakland Stake. For all ages. \$50 entrance, half forfeit, \$400 added; second horse \$100, third \$50. One mile and a half.

Jack Brady, b c by Wildidle, dam —, Davis Bros.

Rathbone, hr c by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda—J. C. Simpson.

Lizzie Dunbar, ch m by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar—W. L. Pritchard.

Moonlight, b f by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight—C. H. Eldred.

Narcola, h m by Norfolk, dam Ada C.—Matt Storn.

Adeline, ch f by Enquirer, dam Analyna—D. J. McCarty.

Patti, b m by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown—Laurelwood Stable.

John A., blk h, by Monday, dam Lady Clare—Harry Whiting.

14.—The Golden Gate Stake. For two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$400 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra; of Juvenile Stakes at this meeting, three pounds additional penalty. Seven-eighths of a mile.

Peregrine, s c by Jumbo or Joe Hooker, dam Ireoe Harding—W. M. Murry.

Sorinam, b c by Joe Hooker, dam Ada C.—W. M. Murry.

Fancy F., by Wildidle, dam Sally Heart—Thos. Fisher.

Fusilade's Last, ch f by Jno. W. Norton, dam Fusilade—B. C. Holly.

Snowdrop, b f by Joa Hooker, dam Laura Winston—Jas. Garland.

Alma E. (for. Tricksey), b f by Joa Hooker, dam Abbie W.—C. H. Eldred.

Kildare, ch g by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake—J. B. Chase.

Rosedale, ch f by Joa Hooker, dam by Joa Daniels—J. B. Chase.

Carmen, b f by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown—Laurelwood Stable.

Kyrle D., b c by Kyrle Daly, dam Maggie S.—Laurelwood Stable.

Ed. McGinnis, b c by Griustead, dam Jannia G.—H. L. Samuels.

15.—Free Purse \$400. For all ages; \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds; horses that have not run second or better allowed two pounds; Three-quarter mile beats.

Manzanita, ch g, pedigree unknown—J. Cabrera.

Belle W., ch f by Wildidle, dam Sally Heart—Thos. Fisher.

Mary D., ch m by Wildidle, dam Sally Heart—Thos. Fisher.

Elwood, ch c by Norfolk, dam Ballinette—Jas. Garland.

Joa Chamberlain, oh g by Riflamao, dam by Norfolk—Thos. Hazlett.

Tom Atchison, ch g by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate—E. H. Eldred.

Grover Cleveland, ch s by Monday, dam Robin Girl—Matt Storn.

Edelweiss, br m by Joe Hooker, dam Yolona—Jno. Wolfskill.

Applause, b g by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.—Thos. G. Jones.

Hello, s g by Shannon, dam Marshra—A. Harrison.

Ninena, ch f by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hubbard—B. C. Holly.

Notidle, ch f by Wildidle, dam Bonanza—M. F. Tarpey.

Saturday, September 30th.

16.—Trotting. Purse \$1,200. Free for all.

Anteo, b s by Electioneer—L. DeTurk.

Adair, b g by Electioneer—E. H. Miller Jr.

Arab, b g by Artburton—Orrio Hickok.

17.—Purse \$750. Free for all. Pacing.

Pooshontas, s m—J. A. Goldsmith.

Killarney, br s by Black Ralpb—P. Fitzgerald.

L. C. Lee, blk s by Elmo Jr.—H. Hitchcock.

Entries at Santa Rosa.

Tuesday, August 23d.

No. 1.—Runniog. Five-eighths mile, for two-year-olds; maidens allowed 5 lbs; \$25 entrance; purse \$100; \$10 forfeit, \$100 added; \$25 to second colt.

Owen Bros., ch f Serpolette, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn. H. L. Samuels, b c Ed. McGinnis by Griustead, dam Jennie G. M. Storn, ch f Rosedale by Joe Hooker, dam by Joe Daniels. M. Storn, ch g Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake. P. Carroll, b c Ito by Ironclad, dam Nellie Shannon. C. H. Eldred, b f Alma E. (for. Tricksey) by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

Laurelwood Stable, b f Carmen by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

No. 2.—Vacant for 2:40 District Trotting. Purse \$300. Entries to close Saturday, August 6th at 12 o'clock.

No. 3.—Trotting—2:27 Class. Purse \$450.

Palatina, sp m by Milton Medium—L. B. Lindsey.

Maid of Oaks, ch m by Duke McClelland—A. McDowell.

Luella, b m by Chicamsuga—H. Hitchcock.

Lillie Stanley, b m by Whippleton—J. A. Goldsmith.

Mt. Vernon, b s by Nutwood—J. A. McClelland.

Inez, b m by The Moor—L. J. Rose Jr.

Wednesday, August 24th.

No. 4.—Running. One mile and repeat. Free for all; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$50 to second horse. Purse \$200.

A. Harmon, ch g Hello, 4, by Shannon, dam Marshra.

C. H. Eldred, h m Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.

Laurelwood Stable, b f Patti, 4, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

No. 5.—Trotting. Three-year-olds (except) Ella Soudan Shamrock and Sable Wilkes. Purse \$300.

Flora M., h f by Elector—L. A. Richards.

Mortimar, b c by Electioneer—Wilfred Paga.

Maiden, b f by Electioneer—Palo Alto.

Dubec, h g by Sultan—L. J. Rose.

Thursday, August 25th.

No. 7.—Running. One and one-fourth miles. For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$200 added; \$50 to second horse; maidens allowed 8 lbs. Purse \$200.

Oweo Bros., b c Oro by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.

H. L. Samuels, h c Taboe by Fechter, dam Marshra.

F. P. Lowell, s g Jim Duffy by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.

M. Storn, b f Narcola by Norfolk, dam Ada C.

D. J. McCarty, ch f Adeline by Enquirer, dam Analyna.

M. F. Tarpey, ch f Notidle by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

No. 8.—Running. Three-fourths mile. Free for two-year-olds; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added. Winner of five-eighths mile to carry 5 lbs. extra. Purse \$150.

Owen Bros., ch f Serpolette by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.

M. Storn, ch g Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.

P. Carroll, b c Ito by Ironclad, dam Nellie Shannon.

C. H. Eldred, b f Alma E. (for. Tricksey) by Joa Hooker, dam Abbie W.

Laurelwood Stable, b c Kyrle D. by Kyrle Daly, dam Maggie S.

H. L. Samuels, b c Ed McGinnis, 2, by Griustead, dam Jennie G.

No. 9.—Reidsburg Match Stallion Race between Carmichael's Darkness and Albert Bell's Pilot.

No. 10.—Trotting. Three minute class. Purse \$400.

Alto, br h by Altoons—A. C. Davenport.

Maggie E., b m by Nutwood—J. W. Donathan.

Alfred S., b g by Elmo—H. W. Seale.

Perihelion, h g by Admiral—J. A. Goldsmith.

Howard, b c by Electioneer—Palo Alto.

Friday, August 26th.

No. 11.—Running. Three-fourths mile heats; free for all; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$50 to second horse. Purse \$250.

Oweo Bros., g g Johnny Gray by Shiloh, dam Margery.

M. Storn, ch c Grover Cleveland by Monday, dam Robin Girl.

P. Carroll, b c Sunday by Ironclad, dam Nellie Shannon.

D. McGovern, h m Fannie Parnell by Shannon, dam by Ironclad.

M. F. Tarpey, ch f Notidle by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

B. C. Holly, ch f Fusilade's Last by John W. Norton, dam Fusilade.

No. 12.—Trotting. District. Two-year-olds. Purse \$—.

Sunsat—Guy E. Grossa.

Anti-Coolia—D. R. Misner.

Gaorgia G.—Rosa Dale Stable.

Alto—F. K. Vail.

Redwood—S. McFadyan.

Clara Z.—A. J. Zana.

Harry Star—W. Foster.

Pilgrim—A. L. Whitney.

No. 13.—Trotting. 2:25 class. Purse \$450.

Looglaw, ch g by Whipple's Hambletonian—L. Sbanar.

Woodcut, ch a by Nutwood—B. C. Holly.

Joa Arthurton, b g by Arthurton—Wm. Corbitt.

No. 14.—Pacing. Free for all. Purse \$350.

L. C. Lee, blk s by Elmo Jr.—H. Hitchcock.

Chapman, b g—L. Sbanar.

Poashontas, ch m—J. A. Goldsmith.

Saturday, August 27th.

No. 15.—Rooping. One and one-half mile dash, for all ages; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$200 added; \$50 to second horse. Purse \$200.

Owen Bros., b c Oro, 3, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.

M. Storn, b c Narcola, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ada O.

C. H. Eldred, b m Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.

D. J. McCarthy, ch f Adeline, 3, hy Enquirer, dam Analnye.
Laurelwood Stahls, h f Patti, 4, by Wildlde, dam Nettie Brown.
B. C. Holly, ch f Ninena, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Nanny Hubbard.
No. 16—Trotting. 2:23 class. Purse \$500.
Valentine, br g hy Ferral's Clay—J. H. Kelly.
Jane L., b m by Hambletonian Mambrino—L. B. Lindeay.
Daisy S., ch m by Tilton Almont—B. W. Levens.
Maid of Oaks, ch m by Doks McClellan—A. McDowell.
Black Diamond, blk m by Milton's Goldust—H. Hitchcock.
Kate Ewing, hr m by Berlin—L. Shaner.
Lottis M., h m by Nephew—W. H. Parker.
Lillie Stanley, h m by Whippleton—J. A. Goldsmith.
Stamboul, h s by Soltan—L. J. Rose.
Thapsin, blk g by Berlin—W. F. Smith.
No. 17—Trotting. Free for all. Purse \$700.
Autseo, h a hy Electioneer—I. De Turk.
Adair, h g hy Electioneer—W. F. Smith.
Sister, h m hy Admiral—J. A. Goldsmith.
Menlo, h e hy Nutwood—J. W. Donathan.

Patron the Great.

[Cleveland Plaindealer, July 30.]

There was a glorious day's trotting at the Cleveland driving park yesterday, and during it records went sky-high, and trotting pyrotechnics of an astonishing character were exhibited. Four full races were began and finished, one left from Thursday was completed, and time was found for the usual exhibitions and record-breaking. The Cleveland stallion Patron made the day especially glorious by throwing down the champion, Harry Wilkes, in straight heats, and reducing his record in the third heat from the 2:16, obtained last week at Detroit, to 2:14. And even at that, George Fuller did not drive him home for the last half furlong. Had he done so, Patron would surely have beaten the stallion race record—Phallas' 2:13—made at Chicago in 1884. But as it was, he beat Wilkes very easily, and only twice, from the wire to the turn, after Wilkes had got away in the lead, did his head show in front of the game and speedy son of Pancoast and Beatrice. At no time could Wilkes brush with him. He tried it to the quarter in the second heat, and was beaten by a length, half of which he got at the start, and he was beaten to the quarter and along the back stretch in the same heat, when Pat carried him so fast that he quit. Cleveland horses are hard on champions, and Clingstone's victory over Wilkes in the fall of 1885, at Detroit, has been repeated in the summer of 1887 by Patron. It was a great race, and it cost the believers in Wilkes a lot of money to find out that he was not invincible.

Poolselling was very brisk, Wilkes being favorite at odds of \$25 to \$14. The champion drew the pole, and as he came out he was heartily applauded. The stander rose to patron and Fuller, and never did two horses look in finer condition. Pat's dark skin shone resplendent in the sun, and Wilkes' lighter body looked just as trim and well-kept.

First Heat—The two came down twice, but in open order, and were sent back. The third time they came Patron was nearly two lengths in advance, but Van Ness howed for the word and got it. This great race had begun. Round the turn the pair swept, Wilkes closing the gap a little, and as they trotted past the red quarter post the champion's nose was almost by the side of George Fuller's purple jacket. They went along the rear straight in this way, Pat getting away a little as they passed the half. Round the turn the Cleveland crack gained a little more, and when he came into the stretch he led Wilkes by a length and a half. They came home easily, and Patron won the heat by a full two lengths. Time, 2:16. Mutuals paid, \$8.80. When Fuller and Patron came back to the stand they were heartily cheered, and President Edwards explained for the judges why Wilkes had been sent away so far behind.

Second Heat—Poole: Harry Wilkes \$50, Patron \$30. The selling was brisk, Wilkes money being very plenty. The horses were enthusiastically received, and as Van Ness drove past the stand he said, "I want to be up in position." Evidently he had come to the conclusion that Wilkes couldn't give Patron any start. They came down for the word but twice. On the second trip down Wilkes was half a length in front, but Fuller nodded for the word and it was given. At the turn Patron was up in his place and level with Wilkes and the clip was fast. Then Patron's brown nose showed clear, then his neck and then half his body, and so they passed the quarter posts, Pat a half length ahead. Then Wilkes went up and they had a beautiful race down the back stretch. Once and but for a second Wilkes' nose was level with Patron's. But he couldn't stay, and as the half was reached he died away and seemed to quit, Pat leading at the post by a clear length. Going round the turns Patron opened the gap, and at the head of the stretch he had three lengths' lead on "the best trotting race horse in the world," as some delight to call Wilkes. From the big tree to the wire it was but an exercising clip for Patron, who finished nine lengths in advance. It looked as though Wilkes had quit at the half. Time, 2:16. Mutuals paid \$14.70. Cheers filled the air as they came back to weigh.

Third Heat—Pools: Patron \$50, Harry Wilkes \$7 and \$8; and the Wilkesites couldn't hedge fast enough. The second came down saw them off with Patron a head back. But he didn't stay back. One hundred yards from the wire Pat's head was in front, and at the turn the brush of the stallion was so fast that he had cleared Wilkes and was opening a gap of daylight, and at the quarter he was about three lengths ahead and going as truly as a machine. It was a pretty sight to see the compact son of Pancoast and Beatrice go along the back stretch, and poor Harry Wilkes received no attention as he chased Pat along and sought to get up at his side; but it was of no use. Pat bowled along the back at a 2:12 clip and was four and a half lengths ahead at the half. Coming round the turn Patron increased his lead to five lengths, and he came home a winner by seven lengths. Fuller quit driving him at the drawgate. The time of the heat was the fastest of the year, 2:14, and expert horsemen declared that Patron could have beaten Wilkes the heat day he ever saw, when the old excuse of him not being right was set up. Patron could certainly have beaten the stallion race record in the third heat—Phallas' 2:13. The talent lost heavily on the race and Frank Hndic, in his own smooth way, expressed it as he came to the stand and said: "I'm full of butter-milk and so are the others. You told me right." Mutual tickets on the heat paid \$6.40.

George Fuller was given an oration on the stretch, and Frank Van Ness shook hands with him and said: "He's a great horse, George."

No one knows it better than Fuller, whose hand and judgment have made the great little horse what he is. He was more than satisfied with his victory and said: "He's great."

Spectral Race—Purse \$2,500.

C. F. Emery's br h Patron, by Pancoast—Beatrice George Fuller 1 1 1
Sire Emery's g h Harry Wilkes, by George Wilkes—Molly Walker
F. Van Ness 2 2 2

Heat	Quarter	Half	Three-quar	Mile.
First	33 3/4	1:07	1:41	2:16
Second	33 3/4	1:04 1/2	1:40	2:16
Third	33 3/4	1:07	1:40 1/2	2:14 1/2

American Trotters in New Zealand.

At Holmwood, near Christ Church, New Zealand, on June 3d last, the following American trotting horses and mares, the property of Robert Wilkin (deceased), were sold for account of the estate. The bids were in guineas and have been reduced to dollars and cents:

Berlin (374), by Woodford Mambrino, dam Sue Dudley, by Alexander's Edwin Forest	\$1,386 00
Blackwood Abdallah (4048), by Homer, dam by Blackwood	806 40
Bliss Grass Belle, by Vandarbilt, dam Molly Bowman by Mambrino Pilot	252 00
Fanny Bell, by Mambrino King, dam Fanny Cloud by Ward's Flying Cloud	252 00
Jeanie Tracy, by Tom Stamps, dam by Bourbon Chief	153 60
Messenger Maid, e h by Messenger Chief, dam e h by Davy Crockett Jr	201 60
Queen Emma, by Eris, son of Young American, dam Sue Dudley by Tom Dudley	161 23
Woodburn Maid, by Sterling, son of Merchant, dam Katie Castlemain, by American Clay	201 60

FOALS OF 1886.

Brown colt by Berlin, dam Fanny Bell	176 40
Bay colt by Berlin, dam Jeanie Tracy	126 00
Bay colt by Berlin, dam Queen Emma	176 40
Bay colt by Berlin, dam Woodburn Maid	176 40

Total.....\$4,069 68
Bliss Grass Belle, Fanny Bell and Jeanie Tracy are standard bred mares and registered in Vol. VI. of the American Trotting Register. The pedigrees of Messenger Maid is as it was given in the catalogue, but Wallace, giving it in the non-standard department of Vol. VI as: by Ganard Chief, dam by Cowell's Balshazzar.

Sacramento Colt Stakes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The following colts have made third payment of \$25 in the Sacramento Yearling Stake, to be trotted the last Saturday in October, 1887:
G. W. Hancock's h e Amherine by Prompter.
G. W. Woodward's h e Mikado by Cubit.
J. H. Hoppin's h e Gen. Logan by Alex Button.
C. R. Hoppin's blk f Yols by Cubit.
G. Valensin's h e George V. by Sidney.
M. W. Hick's h e Cheek by Prompter.
Worth Omer's ch c Tippu Tih by Ross S.
E. Gidding's g c Jakut by Bay Rose.
A. J. Zane's g c Captor by Capri.
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 8th. WILBER FIELO SMITH, Sec'y.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Drs. Bowhill & Fitzgerald.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Drs. Bowhill & Fitzgerald, 1129 Market St., San Francisco.

F. A. T., Truckee.

I am working 40 head of horses, and have much trouble from sore mouths from "hickie grass" in the hay—months filled with the "beards," working into lips, gums and tongues, causing much inflammation and bleeding. Our hay comes from the vicinity of Reno, Nev. We try to get the best. You may say, remove the cause and the trouble will cease. It is difficult to remove the cause, and I wish a remedy for what exists. In a case of colic, on the road, or where no remedies are obtainable, what is to be done? A personal letter or one answered in your columns, will oblige.

Answer.—The only sure cure is to reject the foul hay and only feed clean. A palliative is to remove all "beards" and foulness from the mouth, and wash with the following: Take of pulverized alum, one ounce; borax, one ounce; water, one quart. Mix and make a lotion. Use daily on the mouths of affected horses until the wounds are healed. It is impossible to be rid of the scourge without changing to clean hay.

For colic—when the best remedies are not available—take the animal to the nearest habitation and give a drench formed of a half pint of whey, one ounce of turpentine, water one pint.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Visits.

Mr. T. J. Pinder's Irish water spaniel, Nora P. 6485, A. K. S. B., to same owners'. Jerry P. 6482, A. K. S. B., on June 27th, 1887.

Sale.

Mr. A. B. Truman (Elcho Kennels) has sold the Irish water spaniel Conn, 5025 A. K. R., to Mr. H. L. Mill, San Francisco.

The New Jersey Kennel Club claims the date Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1887, for holding their fourth bench show. This show is to be held in conjunction with the New Jersey State Agriculture Society's Fair at Waverly, N. J.—Percy C. Ohl, Sec'y Bench Show Com., New York, July 21.

ATHLETICS.

Olympic Exhibition.

The special programme of gymnastic exercises prepared for the entertainment of non-members among the leading business men of the city, was enjoyed by more than one thousand such representative men on last Wednesday evening. The list of those who responded to the invitations included the names of a large proportion of those to whose energy and business tact the prosperity of the city is due. All who came were welcomed by members and shown through the club rooms, which never appeared to better advantage. Many of those present had in earlier years been devoted to

athletics, and they inspected with interest the improved appliances, which have been gathered by the Directors and Instructors. The general opinion seemed to be that the club was the most perfectly appointed institution of the kind the visitors had ever seen. The exercises began promptly, the first number being the lyre perch by Messrs. George A. Dall and R. T. Stombs, an act which has often drawn applause, as performed by the gentlemen named.

Messrs. Eugene Van Court and George Macondray took a fall each at catch-as-catch-can wrestling, in neat style.

Messrs. C. A. Stewart and M. T. Cole, were paired to box, as were Messrs. C. G. Gehlhardt and F. B. Leavitt. There was no waiting between bouts, and all the gentlemen showed good form. On the horse Messrs. G. C. Rouse, C. J. Schuster, John Schuster and Charles Hartmann gave a pretty exhibition. Mr. Hartmann being a very finished vaulter.

The boxing by Messrs. R. Mac Arthur and A. P. Hampton, was not so lively as it would have been if Mr. Hampton had not felt compelled, because of a recent injury to this organ, to keep his nose and face, well away.

Professor Watson boxed with Mr. Chas. Spioney three scientific rounds, the professor using in particularly good spirits and showing his extraordinary command of the art which he teaches. The sixth number was the exceedingly interesting and graceful club evincing act which has been given frequently by Professor Smyth and Messrs. H. M. Vaughan and R. T. Stombs. The gentlemen kept perfect time with the music through more than seventy combinations, and were loudly applauded. On the horizontal bar, Messrs. R. T. Stombs, Ed. Short, G. C. Rouse, John Schuster, C. J. Schuster, Charles Hartmann and Professor Smyth were very polished and received merited encouragements.

No. 9 was a Græco-Roman exhibition by DeWitt C. Davis and W. B. Short. Mr. Short was rather too heavy for this plucky light weight, but this pair made a good showing of science, Mr. Davis being particularly skillful.

The entertainment concluded with three rounds between Mr. J. Kitchen, of the hard-hitting Acma Club of Oakland, and Mr. J. J. Corbett, who is to box with Burke on August 27th. Mr. Kitchen was out-classed but made a good, plucky stand against his opponent.

Golden Gate Athletic Club.

At the semi-annual election of the Golden Gate Athletic Club, held on last Friday, the following gentlemen were chosen as officers: President, John A. Steinhach; vice-presidents, Crese Unger, Henry Lunstedt and W. H. Thornley; Secretary, J. J. Jamison; Treasurer, F. Jones; Executive Committee, C. H. Smith, Thos. Flynn, Ed. Evans, J. P. Sargent, W. H. Quinn, Thos. Cluff and W. J. Kanealy; Sergeant at Arms, J. B. Choyinski.

Pacific Coast Harriers.

The initial meeting of the club formed a few weeks since, under the style Pacific Coast Harriers, was brought off at the Athletic Grounds, corner 14th and Center Streets, Oakland, on last Saturday afternoon.

It was a most successful inauguration, and the projectors may feel flattered by the general interest displayed in the success of the club as indicated by the large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, of whom there were about four hundred at the games. The club was organized to conduct out-door athletic sports upon a high plane. There is a popular prejudice against sprinting and sprinters, and also against those who practice the other out-door games, because of a general belief that there is irregularity in their methods, and it is not hard to recall instances where athletes have been beyond doubt guilty of fraud in connection with what should be square and honest. The Harriers expect to enlist the support of all who fancy out-door athletics, when conducted in a purely amateur and perfectly honorable manner. None but amateurs will contend at the meetings of the club, and there will be no mercenary consideration to prompt dishonesty. The prizes will be contributed by those who enter the various events. There will be no gate money charged, and the meetings will in no degree be speculative in character. In time the club expects to have cross country runs, and the whole list of sports such as are practiced by similar organizations in England and elsewhere. The officers of the club are: Walter A. Scott, President; Horace Coffin, Secretary; John W. Flynn, Treasurer; William McConnell, R. MacArthur and Charles B. Hill, Executive Committee. All of them are well-known and are enthusiastic in behalf of all sports, but particularly of such as are best brought off in the open air. On last Saturday, the officers of the day were: Referee, R. P. Doolan; Judges, J. J. Theobald and H. H. Briggs; Timers, John A. Hammersmith, G. W. Jordan and W. A. Scott; Starter, Geo. F. Davidson; Judge of walking, C. B. Hill.

The starting was done excellently by Mr. Davidson, whose experience in that difficult art, is extended. He has for several years acted as starter in Harvard events. The duties of the judges were perfunctory, because of the spirit of fairness shown by all the contestants, and because there was in no race such a close finish as required especial care in electing the winner. All of the races were done spiritedly, and the times show careful preparation and great ability on the part of those who entered.

The 220-yard run brought out a comparatively new man in Mr. V. E. Schifferstein, of the Olympic Club, who won easily in good time, although with a handicap of 12 yards. His style is good and he shows coolness. In the half mile walk Mr. Coffin won by seven and one-half yards from Mr. Yates, who had a forty-five yard handicap. The second heat of the 220-yards run had but two starters, both of whom were enre of places in the final, but Messrs. O'Kane and Hunter ran their race out as though the prizes depended upon it.

In the mile handicap ran Mr. McArthur, scratch, ran with his usual great power, but misjudged his pace a little or he might have won against Mr. Cooley, who had twenty-five yards handicap.

The final in the 220 yard handicap was a pretty race. The four in it, Messrs. Schifferstein, Gibson, Hunter and O'Kane, got away from a good start and ran the race out strongly, with but one objectionable peculiarity, which was that several of the gentlemen looked back while running. The impulse to do so should be resisted. The prizes were a gold medal to the winner of first and a silver medal to the second man in each event.

The record is as follows: 220-yarda handicap run—First, heat, G. W. Jordan, handicapper; V. E. Schifferstein, O. A. C., 12 yards; first in 23 2-5 seconds; Robert Gibson, O. A. C., 15 yards, second; Geo. Jones, O. A. C., 8 yards, third.

Half-mile handicap walk—J. J. Theobald handicapper. Horace Coffin, O. A. C., scratch, first, in 3 minutes 21 secs.; C. M. Yates, 45 yards, second by 7 1/2 yards; W. Zehfuss, 35 yards, third; C. F. Landman, 60 yards.

220-yarde handicap run—second heat, S. C. Hunter, C., 11 yards, first in 25 seconds; J. J. O'Kane, O. A. C., yards, second, by 4 feet.

PHILIP CADUC, Commodore P. Y. C.
Geo. A. KOHN, Secretary

Entries at Petaluma.

Tuesday, August 30th.

1.—Running. Two-year-old Stake, five-eighth mile dash. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added, \$50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra. Matt Storn (J. B. Chase), ch f Rosedale by Joe Hooker, dam by Joe Daniels.

Mett Storn (J. B. Chase), oh g Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.

Laurelwood Stehle, ch f Cermen by Wildidle, dem Nettie Brown. Laurelwood Stehle, b c Kyrle D. by Kyrle Daly, dam Maggie S. C. H. Eldred, h f Tricksey by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W. Jas. Meddow, h c Ito by Ironclad, dem by Sheennon. Owens Bros., s f Serpolette by Norfolk, dem Mattie Glenn.

No. 2.—Trotting. District. For two-year-olds, mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Closed May 1st with fourteen entries. S. Crandal (Wm. Bihler), g c Troy by Gray McClellan, dam by John Nelson.

J. H. White, h f Princess by Hernanni.

J. H. White, ch f Alice by Hernanni.

M. O'Reilly, br c Alto by Anteeo, dam Emma Tayl. r.

I. M. Proctor, ch f Silky by Dawn, dam Fastime by Rustic.

J. T. Ludwig, h c George W. by Alex Button.

A. L. Whitney, s c Pilgrim by Dawn, dam Gazelle.

W. R. Overbaser, s c Oaknut by Dawn, dam by Volunteer.

D. R. Misner (DeTurk), h c Anti-Coolie by Anteeo, dam a Rattler mare.

A. J. Zane, g f Clara Z. by Capri, dam Fannie.

Wm. C. Turner, h f Nellie T. by Mambrino Eclipse, dam Fannie Rose.

Geo. E. Gnerne, h c Alfred G. by Anteeo, dem Josie B. by Soeculation.

A. McFadyen, h c Redwood by Anteeo, dam Lew Medium.

Thos. Smith, blk c Sar K. by Mambrino Eclipse, dam by Admiral.

No. 3.—Trotting. 2.25 class. Purse \$700.

B. C. Holly, ch s Woodnut by Nutwood.

J. A. Goldsmith, h g Joe Artburton by Arthnrton.

H. W. Seale, ch g Longfellow by Whipple's Hambletonian.

P. Farrell, h s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.

Wednesday, August 31st.

No. 4.—Running. For all ages. Free purse \$200; \$50 to second. Mile and repeat.

Matt Storn, ch c Grover Cleveland by Monday, dem Robin Girl.

B. C. Holly, ch f Ninena by Jim Brown, dam Nanny Hubbard.

Laurelwood Stehle, h m Patti by Wildidle, dam Neutie Brown.

A. D. West, ch h Billy the Kid by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.

C. H. Eldred, h f Moonlight by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.

Dan McGovern, (W. J. Biggins) h m Fannie Parnell by Shannon, dam by Ironclad.

Owens Bros., h s Oro by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.

No. 5.—Trotting. For 2:38 class. Purse \$600.

Palo Alto, b f Gertrude Russell by Electioneer.

Palo Alto, h g Howard by Electioneer.

J. A. Goldsmith, h g Perib-ion by Admiral.

H. W. Seale, h g Alfred S. by Elmo.

S. Sperry, h g Boss by Gladiator.

A. C. Davenport, hr s Allo by Altoona.

J. W. Donathan (S. B. Emerson), hr m Maggie E. by Nutwood.

W. B. Bredbury, h g Old Nick by Electioneer.

L. J. Rose Jr., h m Inez by The Moor.

No. 6.—Trotting. For 2:20 class. Purse \$1,000.

J. A. Goldsmith, h m Sister by Admiral.

A. McDowell, ch m Meid of Oaks by Duke McClellan.

Lee Shaner, h g Lot Slocom by Electioneer.

J. W. Donathan (W. Dwyer), h s Menlo by Nutwood.

Thursday, September 1st.

No. 7.—Running. For three-year-olds. One and one-eighth mile dash. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$250 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds.

F. P. Lowell, oh g Jim Duffy by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.

Matt Storn, h m Narcola by Norfolk, dam Addie C.

D. J. McCarthy, ch f Aeline by Enquirer, dam Aneelyne.

M. F. Tarpey, ch f Notidle by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

Jas. Maddox, b h Sunday by Ironclad, dam by Shannon.

J. McM. Shafter, h f Alice T. by Haddington, dam Una.

No. 8.—Pacing. Free for all. Purse \$400.

H. Hitchcock, blk s L. C. Lee by Elmo Jr.

J. A. Goldsmith, s m Pocahontas.

Lee Shaner, b g Chapman.

No. 9.—Trotting. For foals of 1886. Mile dash. \$25 stake; \$150 added. Closed February 1st, with fifteen entries.

J. A. Goldsmith, blk c Combination by Director.

G. Valensin, h c George V. by Sidney.

H. Whiting (L. Shippee), h f — by Hawthorne.

H. Whiting (L. U. Shippee), blk c — by Hawthorne.

Isaac Gnm, Gertie by Capri.

R. H. Nason (E. A. Daverson), blk c Milton D. by Jim Mulvenna, dam by McClellan.

R. H. Nason (John Paine), g f Lady Sargent by Jim Mulvenna, dem Lady Rea.

B. E. Harris, br c Storm by Tempest, dem Jeannie Perreult by Signal.

Dan Fraser, blk c Secretary by Director, dam Maud by Goldsmith's Volunteer.

A. J. Zane, g c Captor by Capri, dam Fannie by A. W. Richmond.

J. D. Bell, s f Lupin by Alert, dam Countess by Cardinal.

Fred W. Loehner, blk f Directa by Director, dem Alido by Admiral.

E. Giddings, g c Jekut by Bay Rose, dam unknown.

P. J. Shafter, ch o Daytime by Dawn, dam Gazelle by Gen. McClellan.

J. H. White, h c — by Hernanni, dam Kate by Bell-founder.

No. 10.—Trotting. For three-year-olds. Purse \$600.

Palo Alto, h f Maiden by Electioneer, dam May Queen by Alexander Norman.

Palo Alto, h f Ella by Electioneer, dem Ledy Ellen by Carr's Mambrino.

L. A. Richards, h f Flora M. by Elector, dam by Winthrop.

L. J. Rose, blk s Soudan by Sultan.

Friday, September 2d.

No. 11.—Running. District. For all ages. Mile dash. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added, \$50 to second.

B. C. Holly, ch f Fusillade's Last by John W. Norton, dem Fusillade.

Jas. Maddox, h c Sunday by Shannon, dam by Ironclad.

Dan McGovern (Wm. Biggin), h m Fannie Parnell by Ironclad, dam by Shannon.

J. McM. Shafter, h f — by Haddington, dam Una.

No. 12.—Trotting. District. For three-year-olds. Purse \$300. Closed May 1st, with five entries.

Thos. Smith, blk f Deisy S. by Mambrino Eclipse, dem Fennie Rose by Ethan Allen.

Willfred Page, br c Mortimer by Electioneer, dem Marti by Whipple's Hambletonian.

M. O'Reilly, h f Annetto by Anteeo, dam Emme Taylor.

W. P. Fine, h c St. Jacob by Alexander, dam by Signal.

S. Crandal (Wm. Bihler), b c Hermenn by Gen. Dena, dem by Gray McClellan.

No. 13.—Trotting. For foals of 1885, mile end repeat. \$50 stake, \$200 added. Closed Feb. 1st with eleven entries.

J. A. Goldsmith, blk c Direct by Director, dem Echora by Echo.

D. Colross, s f Goldleaf by Sidney, dem Fernleaf by Flexteil.

G. Valensin, blk c Memo by Sidney, dam Flirt by Buccaneer.

G. Valonsin, blk f Linda by Sidney, dam Flight by Buccaneer.

H. Whiting, (L. Shippee) b c Moses S. by Hawthorne, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk.

Wm. Corbitt, h g Grandee by LeGrand, dam Norma by Arthnrton.

A. J. Zane, g f Clara Z. by Capri, dam Fannie by A. W. Richmond.

Isaac Gnm, g f Nellie G. by Capri, dem Gipse by Echo.

J. H. White, h f — by Hernanni.

E. Giddings, h g Minot by Bay Rose, dam by Hinmen's Counsel.

A. L. Whitney, ch c Pilgrim by Dawn, dam Gazelle.

No. 14.—Trotting. 2.23 class. Purse \$800.

Pelo Alto, h c Rexford by Electioneer.

B. W. Levens, ch m Daisy S. by Tilton Almont.

W. H. Parker (John E. Moore), h m Lottie M. by Nephew.

H. Hitchcock, blk g Black Diamond by Milton's Goldust.

J. A. Goldsmith, s a Valensin by Crown Point.

J. W. Donathan, ch m Magdallah by Primms.

Wilbur F. Smith (E. H. Miller Jr.), blk g Thapsin by Berlin.

J. H. Kelly, h g Valentine.

L. J. Rose, h s Stambon by Sultan.

Saturday, Sept. 3d.

No. 15.—Running. For all ages. One end one-half mile dash. Free purse \$250; \$50 to second.

Mett Storn, h m Narcole by Norfolk, dam Addie C.

B. C. Holly, ch f Ninena by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hnhbard.

W. L. Appleby, ch f Lenra Gardner by Jim Brown, dam Aveil.

A. D. West, ch h Billy the Kid by Leinster, dam Lilly Simpson.

C. H. Eldred, b f Moonlight by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.

Daniel McGovern, hr m Fannie Parnell by Shannon, dem by Ironclad.

J. McM. Shafter, h f — by Haddington, dam Una.

A. Harmon, e g Hello by Shannon, dam Marshra.

16. Trotting. District. 2.40 class. Purse \$400.

J. H. White, h s Hernanni by Electioneer.

G. Pacheco, h m Roena by Echo.

F. W. Loehner, h m Flora B. by Whippleton.

P. J. Shafter, gr g Viking by Rustic.

James Maddox, h g Milton by Milton Medium.

Wm. McGill, bdd by Gladiator.

Steve Crandell (Wm. Bihler), g g Waxie Pope by Gray McClellan.

D. R. Misner (Geo. Pearce), b m Mattie P. by Jackson Temple.

Joseph Edge, h m Nightingale by Bashaw.

Ches. Hart (W. Page), h m Reka Patchen by Alexander.

No. 17. Trotting—2.27 class. Purse \$700.

Palo Alto, h g Spry by Gen. Benton.

L. B. Lindsey, hr m Jane L. by Hambletonian Mambrino.

H. Hitchcock, h m Luella by Chicamanga.

J. A. McCloud, b s Mt. Vernon by Nutwood.

J. A. Goldsmith, h m Lillie Stanley by Whippleton.

A. McDowell, ch m Maid of Oaks by Duke McClellan.

Lee Shaner, blk m Kete Ewing by Berlin.

18.—Trotting. Free for all. Purse \$1,200.

J. A. Goldsmith, h m Sister by Admiral.

Lee Shaner, h g Lot Slocom by Electioneer.

I. DeTurk, h s Anteeo by Electioneer.

W. F. Smith (E. H. Miller Jr.), h g Adair by Electioneer.

Special Prizes.

At the close of the Blue Ribbon meeting, at Detroit, President Campat announced the special awards as follows:

The Sievers and Erdman Prize, a first-class road wagon, to the winner of the fastest heat trotted during the meeting.

Awarded to Patron. Time, 2:16.

The Mahley & Co. Cup to the horse who shall make the best average time in a race during the meeting. Awarded to Mike Wilkes. Average, 2:13.

The Metcalf Bros. & Co. Cup, to the horse who shall reduce his previous record the most in any race during the meeting. Awarded to Joe L. Record reduced 9 seconds.

The M. S. Smith & Co. Cup, to the winner of the best-contested trotting or pacing race during the meeting. Awarded to Joe L.

The Russell House Cup to the driver winning the most heats during the meeting. Awarded to O. A. Hickok.

The Swan & Co.'s Grand Prize of \$50 in gold to the groom who shall keep his stall and the grounds in front thereof the cleanest, neatest and most attractive during the meeting was awarded, first prize, \$35, to the groom of Class Leader; second prize, \$15, to the groom of Woodlawn.

5! FIVE DAYS RACES. 5!

—OVER THE—

FRESNO

Fair Grounds Track,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEWIS LEACH, WM. HELM, W. M. HUGHES, W. H. MCKENZIE, M. J. DONAHOO.

OFFICERS.

LEWIS LEACH, President; W. B. BENNETT, Secretary; M. J. DONAHOO, Vice President; W. H. MCKENZIE, Treasurer.

Tuesday, October 4, 1887.

No. 1. Running—One and three-quarter mile dash; free for all; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second horse.

No. 2. Running—One mile dash for two-year-olds; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; three moneys.

No. 3. Trotting—Three-minute Class; purses \$150; three moneys.

Wednesday, October 5, 1887.

No. 4. Running—One-half mile dash; \$10 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$125 added; \$25 to second horse.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse \$250; free for all stallions owned in Fresno Mariposa, Merced, Tulare and Kern counties, July 1, 1887; three moneys.

No. 6. Trotting—2.35 Class; purse \$200; three moneys.

Thursday, October 6, 1887.

No. 7. Running—Three-quarter mile dash; \$10 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$125 added; three moneys.

No. 8. Trotting—For two-year-olds; heat two in three; purse \$200; free for all two-year-olds owned in Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Tulare and Kern counties, July 1, 1887; three moneys.

No. 9. Trotting—2.35 Class; purse \$200; three moneys.

Friday, October 7, 1887.

No. 10. Running—One mile dash; free for all; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; three moneys.

BAND TOURNAMENT.

Saturday, October 8, 1887.

No. 11. Running—Two mile dash; free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; three moneys.

No. 12. Pacing—Free for all pacers; purse \$300; three moneys.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-olds, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to start, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance and pacing purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second horse, and 10 per cent. to third.

In all trotting and pacing races Rules of the American Trotting Association, and in all running races the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first, and 33 1/3% to the second.

In all entries declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horses they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancin the field, then to first and third moneys.

If in the opinion of the judges any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the term, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to September 15th.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 35. Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races to be called at 1 o'clock, sharp.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary, Wednesday August 10, 1887.

W. B. BENNETT, Secretary. LEWIS LEACH, President.

30yjd

Pacific Coast

BLOOD HORSE

Association,

FIXED EVENTS 1888-89,

—TO CLOSE—

AUGUST 15, 1887.

1888--Spring Meeting.

THE CALIFORNIA STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on or before January 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100, third to save stake. Half a mile.

THE GANO STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on or before January 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100, third to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. Three-quarters of a mile.

1888-- Fall Meeting.

THE LADIES' STAKES.

For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out on August 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$400 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Winners of three stake races to carry five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE AUTUMN STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out August 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$150, third to save stake. Winners of three stake races to carry five pounds extra. One mile.

1889--Spring Meeting.

THE TIDAL STAKES.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, half forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1, 1889; or \$20 if declared out August 1, 1889, or \$30 if declared out January 1, 1890; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$600 added; the second to receive \$200, third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

THE PACIFIC DERBY.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, half forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out August 1, 1888; or \$30 if declared out January 1, 1889; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$200, third to save stake. One mile and a half.

1889--Fall Meeting.

THE VESTAL STAKES.

For three-year-old fillies (foals of 1886); \$25 each, p. p., with \$500 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 13, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issues of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, Aug. 6th to 13th.
Santa Clara Valley Association, San Jose, Aug. 15th to 24th.
Sonoma County, A. P. Association, Santa Rosa, Aug. 22d to 27th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Asso. Petaluma, Aug. 30th to Sept. 3d.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Sixth District Agricultural Asso., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Monterey Agricultural Asso., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Chico Fair, Chico, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Asso., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, August 30th to September 3d.
Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 3d to 7th inclusive.
Seventeenth Agricultural District, at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Oakland September 5th to 10th.
Fresno, October 5th to 8th.

Closing of Entries.

AUGUST 15th.

Fixed events Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

SEPTEMBER FIRST.

Trotting Purses, Nevada State Fair.

SEPTEMBER 15th.

Monterey.

It Stands Even.

Electioneer and George Wilkes are now on a level as the 2:20 list goes. Eight to the credit of each, with a prospect of several additions to the class of the California sire in the not "far-off" future. Measured by the 2:20 standard these two sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian are far in the lead of other stallions.

It may be claimed that they had superior advantages, and in this respect Wilkes has had the best of it. He trotted in 2:22 the year Electioneer was foaled, and went to Kentucky several years before Electioneer came to California. The transfer to Kentucky gave him the very best mares, it placed his stock where every one of them was sure to be trained. Electioneer had also the benefit of good mares after his arrival on this coast, ten years ago, the greatest drawback being that there were so many on one place that only a comparatively small proportion were thoroughly educated. The ratio of those bred outside of Palo Alto is better than the home division. Those which were the produce of outside mares have trotted in 2:20 or better, and the latest arrival, Lot Slocum, was purchased from them when a three-year-old. We firmly believe that if all the Electioneers foaled at Palo Alto had been carefully and persistently trained, he would have at least double the number in the 2:30 list, and not a few added to that which is based on the ten seconds faster.

It does not disparage other stallions to give the first place to the two named. By the record they are clearly entitled to the place, and therefore it is awarded. All honor to both, and all honor to others which do not make so brilliant a showing.

In another column will be found particulars of a trotting horse offered for sale. He is five years old, a son of Peacock, 2:23, dam Yonng Molly by Bndd Doble. The horse is claimed to be sound, gentle, and a pure-gaited trotter. The notice should attract the attention of horsemen, as the horse can now trot three to four heats in 2:30 to 2:35, and has a record of 2:52.

Golden Gate Fair.

Nearly ten years ago some Oakland gentlemen met in the Grand Central Hotel and took steps to organize the Golden Gate Agricultural Fair Association. To the best of our recollection the only non-resident of Oakland present at the meeting was the late H. R. Covey. Though three counties were named in the district, viz.: San Francisco, Alameda and Contra Costa, it was conceded that the location should be Oakland, and until this year, the fair has been held on the Oakland Trotting Park. There was some "talk" last year of transferring the fair to San Francisco, previous to that there had not been any proposal to change. The talk was only words, a kind of jingle to induce Oakland people to take more interest in the welfare of the Association. Anticipating that the location would be permanent, quite a number of Oakland people became "life-members," whereas so far as our information extends there were only one or two in San Francisco. Some subscribed for more than one life-membership, two men, at least, taking five each in order to aid a home institution. Should the Fair be moved to San Francisco, as is said to be the case, the people who have taken life memberships would certainly have cause for complaint. Should it be removed by the vote of directors who live in Oakland, the whole people of that city would have the right to charge them with being recreant to the trust imposed. As a majority of the Board are residents of Oakland, it is manifest that it could not be moved without some of them consenting. Richard T. Carroll, one of the San Francisco directors, informed Mr. Levens, the lessee of the track, that the vote was unanimous in favor of removal, and that everyone of the Alameda County directors sanctioned the act.

The Oakland paper which "headed" an article anent the removal "Derelict Directors," was justified in using the term, though there are other reasons for reprehending their course than warring against the interests of Oakland, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. The published conditions of the transfer are that the Mechanics' Fair, through a committee, guarantees the Golden Gate Fair \$5,000, and twenty-five per cent. of the net gate receipts above that amount. This is the main consideration, the minor being difficult to get at owing to a refusal to permit the contract to be seen by reporters. The contract was signed last Sunday.

The Mechanics' take charge of the gate, and, it is said, issue tickets which will also admit the hearer to the pavilion as well as the race track. Thus it would appear that there is a consolidation of the Golden Gate and Mechanics' Fairs, and we hold this to be one of the most reprehensible features. The Mechanics' appear to be anxious to cripple the State Fair in order to make theirs the exhibition of the State. The first threat was to hold a race and trotting meeting and give stock premiums at the same date the State Fair was held, but becoming convinced that entries could not be depended upon, it was resolved to change the programme.

Consolidation with a Fair which was in the circuit would give them the benefit of the machinery of the absorbed institution, and it was also thought that the entries would be secured. It was to be the entering wedge in the darling project of crippling the State Fair, but inasmuch as the consolidation was not consummated until after the entries were made, it is very doubtful if the entries can be held.

Although the point selected is within the bounds of the circuit, as it has been the invariable custom to hold the Fair in Oakland, nominators expected that it would prevail until a contrary notice was given. "Custom makes law."

There is scarcely a doubt that every man who made entries expected that the races would be on the Oakland track, and all the intimations from the directors previous to closing were to that effect. One of the directors, J. C. Smith, directed Mr. Levens to make certain improvements preparatory to holding the Fair on his grounds, among them being a coating of tan bark in front of hotel and stands. In pursuance of that order all the spare tan bark at the East Oakland tannery was contracted for if even it amounted to one hundred loads. He also directed him to write to Mr. Marvin in regard to the number of stalls he wanted for the Palo Alto entries. Another director informed Mr. Goldsmith that there was no doubt of the Fair being held in Oakland, only a few days before the entries closed, and another intimated the same to us.

No one will claim that it would be at all equitable to hold people to a contract in which one of the most important conditions was changed, and there is scarcely a doubt of the Board of Appeals sustaining those who refuse to be bound by a later interpolation. That the intention is to absorb the Golden Gate Fair is so palpable as not to be misunderstood, not only changing the place of holding it, but also taking away the name. The following appeared in *The Call* of Wednesday morning.

Mr. Stent, the Superintendent of the Mechanics' Fair received a communication yesterday from the Secretary of the Bay District Association, Mr. T. H. Hinchman, stating that the association which he represents is willing to list the Bay District track, with all the stables for horses and stalls for cattle, together with all rights and privileges, with the exception of the hotel, refreshment hootcha and bar, for the purpose of holding the first fair of the Bay District Agricultural Association.

At a meeting of the Directors of the above-named association and the general committee of citizens, held yesterday afternoon at 220 Sansome street, it was decided to hold the regular annual fair of the first Bay District Agricultural Association in this county at the Bay District track. It will be held, however, under the management of the Directors of the District Association, which comprises Contra Costa, Alameda and San Francisco counties, and will open on the first of September. Heretofore the fair of this district has been held in Oakland.

The above also shows that the Mechanics' Fair is the party to be benefitted, and another query arises whether the money granted by the State can be diverted to an institution that extends its exhibition into the weeks when the State Fair is in progress.

There is not space sufficient to treat this question as fully as we would like, and will defer further remarks to a future occasion. But before closing we desire to allude to what might be called personal bearings. So far as regards the directory of the late Golden Gate Fair, those we have the pleasure of knowing, with one exception, we have the most friendly feelings for. More than that we are far from ascribing motives other than a sincere desire to do the best for the Association. That they have blundered we firmly believe, and without putting our opinion into undue prominence, feel that a large majority of the people interested in the Fair of District No. 1 will agree with us in the views expressed. Furthermore, there is not a man connected with tracks in this or any other State who shares any greater portion of our esteem than Mr. Hinchman. Whatever pecuniary or other benefit to him there is in having the Fair on his track, we would be delighted that he should receive it. He has certainly been liberal, more than liberal, in his offers, as the Blood Horse did better than that, and without putting him to nearly as much trouble. Were it a matter of friendship, not a word would be uttered antagonistic to the scheme, but there is a principle at stake, right and wrong being the issue, and we never hesitate when the course is so clear as this appears to us to be.

There are many salient points which have not been touched, and (with the exception of the combination with an "exposition," which in place of occupying its appropriate sphere, and that of immense advantage to this coast, it seeks to emharrass an institution of which every true Californian should be proud) fully as important as those noted. These will be fully discussed hereafter.

Do not forget that on Monday next, the 15th, the fixed events of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close.

San Jose Fair.

Next week, Monday, the 15th inst, the Fair of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society will commence. Even when the time of holding the Fair was after the Fall rains commenced, who did not enjoy a trip to the beautiful valley? and now that the date has been changed there will be still greater attractions. A sprinkle in August is scarcely known in this favored portion of California, and one eighth of one per cent. would be thought an onerous charge to guarantee the very perfection of weather. From the list of entries published two weeks ago there is a certainty of the finest sport, trotting, running and pacing. The contest at the Bay District will have prepared the horses for still greater efforts, and when it is remembered how close the finishes in many of the trots, a very little will turn the scale in favor of those which were defeated the week before.

San Jose is practically as convenient of access as a place a few miles distant before the era of railways, and the trains are so arranged as to leave here in the morning and return at night after the sports of the day are concluded. Those who prefer to stay the whole week without the trouble of the journey will find living which would please a man whose hump of alimutation makes good living an imperative necessity. Good caterers, good cooks, polite and attentive waiters is what we always have had the good fortune to find in the garden city, and the very best is the order in Fair time. That there will be a large delegation from both sides of the Bay is beyond question; that they will be hugely pleased we have not the least hesitation in predicting.

Mr. E. A. DeCamp, Secretary of the Los Angeles Turf Club and Sixth District Agricultural Association, writes that the Directors of the above club and association have ordered thirty-five new horse stalls, and are having the track and turns widened. These improvements will be highly appreciated by horsemen who may take part in the coming races.

Two Hours at the Bay District.

Notwithstanding it was difficult to get away on Wednesday afternoon last, we steamed out to the Bay District. The afternoon was enjoyable, quite an improvement on those which preceded it, and the ride on cable car and dummy was as pleasant as could be desired. There was a race in progress, and five good and very evenly matched horses engaged. Behind time so that two heats had been trotted, the first of which Joe Arthurton had won in the very good time of 2:22½, and in which Woodnut had shown a rate of speed which surprised the spectators. As Mr. Holly told us the story, he mistook the starting signal for the recall bell, pulled his horse up and had turned him partly around. The shouts to go on, corroborated by the other horses going off at their best clip, showed his mistake, and though the task seemed hopeless, away he went after them. Mr. McCloud, the owner of Mt. Vernon, informed us that he noted the time at the quarter, and Woodnut was fifteen seconds behind the leader. He trotted so fast as to compass the "middle half" in 1:07, and got well within the distance when Joe Arthurton crossed the score. The second heat Woodnut won in 2:24½, and the third heat, which we saw from start to finish, was well worth going ten times as far to see. Joe Arthurton was two lengths behind when the gong was sounded, though he was nearly behind the inside horse and in a good position. Woodnut broke soon after the start, Joe shooting past him, and was on even terms with Maid of the Oaks, Marin next, Longfellow on the extreme outside of the turn. Joe had a clear lead at the quarter pole, though half way down the back stretch there was not a great deal of space between the first and last, the order being, as they passed the half mile mark, Joe, Maid, Woodnut, Marin, Longfellow. Woodnut was in a pocket behind Joe, Maid lapped on him, Maria at her wheel, Longfellow's nose and tail with Marin, and this order was maintained when opposite the three-quarter pole. It was evident that every driver was out for the heat, and which would win it a question which could only be determined later on. Maid of the Oaks broke at a critical period, Woodnut skipped, came on again, Joe was falling back. Marin had joined in the fray, Longfellow was eased, and though Maid of Oaks made another gallant effort, it was evident that Woodnut and Marin had the fight to themselves. Holly was urging the chestnut to his best, "Pat" Farrel was driving like one of the old guards which never surrendered. Inch by half-inch he was crawling on Woodnut at his shoulder; twenty yards from home the brown head was shading the gold on the jowl of the chestnut. Too hard a press for the young'un; two racing strides and he was under the wire first by a foot or two. As he had made three breaks in the mile, while his competitor trotted steadily from end to end, the judges gave the heat to Marin, and very properly, too, was the opinion of a majority who had watched the contest. The time was 2:25, though in our estimation, far more enjoyable than to see one horse trot ten seconds faster with the others far in the rear.

Bay District Meeting—A Big Trot To-Day.

Though the entries were not so numerous as expected, the races over the Bay District Course have proved to be spirited affairs. Lot Slocum, Alfred S., Woodnut, up to the time of writing, have gained fresh laurels, and this race for the free-for-all, \$750, to-day, Saturday, is likely to be one of the best of the series. Adair, Lot Slocum, Menlo and Sister are the entries, and they should be such an attraction as to draw thousands to the track. Adair is reported to have shown very well in his training, the others have shown well in races, and though the first-named has the advantage of having trotted this fast, Lot and Menlo will have strong support before the start, and which may be increased as the race progresses. We write authoritatively when it is stated the track will be in prime condition, as we saw it Wednesday, and the most exacting could not desire a better. Now that the chill has broken, there is more than a likelihood of good weather, and there is one prominent factor in an afternoon's sport that we are ready to guarantee, that being absolute square dealing on the part of the drivers. Should there be one who has a "pulling" towards transgression, Mr. Hinchman will teach him that the way is not only hard, but beset with thorns sharper than ever borne by cactus, and a touch of old-fashioned fire and brimstone to scorch the jaggings to the bone. No one who has the least inclination for trotting sport should miss attending this afternoon.

The Santa Rosa and Petaluma Fairs.

The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad, with its accustomed enterprise, announces that to meet the demands of patrons and visitors to the Fairs in Sonoma County excursion tickets will be sold good for one week. The rate from San Francisco to Santa Rosa and return is \$2.00, to Petaluma and return \$1.50. Full particulars can be found in the special announcement in another column. Special rates will be made for stock to and from the Fairs. The terms can be made upon application at the Company's office, 222 Montgomery street, and 2 New Montgomery street or at the Ferry.

Alfred S.

A grand colt is the youngster which wears the above name, and grand time he showed on his first trot. Two minutes twenty-three and a half seconds for a four-year-old in a third heat of an initial race is a performance which would do honor to a green one of any age. He is by Elmo from the Flood mare, and his breeder, H. W. Seale, of Mayfield, has several more of the same parentage, and, from what we remember, are of equal promise, so far as can be told from appearance, to their now illustrious brother. "We told you so" is an easy thing to say after the prophecy has been fulfilled, but inasmuch as we have put in print more times than once our opinion of the stock on the Rancho del San Francisco, the verification is not troublesome. Want of opportunity is the only thing which has stood in the way of many of Elmo's get becoming distinguished. Now that Mr. Seale has broke loose in dead earnest we shall look for a succession of good ones bred and raised by him.

His main competitor in the race, "Old Nick" is also well worthy of a prominent place. He is virtually a beginner, having trotted one race while doing service in the Fashion Livery Stable. His training has been confined principally to hauling a road wagon, and we shall expect him, as well as Alfred S., to mark 2:20 or better ere the circuit is ended.

The Entries.

Look over the pages of entries for so much of the circuit that has already closed, and draw your own conclusions. Were we to attempt an analysis, two or three papers would be inadequate. Never before in the history of California Fairs has there been anywhere near so many in the aggregate, and numbers is not the only merit. Never before in the annals of turf and track has there been such a collection, and we do not hesitate to assert that there will be better sport in all the classes than ever. How can it be otherwise? A glance at the nominations will bewilder, careful scrutiny will disclose such a galaxy of stars that the observer will be dazzled. Grand times at the Fairs! Close racing, sharp trotting speed, excitement, pleasure on every hand.

Mr. Frank H. Burke's Sale.

This sale, as previously announced, took place last Tuesday. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and the prices realized for the choice stock was satisfactory. The principal sales were as follows:

Echo Royal, J. B. Wattles, \$300; Louise, S. C. Jones, \$335; Piracy, Irvin Ayres, \$525; Cherry Ripe, J. B. Wattles, \$525; Placids, Irvin Ayres, \$500; Queen, C. C. Clay, \$270. The mares bought by Mr. Ayres will be bred to Mambrino Wilkes.

Open Races.

The Golden Gate Fair Association, in addition to the programme already closed, will give a purse of \$1,000 for second-class pacers, and \$1,000 for trotting stallions, 2:23 class. The Stanford Stake will most likely be decided sometime during the week's racing.

The Free-For-All at Cleveland.

First Heat—Pools sold: Arab \$200; Kitefoot \$90; J. Q. \$20; field \$12. In drawing for positions J. Q. drew the pole, Maud Messenger second, Kitefoot third, Charley Hilton fourth, Arab fifth. J. Q. shot out from the pole, and Hilton from fourth place, and were first at the turn. At the quarter J. Q. was first, Hilton at his wheel, Maud third and Kitefoot fourth. At the half the positions were the same and all in a bunch. On the turn Crawford sent Hilton along a little, and at the three-quarters he was a nose in advance, J. Q. second, Maud third, Kitefoot fourth. Down the stretch there was quite a pretty race between J. Q. and Hilton. J. Q. passing under the wire a neck in front, Arab third, Kitefoot fourth, Maud fifth. Hilton trotted from fourth position. Time, 34½, 1:09, 1:44, 2:17½.

Second Heat—Arab sold \$25; field \$40. Arab, Hilton and Kitefoot were first at the turn. At the quarter Kitefoot second, Hilton a close third. At the half the positions were the same, but on the turn Hilton broke and fell back three lengths, and Arab was first at the three-quarters, Kitefoot at his wheel, Hilton third, Maud fourth. Down the stretch Arab came fast, Kitefoot second, until at the draw gate, Hilton coming very fast, passed him and finished at Arab's wheel; Kitefoot was third, J. Q. fourth, Maud Messenger fifth. Time, 34½, 1:08, 1:43½, 2:18½.

Third Heat—This was a great heat. At the quarter Arab was a neck ahead of J. Q., Hilton close up; leaving the quarter J. Q. broke and Hilton went to second. At the half Arab was first, with Hilton at his wheel, Maud Messenger third, J. Q. a good fourth. On the turn J. Q. was coming fast, and at the three-quarters was even with Hilton for second place, both a length back of Arab. Down the stretch Arab had the pole, Hilton second place and J. Q. outside. Splan drove a remarkable finish, and at the distance was a trifle in advance of Hilton; at the draw gate he was at Arab's wheel, and five lengths from the wire Arab broke and J. Q. had the heat, Arab second, Hilton third, Maud fourth, Kitefoot fifth. Time, 34½, 1:08, 1:44½, 2:18.

Fourth Heat—Arab \$50; field \$30. In this heat Arab went off in front and simply staid there until the wire was reached. Hilton was an easy second, Kitefoot third, J. Q. fourth, Maud Messenger fifth. Splan drove J. Q. for the heat, but at the draw gate, finding he could not win, stopped driving. Time, 34½, 1:09½, 1:43½, 2:17½.

The race was, after this heat, postponed till Friday at noon. Fifth Heat—Arab and J. Q. were first at the quarter in the order named, Hilton third, Kitefoot fourth. At the half Arab was a length in front of J. Q., Hilton third, Maud fourth. At the three-quarters Arab was well in the lead, J. Q. second, Hilton having made a break and fallen back. Arab came easily down the stretch two lengths in the lead, J. Q. second to the distance, where Hilton passed him, Kitefoot third, Maud Messenger fourth. Time, 34½, 1:08, 1:41½, 2:16½.

CLEVELAND, O., July 29th and 30th, 1887. Free-for-all. Purse \$2,000. Arab, b g by Arthurton; Hickok & Williams—O. A. Hickok 3 1 2 1 1 J. Q., blk g by Kentucky Prince; J. B. Pollard—J. Splan 1 4 1 4 5 Charley Hilton, b g; W. H. Crawford—Crawford 2 2 3 2 2 Kitefoot, b m; A. J. Feek—Feek 4 3 5 3 3 Maud Messenger, b m; O. Davis—Davis 5 6 5 4 4 Time, 2:17½, 2:18½, 2:18, 2:17½, 2:16½.

The Bay District Trotting Meeting.

Mr. Hinchman opened the fall campaign last Saturday, at the Bay District, with a good race, but the weather was raw and chilling and the attendance moderate. The business at hand was the trot for the 2:21 class, with Menlo, Lot Slocum and Sister as the disputants. The Nutwood stallion was a strong favorite. Slocum, though even with Menlo as to record, seemed out of favor with the pool buyers and kept the bottom of the line, while a large amount of money was going into the box. He reversed that judgment in short order after the race was started, and placed himself in the 2:20 list with an ease that indicated seconds to spare.

First Heat—Pools: Menlo \$20; Sister \$14; Slocum \$6. Sister led off when the gong struck. At the stables Menlo was pulled back and Shaner followed suit with Slocum, immediately giving Sister her own way. At the quarter the mare was five lengths ahead of Slocum who was two lengths in front of Menlo. On the back stretch the waiting tactics were kept up, so much so that at the half it began to look ridiculous. When Sister passed that mark Slocum was six to eight lengths behind her and Menlo about the same distance farther back. On the north turn the rear horses took up some of the vacant ground, but at the three-quarter Sister was yet three lengths in the lead of Slocum. When they straightened into the stretch, however, Shaner loosed his grip and Slocum soon had Sister in difficulties, carrying her to a break at the draw-gate and winning the heat by two lengths, Menlo fifty yards back. Time, 2:23½.

Second Heat—Menlo started off as strong a favorite as ever, but the rapid and level ways of Slocum brought him support, and when they came up for the word the rate was: Menlo \$30, Slocum \$30, Sister \$8. Sister had a slight advantage, but the three were bunched for an eighth, when Menlo broke. At the quarter Slocum and Sister were together, and two lengths ahead of Menlo. On the back quarter Slocum drew away and ever after held the beatsafe, winning easily in 2:21½, Menlo second by two lengths, Sister third.

Third Heat—Pools were now, Slocum \$20, the field \$12, but business seemed light, as there were no indications of any considerable movement by the Menlo party to hedge their money. At the start the fight between Menlo and Slocum began, Sister dropping out before half a furlong had been covered. Donathan sat the stallion deep, and at the quarter he was a neck in the lead, both going level and fast. On the back stretch Slocum moved up, and at the half, in 1:09½, was a neck ahead. This kind of a pace was a hot box for Menlo, and he began to show signs of uneasiness. On the next turn Slocum shook him off, and passed the three-quarters, was two lengths to the good. In the stretch Menlo made a final effort but made a bad break, and Slocum was first to the wire by five lengths, Sister third. Time 2:20.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Aug. 6th—Purse \$600. 2:21 class. Lot Slocum, b g by Electioneer, dam Glenora by Mobawk Chief—L. Shaner 1 1 1 Menlo, b s by Nutwood, dam by Imp. Hercules—J. W. Donathan 2 2 2 Sister, b m by Admiral, dam Flora—J. A. Goldsmith 2 3 3 Time, 2:23½, 2:21½, 2:20.

The concluding event was a roadster match between Allie Whipple and Chris. Allie Whipple is owned by Charles Kingley, the bookmaker, and was handled by Goldsmith, Chris being piloted by Donathan. There was considerable money laid in this race, Allie Whipple being a 2 to 1 favorite. In the first heat Whipple did not seem to be able to trot a bit, and Chris beat him three lengths in 2:36½, but that did the business for Chris. In the second heat he indulged in saltatorial pyrotechnics to such an extent that he was beaten an eighth of a mile. Whipple finishing in a jog in 2:33½, ending the match.

SAME DAY—Match for \$100. Allie Whipple, b g—J. A. Goldsmith 2 1 Chris, b g—J. W. Donathan 1 dis Time, 2:36½, 2:33½.

Second Day.

Tuesday was a slight improvement on Saturday climatically, but not enough to induce the sportive people of the town to go to the track. The occasion was one of more than usual interest, as two green horses, both reputed to be fast, were to make their bow to the racing public, and in both cases the owners were confident that they had the best of the proposition. Another feature was the appearance in the same race of two others, not strangers to the turf, but newcomers to California, Carl, of Denver, and Platina, of Portland. The California novices, Alfred S. and Old Nick, (what a handicap that name is!) alternated as favorites, but at the close Alfred was the most fancied. He won the race in straight heats in a rather hollow manner, Old Nick never being able to keep him company for more than three parts of the circle. Carl was a better horse than the touts had reported, but not good enough for the company. Platina was totally outclassed.

Aug 9th.—Purse—1. 2:35 class. Alfred S., b g by Elmo, dam Nora Marshall by Ninon—L. Shaner 1 1 1 Old Nick, b g by Electioneer—Jas. Dustin 3 2 2 Carl, ch g by Hidalgo—H. Hitchcock 2 3 3 Platina, sp m by Milton Medium—L. B. Lindsey 4 4 4 Time, 2:23½, 2:24½, 2:23½.

A special mixed race for a purse of \$150 finished the day's sport. Wells-Fargo, trotter, and the pacer Peacock and Alice T., contended for the prize, and the gray finally won it, although Wells-Fargo was the favorite with the bettors.

SAME DAY—Purse \$150. Special. Peacock, g g (pacer) by Whipple's Hambletonian—Geo. Bayless 3 1 1 2 1 Wells-Fargo, ch g—J. Feniman 1 9 2 1 2 Alice H., b m (pacer)—J. Hughes 3 2 3 3 8 Time, 2:31, 2:29½, 2:28, 2:31, 2:34.

Additions at San Jose.

The races substituted for those which failed to fill in the programme of the San Jose Association closed last Tuesday with the following nominations:

No. 12.—Pacing. 2:30 class. Purse \$500.

Robert St Clair, h s—W. H. Voigt.

Lela S., h m—A. H. Hecox.

Charlie Brown, g g Jas. Dwin.

Fred Ross, h g—A. M. Alvino.

Haverly, ch g—R. Havey.

Bracelet, h g—J. R. Hodson.

No. 13.—Trotting. 2:30 class. Purse \$500.

Luella, h m—H. Hitchcock.

Old Nick, h g—W. B. Bradbury.

Lillie Stanley, h m—J. A. Goldsmith.

Baby Mine, blk m—J. W. Gordon.

Flora G., br m—Jas. Dwin.

Nantilla J., blk m—L. B. Lindsey.

L. P. Whitman, Stockton, Cal., has sold to A. C. Davenport of same place, black filly, by Nephew, dam Fan, by M. Rattler; second dam by Keperman's Messenger.

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD

AT RENO,

Commencing September 21st and Ending October 1st.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavillon.

Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle Races! Stock Parades!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 25 and September 30, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.

President Powning offers a Special Premium, a GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, for the best Exhibit in Any Department.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society was established in accordance with an act of the legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
L. J. PLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LERTE, of Washoe County; H. H. MULLEN, of Washoe County; A. L. WHITE, of Washoe County; JOHN SWEENEY, of Ormsby County; T. B. RICEY, of Douglas County; C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County; A. V. ROY, of Esmeralda County; J. T. WINTERS, of Washoe County; F. DANGERO, of Douglas County; W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County; J. M. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. District horses; two-year-olds; \$300 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 3.—PACING—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 4.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 5.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 6.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 7.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 8.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 9.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 10.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 11.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 12.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 13.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 14.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 15.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 16.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 17.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 18.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 19.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 20.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 21.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 22.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 23.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 24.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 25.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 26.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 27.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 28.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 29.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 30.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 31.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 32.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 33.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 34.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 35.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 36.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 37.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 38.—TROT—Three-quarter mile dash; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for small forfeits.
In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one intercalary horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race.
No added money paid for a walk-over.
Hacing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.
Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock p. m.
All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.

Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accomplished and graceful lady riders, Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 25, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Society offers four premiums, valued respectively at \$100, \$70, \$40 and \$20.

The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have second choice, and so on.

All ladies must ride with saddles.
It is expected that other special premiums will be added to this list by private contribution. No one but ladies of the highest respectability will be allowed to compete for prizes.

Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please send name to Secretary, endorsed by two members of the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.

On Thursday, Sept. 22d, Monday, Sept. 25th, and Thursday, Sept. 29th, the novelty of an Indian pony race will be provided, and the amusing sight of twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted on the wildest and most unmanageable cayuses imaginable, galloping around the track at break-neck speed, will, as they say at the circus, be alone worth the price of admission.

CLYDESDALE MEDALS.

The American Clydesdale Association will give a valuable medal, of suitable design, for the best recorded Clydesdale stallion and a similar medal for the best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

Arrangements have been made for a series of balloon ascensions during the Fair, alike novel and exciting. Ascensions will be made daily from the race track.

BICYCLE RACES.

Two or three bicycle races will take place between the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten contests are counted upon.

C. C. POWNING, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.
C. T. BENDER, Treasurer.

28my18

Stockton Fair.

BEGINNING

September 27, and Continuing five days.



\$15,000.

IN PURSES OFFERED.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of all purses to accompany nominations.
In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Tuesday, September 27, 1887.

1. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake, \$50 each. \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8 entries). One mile.

2. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$100, Mile and repeat.

3. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 3:00 Class, \$1,000.

4. TROT—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$800.

Wednesday, September 28, 1887.

5. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all. Race hereafter to be named for the winner. \$100. One mile.

6. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:24 Class, \$1,000.

7. TROT—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake, \$85 each. \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 9 entries).

8. TROT—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake \$65 each. \$150 added; best 2 in 5. (Closed February 1st, with 8 entries).

Thursday, September 29, 1887.

9. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. 500. Mile and repeat.

10. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:35 Class, \$1,000.

11. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:18 Class, \$1,000.

12. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class, \$500.

Friday, September 30, 1887.

13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Handicap; weights named 10 days before race; \$100. One mile and repeat.

14. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Novelty race; 2 miles; \$1,000; first half mile, \$150; first mile, \$225; first mile and a half, \$275; first to finish, \$350. All paid up entries over seven to be added, equally divided between each winner.

15. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. Free or all, \$1,200.

16. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. Three-year-old stake, \$85 each. \$250 added. (Closed February 1st, with 10 entries).

17. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class, \$1,000.

Saturday, October 1st, 1887.

18. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake, \$65 each. \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8 entries).

19. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:22 Class, \$1,000.

20. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. Two-year-old stake, \$85 each. \$250 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8 entries).

21. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. Free-for-all, \$700.

CONDITIONS.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified. The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world. States, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1887, with the Secretary, Stockton Fair, San Joaquin Valley District for races comprise the counties of San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Fresno, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Merced, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

Board of Directors for 1887: L. U. SHIPPEE, JOHN E. MOORE, JAMES A. LOUITT, R. C. SARGENT, B. F. LANGFORD, JAS. A. SHEPHERD, FRED ARNOLD, W. H. SNOW.

For program and full conditions apply to the Secretary, J. M. LARUE, P. O. Box 188, Stockton, California. 11jns

Santa Clara Valley

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPEED CONTESTS,

— FROM THE —

15th to 20th of August; Inclusive, 1887.

SAN JOSE.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, August 15th.

1. STALLION RACE, Trotting Stake—\$100 entrance half forfeit, \$150 added. Closed April 1st, with five entries.

2. TROT—For two-year-olds—Purse \$250. The get of the following stallions, viz: Brown Jug, Jim Mulvanna, Kes's Nutwood Nutwood Boy, Woodnut Baywood, Fleetwood, Commodore Nutwood, King William Grosvenor, Bismarck, Menlo, Elmo, Stranger, Hamiltonian, George, J. H. Sellers' horse and Captain Ham's horse. Mile and repeat.

Second Day—Tuesday, August 16th.

3. TROT—For three-year-olds—\$25 to accompany nomination, \$25 additional for starters; failure to make second payment forfeits first; \$250 added. Males and added money divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

4. TROT—Purse \$1,000. 2:17 Class.

5. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:30 Class.

Third Day—Wednesday, August 17.

6. RUNNING STAKE for two-year-olds. \$25 entrance; \$100 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second, \$25 to third; no winners this year allowed 5 lbs. three-quarters of a mile.

7. RUNNING STAKE, free for all—\$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second, \$25 to third. Maidens allowed five pounds. One and one-half miles.

8. RUNNING—Free purse, \$200, for all ages; \$50 to second, \$25 to third. Mile and repeat.

Fourth Day—Thursday, August 18th.

9. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:27 Class.

10. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:28 Class.

11. PACING—Purse \$500. Free for all.

Fifth Day—Friday, August 19th.

12. PACING—Purse \$300. 2:30 Class.

13. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:30 Class.

14. RUNNING—Free purse \$200. \$50 to second horse. One mile and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, August 20th.

15. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:25 Class.

16. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:26 Class.

17. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:27 Class.

18. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:28 Class.

19. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:29 Class.

20. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:30 Class.

21. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:31 Class.

22. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:32 Class.

23. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:33 Class.

24. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:34 Class.

25. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:35 Class.

26. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:36 Class.

27. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:37 Class.

28. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:38 Class.

29. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:39 Class.

30. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:40 Class.

31. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:41 Class.

32. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:42 Class.

33. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:43 Class.

34. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:44 Class.

35. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:45 Class.

36. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:46 Class.

37. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:47 Class.

38. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:48 Class.

39. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:49 Class.

40. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:50 Class.

41. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:51 Class.

42. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:52 Class.

43. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:53 Class.

44. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:54 Class.

45. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:55 Class.

46. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:56 Class.

47. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:57 Class.

48. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:58 Class.

49. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:59 Class.

50. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:00 Class.

51. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:01 Class.

52. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:02 Class.

53. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:03 Class.

54. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:04 Class.

55. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:05 Class.

56. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:06 Class.

57. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:07 Class.

58. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:08 Class.

59. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:09 Class.

60. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:10 Class.

61. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:11 Class.

62. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:12 Class.

63. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:13 Class.

64. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:14 Class.

65. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:15 Class.

66. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:16 Class.

67. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:17 Class.

68. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:18 Class.

69. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:19 Class.

70. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:20 Class.

71. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:21 Class.

72. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:22 Class.

73. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:23 Class.

74. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:24 Class.

75. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:25 Class.

76. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:26 Class.

77. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:27 Class.

78. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:28 Class.

79. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:29 Class.

80. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:30 Class.

81. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:31 Class.

82. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:32 Class.

83. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:33 Class.

84. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:34 Class.

85. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:35 Class.

86. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:36 Class.

87. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:37 Class.

88. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:38 Class.

89. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:39 Class.

90. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:40 Class.

91. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:41 Class.

92. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:42 Class.

93. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:43 Class.

94. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:44 Class.

95. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:45 Class.

96. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:46 Class.

97. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:47 Class.

98. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:48 Class.

99. TROT—Purse \$500. 3:49 Class.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District Number 7.

Commencing at SALINAS CITY, Oct. 4th, and ending Oct. 8th, 1887.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

No. 1. TROTTING—Two-year-old Colt Stake of 1887; \$50 entrance; \$100 added by the Association; best 2 in 3.

No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all horses owned in the District; purse \$150.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 3. TROTTING—Purse \$250; for the following-named horses, and such others as the Society may deem eligible in this class: Pedro, Charley G., Jim L., Allen L., Lady Johnson, Maud H., Lady Simpson, Jim Crow, Michael Davitt, Queen, Nig., Mambrino Jr., Eagle, Dixie, Sorrel Tom, Lady Mack, Suele, John Smith, Bill Donathan, Charlie V.

No. 4. TROTTING—Dry Season Race. Purse \$150, for all two-year-olds in the District; winner of first and second money in colt stakes barred; best 2 in 3.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.

No. 5. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District; purse \$200.

No. 6. TROTTING—Two-mile heats; best 2 in 3; for all horses that have never beaten five minutes for two miles; purse \$250.

No. 7. RUNNING—One-half mile dash, for all two-year-olds owned in the District; purse \$100.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all; purse \$200.

No. 9. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.

No. 10. NOVELTY RACE—Running—One end one-fourth mile; purse \$150, 1st quarter \$25; 2d quarter \$25; 3d quarter \$25; 4th quarter \$25; 5th quarter \$50.

Saturday, Oct. 8th.

No. 11. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all; purse \$300.

No. 12. TROTTING—Free for all; purse \$400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All races are the best three in five (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Purse divided at the rate of 60 per cent, to first horse, 30 per cent, to second, 10 per cent, to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., September 13th, 1887. Mark the envelope "Entries to Races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1887, and in any District race not owned within the District from June 15, 1887, and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted, without the right to compete.

Where the words "Old District" are used in the foregoing Speed Programme, it is meant thereby the County of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San Luis Obispo.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the purse, unless otherwise specified. A horse winning a purse and a horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third money only. A horse wins but no money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters pertaining to the trotting race will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CAMP, President.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

The Imported Thoroughbred Stallion

CATCAKE.

Rich chestnut in color. 164 hands high, foaled 1882. Bred in England and imported to Australia. Imported into, imported from thence to California this summer.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, dam Miss Emma, by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer by Trumpeter; third dam Teddington by Teddington; fourth dam Glacie by Venison or Bolero; fifth dam Fortress by Defence, etc.

Wild Oats by Wild Dayrell (Winner Derby 1865) dam The Golden Horn, by Haraway; second dam (Buckner's dam) by Little Red River (third dam Eclet by Edmund; fourth dam Squib by Soothery, etc.

Catcake is a horse of great power and fine finish, and from all points of view is one of the best types of the thoroughbred ever brought to America. He ran successfully in the colonies, winning the Squatter's Handicap at A. J. G. Spring meeting last year; one mile and a quarter, in 2:10, beating such recognized performers as Folly, Ben Bolt (the Canfield Cup Winner), Dagobert, Cerise and Blue (Sydney Cup Winner), Oakleigh, Palarenda, Friendship, Rapid, Phaon and Ravensworth.

Wild Oats to his sire, was a performer of note winner of the Frendgater Stakes at Newmarket and other important events. He was the sire of a long line of racers, among them Eton, Gay Mannerling, Betty, Kinfarus and Wild Moss, all winners in England last year.

Wild Dayrell won the Derby in 1855, and the Golden Horn, dam of Wild Oats, was a daughter of Berkway, the best race-horse of his day. He won eight King's Plates, the Goodwood Cup twice, and the Royal Whip. Up to the close of his four-year-old year he had won 21 races out of 28 starts, against the best horses in the United Kingdom.

In the side of his dam, Catcake comes from the royal line, and to horsemen these extended notes of performance and produce are perhaps not necessary. The pedigree shows such names as Saunterer, Irish Birdcatcher, Sir Hercules, Trumpeter, Teddington, Bay Middleton, Orlando, etc., and the value of these lines will be recognized by all breeders and racing men.

Catcake is now at the Agricultural Park Track, in Sacramento charge of M. M. Allen, and inspection is invited. Tabulated pedigrees will be furnished on application to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN OFFICE, where I may be addressed.

F. B. BALDWIN.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR.

—OF—

THE SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

Los Angeles,

CALIFORNIA.



SIX DAYS.

Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Special Purse \$600, 2:20 Class, to be trotted to accommodate the entries.

First Day—Monday, October 10th.

No. 1. DISTRICT TROT—Three-minute Class. Purse \$300. Ynez, Geromino and L. J. Rose's Stable barred.

No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$150.

No. 3. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$250.

No. 4. SANTA ANITA STAKES—For two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1887, with nine entries.

No. 5. TROT—2:25 Class. Purse \$600.

Second Day—Tuesday, October 11th.

No. 6. TROT—SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—Two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1887. Eleven entries.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Weight for age. Purse \$200.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all. Purse \$300.

Third Day—Wednesday, October 12th.

No. 9. TROT—2:35 Class. Purse \$100.

No. 10. LADIES' GRAND EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT—For the most accomplished and graceful lady riders. Four cash prizes—\$50, \$25, \$15, \$10. All names to be handed to the Secretary on or before October 8th, at 12 M.

No. 10. TROT—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1887. Six entries.

No. 11. RUNNING DASH, one and one-sixteenth mile. Weight for age. Purse \$200.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 13th.

TROT—2:20 Class.

No. 13. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. All ages. Purse \$300.

No. 14. RUNNING—Thirty mile California Long Distance Riding; change horses each mile. Six horses allowed each contestant. Four or more riders to enter and start. Purse \$500.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 14th.

No. 15. TROT—2:27 Class. Purse \$300.

No. 16. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. All ages. Purse \$250.

No. 17. RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. For two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Purse \$150.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 15th.

No. 18. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$300.

No. 19. TROT—For Adair, Allen Roy, Arab, Manzanita, Hot Slocum, Antonio, Antee and others having no better record than 2:16. Purse \$1,000.

No. 20. LOS ANGELES DERBY STAKE—Closed Dec. 1, 1887. Five entries.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing races divided at the rate of sixty per cent, to the first horse, thirty per cent, to the second, and ten per cent, to the third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first, and 35% to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over, except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for an entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1, 1887.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. C. NEWTON, President.

E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary, Box 210.

S.B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

(By permission).

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,
R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,
and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.

20 Leidesdorff Street, San Francisco.

19mart

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT Agricultural Society,



WILL BE HELD AT

Marysville, Cal.

COMMENCING

Tuesday, August 30th AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS.

\$2,000 In Premiums for Farming, Mechanical, Mercantile and Manufacturing Exhibits.

\$2,000 In Premium for Live-Stock

\$4,000 In Premiums for Speed and Walking Contests.

Special Premiums for Ladies' Equestrian Tournament and other Amusements.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 30th.

1. TROT—Two-year-old Class. Purse \$150. Free to all horses in the Thirteenth District.

2. RUNNING—Half mile dash. Purse \$100. Free for all horses in the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts.

3. TROT—Three-minute Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 31st.

4. TROT—2:35 Class. Purse \$300. Free for all.

5. TROT—Four-minute Class. Free for all to as they please. Purse \$50. The horse nearest to four minutes to win the heat. First horse \$20, second \$10, third \$5, fourth \$5, fifth \$5, sixth \$5.

6. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse \$200. Free for all.

7. RUNNING—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat. Purse \$350. Free for all.

Third Day—Thursday, September 1st.

8. TROT—2:27 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.

9. WALKING—Best walking team, \$30; best walking stallion \$30; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.

10. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.

Fourth Day—Friday, September 2d.

11. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

12. RUNNING—Two mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.

LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium of \$20, by the Society.

13. RUNNING—One mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.

Fifth Day—Saturday, September 4th.

14. TROT—2:30 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.

15. PACING—2:30 Class. Purse \$300.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting races. All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern all running. Four to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting, pacing and running premiums divided at the rate of fifty per cent, to the first horse, twenty-five per cent, to the second, fifteen per cent, to the third, and ten per cent, to the fourth.

All horses entered for trotting, pacing or running races, for which entrance has been paid and who go in the race designated and fail to win any part of the purse, will have their entrance money returned to them after decision by Judges.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race, if deemed necessary. For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its entrance fee and one-half of the entrance retained by the Society from the other entries for said race, and to no added money. A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and fourth money.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock P. M., or the race will be required to start or forfeit the entrance money.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered.

Entries to the races, except No. 5 and No. 9, will close with the Secretary, August 10, 1887.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. The Society furnish hay and straw free to competitors.

35¢ No season tickets will be issued, and persons contesting for a purse or premiums offered by the Society will be required to pay regular admission fee.

Admission to Fair grounds \$50; children under 12 years, 25 cents. To the Pavilion, 25 cents; children under 12 years 15 cents.

D. E. KNIGHT, President.

T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Postoffice Address, Marysville, Cal.

Bids for Privileges.

—FOR—

Sixth District Agr'l. Fair,

(OCTOBER 10 TO 15.)

ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

1st—For publication of a Fair Paper.

2nd—For Auction and Pool Privileges during the meeting. Should bidders desire to include Book-making, it is to be stated and can be included. Bidders to furnish two or more Fair pool books.

It is desired to have bids in two forms—so much cash, and so much per cent, on all pools sold. All bids to be sealed and endorsed "Bids for Privilege," and directed to E. A. DeCamp, Secretary, Box 210, Los Angeles, Cal. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

aug13f

Hunting Dogs.

Hunting Dogs taken to handle on game, the coming season.

E. LEAVESLEY, GILROY.

aug13f

Golden Gate

FAIR

SPEED PROGRAMME,

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th, 1887.



Monday—First Day, Trotting.

No. 1. Purse \$300, 2:40 Class. Four moneys.

No. 2. Purse \$300, Two-year-olds. Three moneys.

No. 3. Purse \$1,000, 2:25 Class. Four moneys.

Tuesday—Second Day, Running.

No. 4. THE ALAMARDA STAKE—For all ages; \$5 entrance; half forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before August 24th, with \$40 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Maidens, if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; half forfeit, \$100 added; \$100 to second, \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE JUVENILE STAKES—For two-year-olds; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$40 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7. FREE PURSE—\$300. Winners of any race, after August 1st, of the value of \$300, to carry five pounds. Maidens allowed, if three years old, to carry five pounds; if four years old or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Wednesday—Third Day, Trotting.

No. 8. Purse \$800, 2:27 Class. Four moneys.

No. 9. Purse \$1,000, 2:20 Class. Four moneys.

Thursday—Fourth Day, Trotting.

No. 10. Purse \$500, Three-year-olds. Four moneys.

No. 11. Purse \$1,000, 2:23 Class. Four moneys.

Friday—Fifth Day, Running.

No. 12. SELLING PURSE, \$300, of which \$50 to second. Fixed valuation, \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

No. 13. THE GILROY STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$400 added; second horse \$100, third \$50. One mile and a half.

No. 14. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$400 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Of Juvenile Stake at this meeting, three pounds additional penalty. Seven-eighths of a mile.

No. 15. FREE PURSE, \$400. For all ages; \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds; horses that have not run second or better allowed ten pounds. Three-quarter mile heats.

Saturday—Sixth Day, Trotting.

No. 16. Purse \$1,200. Free for all. Four moneys.

Same Day—Pacing.

No. 17. Purse \$750. Free for all. Four moneys.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent on purse to accompany nomination. Purse of four moneys divided at the rate of fifty per cent, to the first horse, twenty-five per cent, to second, fifteen per cent, to third, and ten per cent, to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first and 35% to the second.

In case any named race on a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to August 15th.

If in the opinion of the judges, before starting a race, that it cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1st, 1887.

JAMES ADAMS, President.

JOS. I. DIMOND, Secretary.

Office 109 Front Street, S. F.

2ly

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DOG BUYERS' GUIDE.

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Sept

HEALD'S

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This most popular school on the Coast.

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Send for Circular.

8th Annual Fair

—OF THE—
NINTH DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Del Norte & Humboldt,

—TO BE HELD ON—

September 27, 28, 29
and 30, '87,

—AT—

Rohnerville,

Humboldt Co., Cal.

Ninth District Board of Agriculture for 1887: G. C. Barber and R. J. Engbee, Ferndale; S. F. Pine, Eureka; J. D. Barber, Hydesville; C. L. Thompson, Camp Grant; Alexander Masson and B. H. McNeil, Rohnerville; H. C. Rawson, Del Norte Conny. Officers of the Board: G. C. Barber, Ferndale, President; S. H. Crabtree, Rohnerville, Secretary; Maurice Levinger, Rohnerville, Treasurer.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

9th District Agricultural Speed Programme.

First Day—Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 1887,
at 1.30 P. M.

No. 1.—Running. Purse of \$20. Free for all saddle horses having no record under 59 seconds, catch weights, half mile and repeat. Horses entered for other than saddle races barred. First purse \$20; second \$10.

No. 2.—Trotting, at 3 p. m. Humboldt Stake. For colts of 1886 bred in the district; \$75 added; \$20 entrance, one-half of which being already deposited, the remaining \$10 to be paid at the time of making entries for the other races. W. H. E. Smith agrees to add \$50. The whole sum to be divided as follows, sixty, thirty, and ten per cent. One mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1887;
at 10 A. M., Parade of Stock.

No. 3.—Trotting. At 1:30 p. m. Purse of \$150. Three minute class. Mile heats two in three, (Patches barred). First \$100; second \$5.

No. 4.—Trotting. At 2:30 p. m.—Purse of \$125 for two-year-olds. Mile heats two in three. First \$85; second \$40.

No. 5.—Running. At 3 p. m. Purse of \$150. Free

for all. Three-quarter mile and repeat. First \$100; second \$50.

Third Day, Thursday, Sept. 29th,

at 10 A. M.

No. 6.—Trotting. Purse of \$175. 2:45 class. Mile heats two in three. First \$120; second \$5.

No. 7.—Trotting. At 1:30 p. m. Purse of \$125. For

three-year-olds. Mile heats two in three. First \$85; second \$40.

No. 8.—Running. At 2:30 p. m. Purse of \$100. Half-mile and repeat. First \$70; second \$30.

Fourth Day, Friday, Sept. 30th, at 9:30

A. M. Parade of Stock and award-

ing of Premiums.

Ladies' Equestrianism. At 11 A. M. First \$15; second

\$10; third \$5.

No. 9.—Running. At 1:30 p. m. Purse of \$150. Free

for all. One and one-quarter mile dash. First \$100; second \$50.

No. 10.—Trotting. At 2:30 p. m. Purse of \$300. Free

for all. Mile heats, three in five. First \$200; second \$100.

No. 11.—Running. At 3 p. m. Purse of \$150. Free

for all. Half-mile and repeat. First \$100; second \$50.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races are open to any horse owned in the Ninth District, composed of the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, by a bona fide resident of the district on the first day of June, 1887, except free for all.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start. Any horse distanced in the field receives the entire purse.

Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany the entrance.

All entries in these races must be made with the secretary on the evening previous to the first day of the fair. The horses named and entered in the name of the owner, who must be a member of the Association, and the entrance fee paid in full.

The trotting race will be conducted under the rules of the National Trotting Association, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, and running races under the rules of Pacific Blood Horse Association, edition of 1887.

All horses entered for the races will be under the control of the judges from the moment they are brought on the track.

If from any cause there should not be a sufficient amount of money received from all sources, including appropriation from the State, to pay all purses and premiums in full, after paying the expenses of the fair or exhibition, the same will be paid pro rata.

Neither the Association, the Directors nor officers in any event to be liable for any purse or premium beyond such pro rata amount.

EXCURSION

Rates

—TO—

Santa Rosa

AND

Petaluma

FOR THE FAIRS.

The San Francisco and North
Pacific Railroad

Announce special excursion rates from all points to

Santa Rosa and Petaluma for visitors to the Fairs.

Santa Rosa from August 22d to 27th.

Petaluma from August 30th to Sept. 3d.

Round-Trip Tickets

GOOD FOR ONE WEEK.

From San Francisco to Santa Rosa and return,

\$2.00.

From San Francisco to Petaluma and return,

\$1.50.

Ticket offices at the Ferry,
222 Montgomery Street, and
No. 2 New Montgomery Street.

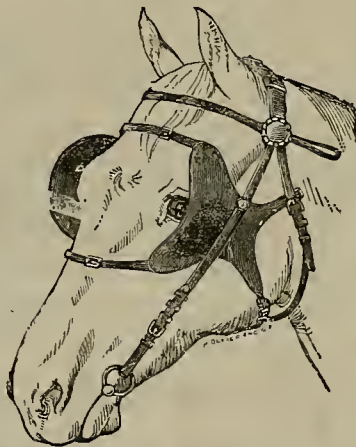
PETER J. McGLYNN, Gen. Pass & Ticket Ag't.

H. C. WHITING, Superintendent.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 20, 1887

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:—
1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.

No. 20 and 22 Fills St. San Francisco.

Bay District.

Association.

Races.



Races.

Last Day of the Season.

SATURDAY, AUG. 13th 1887.

Phenomenal Contest!!!

The Grand Free-For-All.

WITH THE WONDERS OF 1887,

Adair,
Sister,
Menlo and
Lot Slocum,

—AND A—

Gentleman's Roadster
RACE.

OF SUPERIOR HORSES.

Horses called promptly at 2 P. M.

Races 3 in 5 to Harness.

ADMISSION TO THE GROUND AND
GRAND STAND \$1.00.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

Clement Dixon,

ALE VAULTS.

No. 8 Summer St., near California Market.

The only place in the City where sporting gentlemen can see the English

Daily Sporting Chronicle. 18 sept.



—FROM—

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WM. D. O'KANE,

767 MARKET ST. S. F.

Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

For the Genuine S. Toomey Truss Axle Sulkies.

MADE AT CANAL DOVER, OHIO.

Beware of Imitations!!!

Refers to the following who are using the

GENUINE TRUSS AXLE SULKIES,

B. O. HOLLY,
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All Sizes and Weights in Stock.

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Road Carts of all kinds, at lowest Prices.

THE
'L. C. SMITH' Top Action, Double Cross-Bolted
BREECH-LOADING GUN!

L. C. SMITH,

Manufacturers of both Hammer and Hammerless Guns.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Demonstration of the Shooting Qualities of the "L. C. Smith" Gun.

In the trial for position in the Chamberlain Cartridge Co. tournament, eleven contestants broke one hundred straight inanimate targets. Five of the eleven used an "L. C. Smith" Gun, and below we give the names of the gentlemen and their place of residence.

M. Dan. Powers,.....Cleveland, O. Mr. Fred Erb, Jr.,.....La Fayette, Ind.
Mr. Andy Meaders,.....Nashville, Tenn. Mr. H. McMurchy,.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. J. C. Hendershot,.....Cleveland, O.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

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aug6tr

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FIVE DAYS RACING.

August 22nd to 27th inclusive.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME FOR EACH DAY.

TROTTERING AND RUNNING.

The best horses in the State are entered.

\$7,000 IN PURSES.

For speed and safety the track is unsurpassed.

—AT—

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SONOMA CO., CAL.

B. M. SPENCER, President.

N. WINANTS, Secretary.

aug13tr Agricultural Park Association.

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CAUSTIC
BALSAM!

Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Caution or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

For sale in San Francisco by
LANGLEY & MICHAELS,
Wholesale Druggists.
aug13 J. O'KANE, Horsemen's Supplies

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ONE GRAY GELDING,

153 hands high. Weight 1250 lbs. A fine disposition, the best of constitution. Five years old, perfectly sound and without a blemish. A natural trotter with a big, open, pure gait. Has had 4 months training. Can trot 3 or 4 beats from 2:30 to 2:35. Has a record of 2:52.

Sire Peacock, record 2:32, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Dam Young Molly, by Budd Doble, he by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

Young Molly is the dam of Brown Jug, by Nutwood. Brown Jug's private trials were made in 2:19.

Anyone looking for a first-class young horse, that bids fair to trot low down in the twenties in his six-year-old form, should not overlook this promising horse. Anyone desiring to see him work with a view to purchase can do so by calling at the Big Tree Store, Sacramento, Cal.

F. A. Jones,

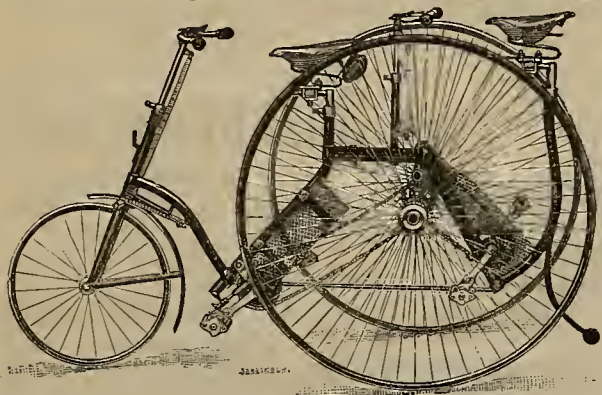
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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

CUNARD

Bicycles. Tricycles. Tandems. AND Safeties.

To prevent delay in ordering, D. Rodgers & Co. submit the following abstract from their '87 Catalogue:



THE "CUNARD" CONVERTIBLE TANDEM.

Weight 100 lbs.

Double Steering.

Folding Handle-bar for Easy Access to Front Saddle.

May be Ridden by Two Ladies.

Double Break Power.

Seat and Handles Adjustable.

When converted, Front Saddle is brought

Reduces to 27 inches in width to Pass ack over the Axle, thereby securing Proper Distribution of Wheel Load.

Price \$250.

The Cunard Non-Convertible Tandem, for riders who do not wish to convert their machines. Price \$240. Weight 85 lbs., as ordered by H. E. Ducker, Esq., President A. C. U., and Editor "Wheelmen's Gazette."



THE "CUNARD" SAFETY BICYCLE.

Weight 45 pounds.

Made of best materials, and on the most approved principles, Ball Bearings to both Wheels Cranks, and Pedals; all bright parts plated and rest enameled. Thoroughly fitted and finished. Complete with Suspension Saddle, Bag, Spanner and Oil Can. No extras. Standard gear 30 inches, geared to 57 inches; any gear to order. Price \$140.

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

Copy of Testimonial from T. J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Vice-President of the L. A. W.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 11th, 1887.

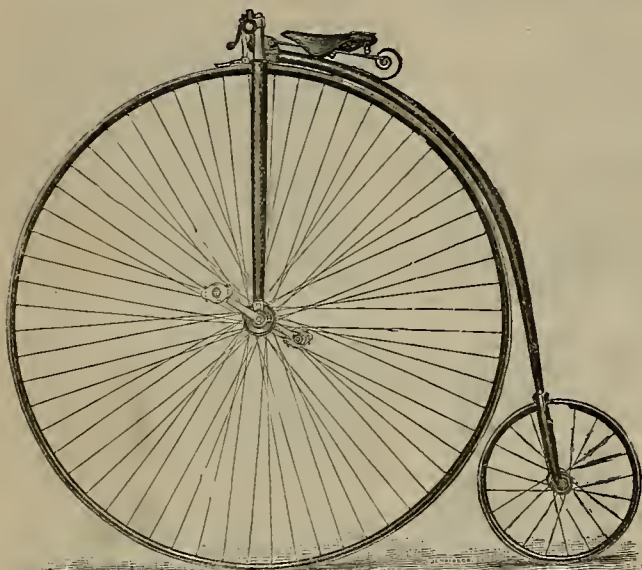
D. ROGERS & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—Respecting the Cunard Tandem, I have to say that it is *beyond question the best tandem yet produced*. Its compactness, ease of handling, light running, safety, and the ease with which it may be mounted or dismounted, by either a lady or gentleman, leave nothing to be desired. Its folding handle bar, and the fact that it can be quickly and readily taken through a common door, are features which make the machine a *pleasure*. I have owned other tandems, but this is the *only one that is worth house-room* as a convertible machine. I find it a *perfect machine*, in perfect balance, either as a single or a tandem. I have sought carefully for some three years now for the best tandem, and have given the matter a great deal of thought and attention, and if asked to day to suggest an improvement in the design and arrangement of the Cunard, I would be free to say that it is *as nearly perfect as this type of machine ever will be*.

Yours truly,

[Signed]

T. J. KIRKPATRICK.



THE "CUNARD" BICYCLE No. 1.

LIGHT ROADSTER. Weight 32 lbs.

Patent weldless steel backbone, handle bar, and round edge forks. The wheels are made with double hollow rims, steel hubs, and improved straight-laced spokes, which do not stretch or become loose. Adjustable ball bearings to both wheels and pedals. Easy three-curl spring, cranked handle-bars and long centrehead. Handles, head, hubs, cranks, step, and all nuts and bolts plated, remainder enameled in two colors. Thoroughly fitted and splendidly finished, complete with suspension saddle, bag, spanner and oil can. No Extras. Price \$135.

THE "CUNARD" FULL ROADSTER BICYCLE.

Weight 38 lbs. Same as No. 1, but direct spokes, U rims, and plated gun-metal hubs. Finished as No. 1. No Extras. Price \$125.

THE AMERICAN "CUNARD BICYCLE".

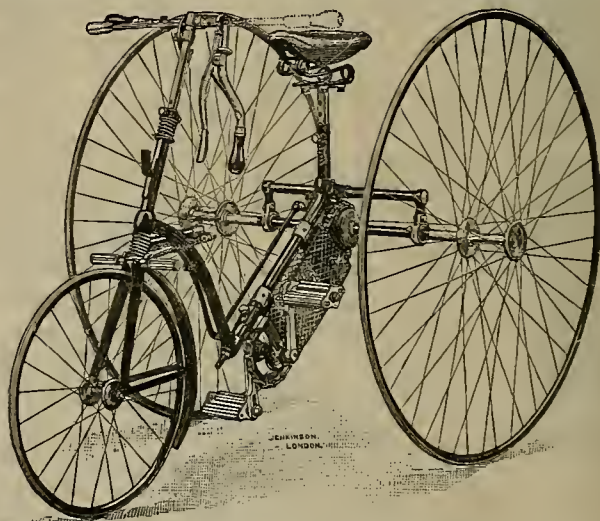
Weight 42 lbs. Finished in enamel, with plated parts. Built especially for rough roads and heavy riders. Price, \$110. No Extras. Ball bearings all over.

THE "CUNARD" BICYCLE No. 4.

Weight 45 lbs. A high grade, good, serviceable, strong machine at a moderate price. Price \$85. No Extras. Ball bearings all over.

THE "CUNARD" RACER.

Standard weight of a 54-inch, 22 lbs. Lighter to order. No Extras. Price \$140.



CUNARD TRICYCLE NO. 6.

Weight 59 lbs.

Suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen

This machine is specially designed for ladies, the frame being formed so as to allow the dress to fall easily, as in a walking position. By moving a lever the handle-bar hinges forward and allows the rider to get in and out of the machine in the front, without the difficulty of mounting from the back over the saddle. If made with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. hollow rims and light tube the weight can be reduced to 55 lbs.

Price \$180.

CATALOGUES FREE.

Freight paid on all orders and machines shipped the day after receipt of order. Every machine guaranteed for one year.

D. RODGERS & Co., Sole Importers Cunard Cycles.

75 CLINTON AVE., NEWARK, N. J.

Southern Pacific Co. (PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco.

Table with 3 columns: LEAVE (FOR), From June 27, 1887, and ARRIVE (FROM). Rows list various destinations like Callisto and Napa, Colles and Portland, etc.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS. From San Francisco Daily.

Table with 2 columns: TO and FROM. Rows list routes to East Oakland, Fruitvale, Alameda, Berkeley, etc.

To San Francisco Daily.

Table with 2 columns: FROM and TO. Rows list routes from Fruitvale, Alameda, Berkeley, etc. to San Francisco.

CREEK ROUTE.

Table with 2 columns: FROM and TO. Rows list routes from San Francisco, Oakland, etc.

*Sundays excepted, †Saturdays excepted; ‡Sundays only. C-Take ferry train and change cars at East Oakland.

ANGLO-NEVADA ASSURANCE CORPORATION. OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE. CAPITAL \$2,000,000. OFFICE 401 FINE STREET. G. L. BRANDER, President. J. L. FLOOD, Vice-President. C. P. FARNFIELD, Secretary. J. S. ANGUS, Assistant Manager.

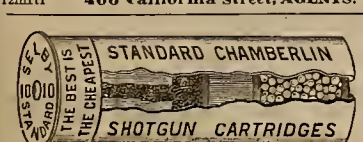
LITTLE'S Chemical Fluid. NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP.

Mixes instantly with cold water. Price \$1.25 per Imperial gallon. Sold in iron drums containing five Imperial gallons equals nearly 6 American gallons.

Price \$1.25 per Imperial gallon. Sold in iron drums containing five Imperial gallons equals nearly 6 American gallons. One gallon mixed, with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of less than one cent each.

Price \$1.25 per Imperial gallon. Sold in iron drums containing five Imperial gallons equals nearly 6 American gallons. One gallon mixed, with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of less than one cent each.

CATTON, BELL & CO. SUCCESSIONS. FALKNER, BELL & CO. 406 California Street, AGENTS.



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Contains Descriptions and Pedigrees of all the Broodmares and Stallions in use at Fairlawn. It also contains descriptive pedigrees and prices of about

170 HEAD OF HIGH-BRED TROTTERS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Standard-Bred Young Stallions,

FILLIES AND DRIVING MARES,

OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FULL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1887

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Storage Capacity, 100,000 Tons. Regular Warehouse for San Francisco Produce Exchange Call Board.

These Warehouse are the largest on the Pacific Coast, and are furnished with the latest improvements for the rapid handling and storing of Grain. A mill attached, supplied with the best and newest machinery for cleaning flour and smutty wheat.

Information regarding Storage or other business can be obtained at the office of the Company.

412 PINE ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GEO. L. BRANDER, President. ALEXANDER WATSON, Secretary.

THE PARKER GUN



At the Second Annual Tournament of the Chamberlain Cartridge Co.'s, held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 14, 1886, out of eighty-seven entries from representative shots, representing fourteen States, the Parker Gun won first and third money, winning \$900 out of the \$1,200 purse offered, aiding another victory to 1885, which was the Second International Clay Pigeon Tournament for the championship of the World, held at New Orleans, La., Feb. 11th to 16th. Among the contestants shooting other guns were such champions as Carver, Bogardus, Cody, Stnbs, Erb and others.

PARKER BROS., Makers, New York Salesroom, 97 Chambers St. Meriden, Ct. 2 July 16

Fragrant Vanity Fair, Superlative and Cloth of Gold Cigarettes

STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES. REGAL AND NOBLESSE.

Our Cigarettes were never so fine as now, they cannot be surpassed for purity and excellence. Only the purest rice paper used. ESTABLISHED 1846. 14 FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO., PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 25 Dec 52

IMPORTED BERKSHIRES.

REDWOOD DUKE 13368.

Prize winners at all the fairs in California and the entire list of sweepstakes premiums at State Fair Sacramento, 1886. Importations made direct from England every year from the most noted breeders selected from the best blood and most fashionable families of Dish-faced Berkshires, regardless of cost, and all recorded in English and American Berkshire records. Young pigs from these importations, male and female, from entirely different families for sale at reasonable prices, and every pig guaranteed. Address, ANDREW SMITH, Redwood City. 25 Dec 52

Southern Pacific Co. COMPANY

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets San Francisco.

Table with 3 columns: LEAVE (N. F.), In effect August 1, 1887, and ARRIVE (S. F.). Rows list destinations like Cemetery and San Mateo, San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park, etc.

*Morning. †Afternoon. *Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only. †Theatre train Saturdays only. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30 A. M. Train.

Nearly all rail line to San Luis Obispo. Only 24 miles staging between Templeton and San Luis Obispo. Time from San Francisco 12 hours.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates—to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz, Gilroy and Paraiso Springs.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Round-trip tickets to the famous Lick Observatory (Mt. Hamilton) can be had at any of the Company's Ticket Offices in San Francisco Rate, \$7.00.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, † Sold SUNDAY MORNING; good for Saturday and Sunday only. ‡ Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only. † Sunday and ‡ good for return until following Monday, † day, inclusive, at the following rate:

Table with 4 columns: Round Trip from San Francisco to, San. Tkt., Round Trip from San Francisco to, San. Tkt., Round Trip from San Francisco to, San. Tkt., Round Trip from San Francisco to, San. Tkt. Rows list destinations like San Bruno, Monterey View, etc.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel, and Rotunda, Baldwin Hotel. A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Baccala, Tompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE "HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED, having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS (50x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to these well-known Watering Places, APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE, (Broad Gauge)

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURIS, SIMA, SAN OREGO and PISCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the superior extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and MCMANON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

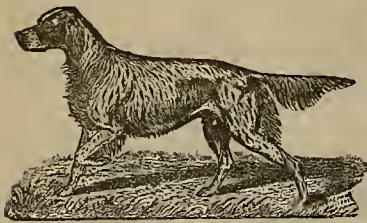
Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

For the purpose of guarding against accidents to dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Outstaken apparatus and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st. A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

GLOVER'S ALBUM.A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES.
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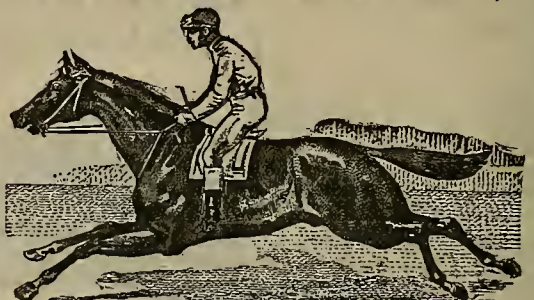
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI, No. 8,
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Visits.

July 31st, 1887, J. Homer Fritch's fox-terrier bitch Merry, to James E. Watson's Jock.

Whelps.

Mr. John Lucas, San Rafael, English setter Bessie, whelped, July 26th, seven—three dogs—to Carl R., by Leicester—Dart.

Mr. E. M. Arthur's, Portland, Or., native red setter Belle, whelped, August 9th, thirteen—eight dogs—to Kaeding's Duke.

Sales.

The California Kennels, Sacramento, have sold:

To Mr. R. S. Clarke, Orland, Cal., the English setter dog Sidney Cartou, by Sportsman—Sweetheart.

To Dr. A. C. Davenport, Stockton, the English setter bitch Harvest Queen, by Harold—Janet.

Mr. A. B. Truman (Elcho Kennels) has sold an Irish red setter dog by Mike T.—Lady Elcho T., whelped June 30th, 1887, to Mr. Richard Taddy, San Francisco.

This week appears a notice of the whelping of Mr. Lucas' Bessie to Carl R. The litter is one well worth noting, for reasons apparent to those who follow setter blood lines with any care. Carl R. is the last of the mighty race of Leicester—Dart's that is potent, a cross that, in its time, was considered equal to any ever made, and one that was more successful than any other cross has been. This blood is invaluable and is sought for by the wisest and most successful setter breeders everywhere. The dam of the litter, Bessie, is a very handsome creature, and is of excellent breeding, being by Fred—Gypsie, a cross that has been of great benefit to canine interests in California. Fred and Gypsie were brought to the State from Worcester, Mass., Fred belonging to Senator W. W. Traylor, of revered memory, and Gypsie being owned by Mr. Frank Logan, of this city. Fred is a son of Gladstone, out of Pearl, and is a half brother of Gypsie, through Rink and Mollie.

The crossing of Carl R. upon a bitch such as Bessie should *a priori* produce good dogs, but there is no need of theoretical deduction as to the cross. It has been made before and the litter has not been beaten in appearance by any within our knowledge. Of the first litter, Mr. Will. Kittle's Luke is one, an animal that has few superiors as a beoucher, and that is said to be good in the field by those who have seen a good deal of his work. Another is owned by Mr. Ed. Cummings, of this city, and is an unusually good looking. He is said by some to show little field quality, but we have no knowledge of the capacity of those who express such an opinion sufficient to enable us to determine its value. Mr. David Thom who has had the dog out, pronounces him a very likely youngster. Still another is owned by Mr. Lucas, and while not the equal of the rest in beauty, it is a very good hunting dog. If none but Mr. Kittle's Luke could be shown as the produce of Carl R. and Gypsie, there would be justification for breeding the bitch to that dog every time she came in use.

There is room for speculation about the general excellence of the puppies from Fred—Gypsie bitches. Fred to Regent, one of them has produced a large number of dogs that were good, and would have shown their goodness more markedly if they had been placed in more experienced hands.

The winner of first in the Pacific Coast Field Club's Derby of '86 was out of a bitch by Fred—Gypsie, and was a dog of considerable merit. Others are scattered about, all of which show the hunting instinct strongly and are quite sturdy. The average strength and goodness of the dogs is by some attributed to the fact that Fred and Gypsie are each one eighth Gordon. There are many who flout the notion that so slight an admixture of foreign blood could influence strains so well established as the Laverack and Llewellyn, but the fact remains that dogs of the breeding under mention grow from puppyhood into maturity without special care, and pass through the ills of infancy without serious disadvantage, while many of litters bred absolutely within Laverack lines or such lines crossed out to none but Llewellyns are hard to raise, and when raised are too often incapable of much field service.

It may not be considered expedient by some even to suggest the advisability of introducing new blood elements into English setter breeding, but it cannot be gainsaid that such

practice is being talked of by men who are quite competent enough to speak authoritatively. In the current *American Field*, Mr. D. E. Rose, President of the National Field Trial Hauler's Association, and a very fine hauler as well as a studious observer of the signs of the times in the canine world, puts a good deal into a few words when he says:

"I would not be understood as underestimating the value of that magnificent strain of dogs, the Llewellyn. Nor will I yield the palm to 'Llewellyn' or any one else in admiration of their grand work in the field, for I own some good ones, with Gath's Hops at the head, and know how to estimate their worth; yet, I believe in giving honor to whom honor is due, and while I have no interest in Daisy F., save that of having trained her and run her in the trials, I do not longer propose to stand idly by and see her made the target for scribblers, whether they know the facts or not. I know she is a bird dog regardless of her breeding—if they don't believe it let them 'tackle' her with some of their cracks and they'll be convinced."

The bitch Daisy F., of which Mr. Rose writes, is perhaps as good a hunting dog as lives. She is certainly as good as any that appeared in the field trial circuit of '86, except that like many aged entrists her bird sense has been so increased by vast experience that she has less of the snappiness which characterizes many of the younger dogs than she probably had a year or two ago.

Daisy F., when first seen, by no means impresses one as being the extraordinary animal she has shown herself to be. In color and markings she is very plain, and her light colored nose does not add to her beauty. But repeated studies of her form cannot but incline one to the belief that she *ought* to go and stay well, and when to such a predisposition is added the knowledge to be gained while watching her wonderfully independent, free, raucy style of going about her work, any admirer of dogs may be excused for growing enthusiastic about her. Much of her nose and spirit, of course, comes from her sire Glesm, but we think a good deal of her power comes from her dam, a native in great part.

The bitch Belle noted elsewhere as having recently whelped at Portland, is the famous old creature, which, under the care of Mr. John B. Maynard and the kennel editor of this paper, ran herself into a place at the Gilroy field trials and also at the first trial of the Pacific Coast Club. Belle was raised in Placer County near Auburn, and while very young showed strong hunting instincts. When about two years and a half old, Mr. Maynard found it inconvenient to keep her, and she was turned over to the second owner mentioned. At that time no systematic efforts had been made to train her, and she had several exceedingly bad habits, the worst of which was lack of staunchness. Her retrieving was also unsatisfactory. Her owner tried several approved methods of remedying the ills spoken of, but they were all unoperative because of the peculiar hard-headedness of the bitch. As a last resort the whip was resorted to and used unsparingly. At first, whipping seemed only to intensify the stubbornness of Belle, but after being scarified a few times she appeared to conclude that obstinacy was too dear when gratified at such expense, and she suddenly changed from vicious carelessness to cheerful obedience. Always an inordinate feeder, it was almost impossible to get her into anything like fit condition to make a lively race. In form she was good, but in her public appearances she was always burdened with fat. However, her bird sense and nose stood her in good stead, and she huddled along through her heats losing some to dogs no better except in condition, but never failing to win a place. After her last win her owner decided that she should retire, and parted with her to Mr. E. M. Arthur, who is well known to San Francisco sportsmen. In Mr. Arthur's hands, together with those of Mr. Maynard who also shoots over her, the old bitch has made herself a reputation as the best field dog in the northwest, and is still lively and able to do a day's work handsomely. Belle had one peculiarity that was perplexing. When started for a day's shooting she would do her work for several hours in steady, first-rate style, and beat all times under control. After becoming a little heated she would sometimes deliberately break in or chase, and after having her riot out would come in with every evidence of knowing that she had done wrong, and would take her trouncing in good part and then go about her business as at first. The peculiarity remained as long as the writer had personal knowledge of her, and it is probable that it still characterizes her.

Those who attended the first Pacific Coast Club's trials at Walltown Timber seem generally of the opinion that they were more enjoyable than any which have since been held in California. The participants, with few exceptions, had not before seen a field trial, and were not in the least influ-

enced by mercenary or professional considerations. The races were contested with all the ardor common to amateurs, and the judging was well done. Few of the dogs were in anything like condition to show to the best advantage, but they were about equally handicapped, and the same might be said of the owners. Fat men predominated among the haulers. Judge Post, whose red setter Dido was quite the raciest dog of the year, carried weight to an extent that made walking in the hot autumn sun most uncomfortable. The hauler of Bells also larded the rocky earth as he spouted up the slopes. Mr. Henry Bassford walked for days in a halo of perspiration, and in all the number of actual participants there were but two or three lean, muscular pedestrians, such as the haulers in North Carolina and Tennessee are. J. M. Avant, N. B. Nesbitt, D. E. Ross, Charles Tucker, Hart Height, Captain McMurdo, and most of the other handlers appear at the trials, brouzed, and trained into such condition as to enable them to undergo any amount of walking without discomfort, a fact which contributes much to their success.

Elsewhere will be found a notice of the reinstatement of Mr. B. M. Stephenson, who was barred by the National Field Trial Club for pulling Ben Hill at Grand Junction in December last. Mr. Stephenson's wrong deserved condign punishment, and he has received it and borne it in manly fashion. It was the first instance of the sort, and there were many mitigating circumstances, which, while they could not forestall the penalty, may properly mitigate the punishment.

Elsewhere in the paper appear the essays read at the last meeting of the Pacific Kennel Club. The paper by Dr. Dawson will interest those who are fond of speculating about occult matters. The Doctor presents many interesting facts, and ventures to predicate some inferences upon them. The other essay, by Doctor Bowhill, is of great value to every one who owns dogs. Septic fever, following parturition, is the bane of kennels, particularly those in which purely bred animals are kept. It is a subject that has not been adequately treated by preceding authors, and the thanks of fanciers are due Dr. Bowhill for the research necessary to the production of so clear, exhaustive and applicable a presentation of the causes, symptoms, treatment and prevention of metritis. One point made by the Doctor may properly be emphasized. When he remarks that the whole nature of the dog has been changed under domestication from that which characterized it in a wild state, he utters a truism, but one that is not always held prominently in mind by breeders. Under purely natural conditions, puppies of litters which survive the exposures and privations invariably incident to the lives of predatory animals, grow up hardy and fit to reproduce their kinds. The housed animal is subjected to treatment quite opposed to that mentioned. Every need is anticipated. Food in over-abundance is supplied at too short intervals, and of a character too often unfitting for assimilation by the carnivorous stomach of the animal. Exercise is denied, and even the instinctive longings of the bitch are not allowed gratification. The result, as Dr. Bowhill intimates, is a flabby, flatulent, feverish condition during pregnancy, and a degree of excitement as parturition approaches that makes pupping dangerous to the life of the animal, both directly and through the liability to sequelae such as the disease under discussion.

If owners could give their brood-bitches plenty of work and proper food, it is likely that puerperal fever would rarely be seen. Under ordinary conditions the disease is common, as will readily be believed by those acquainted with local matters. Dr. Bowhill's paper may be preserved and closely studied with profit by such of our readers as are in the fancy.

At last Mr. M. P. McKoon is prepared to send out some cocker spaniel puppies. Demand for stock of his superb breeding have been greater than he could meet, and those who have been patiently awaiting the pleasure of his breeders may consult his advertisement in another column with advantage. Mr. McKoon has promised to prepare for us an article on cockers, which will interest all readers.

Mr. H. T. Payne, of Los Angeles, advises us that the Bench show project at Los Angeles, during October, is likely to fail. It does not meet the approval of the majority of the Directors of the Fair Association, and has been indefinitely postponed. Mr. Payne thinks he may be able to revive the scheme, but fears opposition. The failure is to be regretted. A dog show would pay the Association better than any other feature of the fair, and generous prizes for twenty or thirty classes could be offered, with a certainty of return many fold greater than the outlay.

[Additional kennel on page 117.]

General Topics.

There is more of a "craze" regarding the pedigrees of trotters than those of race-horses. There is an intensified jangling over early strains which have no parallel in the more highly bred, and disputations without end over trivial points in the genealogy. There have been disputes regarding the parentage of noted race-horses such as prevailed over the peternity of Sir Archy, though nothing like the heated controversies which have ruled when the harness division has been the topic. This has given rise to the feelings expressed by the contributor to the *New York Spirit of the Times*, whose letter was copied a couple of weeks ago, and for this one published communication we have heard hundreds of the same tenor expressed verbally. With some men there is an absolute craze over the study of winning lines. They can show exactly how fast trotters can be bred, basing their estimates on "blood lines" which in fact have little bearing in comparison with other qualifications. Giving all due credit to reversion, heredity, atavism, or whatever the "harking back" tendency may be called, near crosses are of the most importance. Thus, to belong to a family which possesses the desired traits closely at hand is better than where several generations intervene, and though there are great benefits derived from good backing, should there be a gap there is likely to be a failure in the high expectations which promise a return of brilliancy after having been obscured in the immediate progenitors. "Stick to the winners of the great events," has been reiterated over and over again, and though many equine stars which gained their lustre from winning some big event have failed in the stud, there is usually a cause for the failure.

Failures are what the pedigree crank cares little about. It is next to impossible to compel him to take them into consideration. He talks away with the fluency of a side-show fakir about winning lines and gilt-edged breeding, and when asked to explain why it is that so many of the class he favors are worthless, disdains to answer, and if too closely pressed leaves his interrogator in disgust. Usually he is dead set against the employment of thoroughbred blood in the trotting stud, and will deny the correctness of pedigrees, established beyond the shadow of a doubt, in order to sustain his position. In his discourse form is ignored, though it is altogether probable that his knowledge of form is not profound. There is an old adage which is far from being in accordance with his views, and though not as well expressed as it might be, there is a good deal of sense in it. It reads thus: "Blood is blood, but form is superiority," and the intended meaning that while blood is worthy of consideration, between animals of equal breeding the one whose form is superior is vastly to be preferred. It may appear to run counter to a saying which is also dignified with the air of antiquity, though in reality they are not antagonistic. "An ounce of blood is worth a pound of bone" is the other proverb, and assuredly no amount of bone will make amends for a lack of azure fluid. For a high rate of speed there is usually bone enough, if there is no lack of tendon and plenty of muscle above knees and hocks. We oftentimes hear and read of the necessity of bone and that it should be flat. Now, the bones which are usually referred to in this connection—those from knees and hocks to ankles—are never flat, but a flat leg comes from the tendons bearing such a proportion to the metatarsals and metacarpals as to give width. Some of the worst-formed limbs we ever saw had an excess of bone, a sad deficiency of tendon.

We have wandered from the opening topic, and in place of considering the antics of pedigree cranks, have diverged to a subject which is of more importance than is awarded in most of the disquisitions on breeding trotters. That most important feature is hoisted. It is apparently considered "bad form" to bring the form of horses into an article which treats of fast trotters, or, more properly, their breeding, and in lieu of searching for families which have inherited *true proportion*, harp on matters which have little direct bearing on the question. It is held to be of the utmost consequence to prove that an ancestor, ever so many generations back, was of different breeding than what was accepted at the time, and to bring discredit on contemporaneous statements a most landable undertaking. What difference can there be whether Vermont Black Hawk was by Sherman Morgan or Paddy; Ethan Allen by Black Hawk or Flying Morgan; whether Amazonia was by a son or grandson of Messenger, or the dam of Pilot Jr. by a son of Sir Charles or some other Hevco? These lines have become established as potent factors in the breeding of trotters, and the main question now is how to increase their effectiveness. Good as these strains are, it is not impossible that there are qualities in other breeds which are desirable. There may be racers of superior form to the best that can be found among what are termed trotting families, but this is wrongly applied, as all horses trot, though a large proportion of all races, breeds or families, whatever they may be called, lack the adaptability to become very fast trotters.

Notwithstanding the opposition, it appears that the Speed Drive in Golden Gate Park is likely to be carried through. There was a meeting last Saturday at which a number of gentlemen interested in the project were present, and the engineer, William Hammond Hall, made the following report: Commissioner Hammond called the meeting to order, and stated that the main difficulty would be to raise the necessary funds, although from \$8,000 to \$10,000 is already promised. W. S. Hobart and Alvin Hayward have each put up \$1,000 and J. C. Seymour \$500 more.

William Hammond Hall then explained the proposed plan. In each case the track should be one hundred feet wide, with a wedge running in the middle the entire length. An approach and finish of two hundred feet should be provided.

Route A is on the south side of the Park. It starts from a point three-eighths of a mile southwest of the big cut on the main road, and runs westerly, finishing in a sheltered valley. The estimated cost is \$29,960, and about \$17,000 for an over-looking roadway for ordinary vehicles.

Routes B and C begin about a quarter of a mile west of the cut, and are identical for about a quarter of a mile. Route B then takes a southwesterly direction, and near the finish turns to the northeast, bracing the winds. Route C goes further to the north and finishes near the wind-mill. The expense of making a road alongside would be heavy. Route B would cost \$26,936, and Route C \$26,236.

Mr. Hall strongly recommended the adoption of Route A as being the least exposed. There was a lengthy discussion over each project, and finally those present left the lodge to drive over each course.

Whenever it is fully settled that the drive will be built, the necessary funds are almost sure to be forthcoming. Every man in California who is engaged in breeding road-horses is interested, and these, and dealers in this class of horses, can well afford to subscribe.

Entries at Los Angeles.

First Day, October 10th.

1.—District. Trotting. Three-minute class. Purse \$300. Ynez, Geronimo and L. J. Rose's stable barred. Pendennis, b g by Sultan—Dr. C. E. Smith. Victor, b g by Don Victor—J. G. Dennan. Oliver, b g by Odd Fellow—L. J. Felton. Belle Forrest, b m by Chief of the Echoes—Wm. Smith. Little Gyp, h g—M. F. Tarple. Inca Jr., c b by Inca—D. G. Whiting. Danger, b c by Odd Fellow—J. L. Garrison.

2.—Running. Half-mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$100. M. A. Foster, g m Minnie, 5, by Stormy John. Thoe. Stratton, blk f Minnie Stratton, 4, by Reveille. B. P. Hill, ch c Mikado, 3, by Shiloh, dam Margery. B. P. Hill, g g Johnny Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery. L. A. Blasingame, cr h Confidence, aged, by Walnut Bark, dam Delph. Arcadia Stable, ch g Glenell (for. Billy Johnson), aged, by Glenell, dam Planetarium. Laurelwood Stable, ch f Carmen, 2, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown. Jas. B. Chase, ch g Kildare, 2, by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake. Jas. B. Chase, ch f Rosedale, 2, by Joe Hooker, dam by Joe Daniels.

3.—Running. One and a quarter mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$250. F. P. Lowell, ch g Jim Duffy, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle. J. Cabrera, ch c Robson, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland. Al. Morine, g g John Treat, 4, by Shiloh, dam by Jack Hawkins.

B. P. Hill, ch g Adam, 5, by Reveille. H. L. Samuels, ch c Tahoe, 3, by Fechter, dam Maritana. J. Thomas, ch g Galgo, 5, by Rutherford, dam Nina R. S. B. Dennis, ch g Fred Collier, aged, by Joe Hooker, dam Puse. Mrs. S. B. Wolfkill, b m Edelweiss, 4, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolona. Wm. Green, b h Clifton Bell, aged, by Leineter, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

M. F. Tarple, ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza. M. Storn, ch c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, dam Robin Girl. G. W. Leland, br h Accident, aged, by Monday, dam by Hubbard. F. M. Slaughter, b h Dublin Bay, 6, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune.

4.—Santa Anita Stakes. For two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886, with nine entries. Machado Bros., ch f — by Monitor, dam by Norfolk. A. J. Hutchinson, b c Gen. Gordon by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen.

R. E. Stewart, ch f Bonnie Blne by Jim Polk, dam —. F. Pico, ch c — by Klipspringer, dam by Hock-Hocking. Chas. Thomas, b f Hezel by Balboa, dam Armeta Howard. H. L. Samuels, b c Ed. McGinnis by Grinstead, dam Jennie G. F. McLean, b c Typeetter by Hock-Hocking, dam by Ben Wade. W. A. Pellet, b c Origin by Hardwood, dam Mollie Adame. W. R. Rowland, ch c Andy Ryan by Billy Lee, dam by Ben Wade.

Second Day, October 11th.

5.—Trotting. 2:23 class. Purse \$600. Hunter, b g by Jerry Ladd—R. J. Blee. Valentine, b g by Ferral's Clay—J. H. Kelly. Stemboul, b a by Sultan—L. J. Rose. Longfellow, ch g by Whipple's Hambletonian—H. W. Seale. Rexford, b e by Electioneer—Palo Alto. Magdallah, ch m by Primms—J. W. Donathan. Thapsin, blk g by Berlin—E. H. Miller Jr. Jane L., br m by Hambletonian Mambrino—L. B. Lindsey. Lillie Stanley, b m by Whippleton—J. A. Goldsmith. Maid of Oaks, ch m by Duke McClellan—M. Selishury. Black Diamond, blk g by Milton's Goldstn—H. Hitchcock. Harry Velox, b g by Velox—R. Barnes. John R. Wise, ch g by Hambletonian Tranhy—O. A. Hickok.

6.—Trotting. Snappy Slope Stake. Two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Eleven entries. —, ch c by Del Sur, dam by Belmont—Geo. Carson. —, ch f by Del Sur, dam by Echo—Geo. Carson. —, b c by A. W. Richmond, dam Sallie by Traveller—J. K. Grief. —, b f by A. W. Richmond, dam May by Archie Rice—J. G. Hill.

Al. Borak, b c by Sultan, dam Cecilia Clark by Clark Chief—R. T. Vandervoort. Nebuasta, b f by Sultan, dam Noluaka—L. J. Rose. Saltandin, ch c by Sultan, dam Blonde—C. E. Smith. Raymon, b o by Simmons, dam Ledy Raymond—C. A. Durfee.

Misa Stoutz, blk f by Del Sur, dam by Hock-Hocking—G. A. Vignolo. J. G. Birney, b c by Del Sur, dam Lady May—J. M. Dawson. —, ch c by Del Sur, dam by a son of Cheatham—P. Goodwin.

7.—Running. Half mile and repeat. Weight for age. Purse \$200. Thoe. Stratton, blk f Minnie Stratton, 4, by Reveille. L. A. Blasingame, cr h Confidence, aged, by Walnut Bark, dam Delph.

Arcadia Stable, ch g Glenell (for. Billy Johnson), by Glenell, dam Planetarium. G. L. Waring, br g Telephone, aged, by Wildidle. M. F. Tarple, ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza. B. P. Hill, g g Johnny Gray, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery.

Third Day—October 12th.

8.—Trotting. 2:35 class. Purse \$400. Geronimo, b g by Inca—C. A. Durfee. Rejeh, b e by Sultan—K. D. Wise. Belle Forrest, b m by Chief of the Echoes—Wm. Smith. Alfred S., b g by Elmo—H. W. Seale. Howard, b g by Electioneer—Palo Alto. Maggie E., b m by Nutwood—J. W. Donathan. Platine, sp m by Milton Medium—L. B. Lindsey. Carl, ch g by Hidalgo—H. Hitchcock. Contractor, br g by Sultan—C. R. Fickett. Inez, b m by The Moor—L. J. Rose Jr. Capt. Jack, b g, pedigree unknown—R. Barnes.

10.—Trotting. Southern California Stake. For three-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Six entries. General Washington, b o by Jerry Ladd, dam by Hambletonian (?)—J. M. Dawson.

Sondan, blk c by Sultan, dam Lady Babcock—L. J. Rose. Tom Rice, b c by Bob Mason, dam Eva P. by Ben Wade—J. B. Palm.

Dou Patricio, g c by A. W. Richmond, dam Bridget—Chrisman & Willoughby.

Cadamus, ch g by Shamrock (?), dam by Ten Broeck—L. J. Felton.

Leonor, b f by Dashwood, dam Geraldine by Echo—C. A. Durfee.

11.—Running. One and one-sixteenth miles. Weight for age. Purse \$200. F. P. Lowell, ch g Jim Duffy, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam by Wildidle.

J. Cabrera, ch c Robson, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland. Al. Morine, b c Carmelita, 3, by Hardwood, dam by Shiloh. B. P. Hill, b c Robert the Kid, 4, by Hardwood, dam Maid of the Mist.

H. L. Samuels, b c Ed McGinnis, 2, by Grinstead, dam Jennie G.

S. B. Dennis, ch g Fred Collier, aged, by Joe Hooker, dam Puse.

F. M. Slaughter, b h Dublin Bay, 6, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune.

M. F. Tarple, ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza. Laurelwood Stable, ch f Carmen, 2, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

M. Storn, ch c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, dam Robin Girl.

A. J. Hutchinson, b c General Gordon, 2, by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen.

G. W. Leland, br h Accident, aged, by Monday, dam by Hubbard.

Fourth Day, October 13th.

12.—Pacing. Free for all. Purse \$600. Almont Patchen, br s by Juanito—W. M. Billapa. Arrow, h g by A. W. Richmond—Durfee & Covarrubias. Chapman, h g—Lee Shaner.

Pocahontas, ch m by Washington—J. A. Goldsmith. L. C. Lee, blk s by Elmo Jr.—H. Hitchcock.

13.—Running. Two mile dash. All ages. Purse \$300. J. Cabrera, ch c Robson, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland. H. L. Samuels, ch c Tahoe, 3, by Fechter, dam Maritana. J. Thomas, ch g Galgo, 5, by Rutherford, dam Nina R.

S. B. Dennis, ch g Fred Collier, aged, by Joe Hooker, dam Puse. Wm. Green, b h Clifton Bell, aged, by Leineter, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

Mrs. S. B. Wolfkill, br f Edelweiss, 4, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolona.

M. F. Tarple, ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza. M. Storn, b f Nercola, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ada C.

G. W. Leland, br h Accident, aged, by Monday, dam by Hubbard.

Trotting.—Special. 2:20 class. Purse \$—.

Maid of Oaks, ch m by Duke McClellan—A. McDowell. Thapsin, blk g by Berlin—E. H. Miller Jr.

Valentine, h g by Ferral's Clay—J. H. Kelly. Stemboul, h a by Sultan—L. J. Rose.

Sister, b m by Admiral—J. A. Goldsmith. Menlo, b a by Nutwood—Wm. Dwyer.

Harry Velox, b g by Velox—R. Barnes.

14.—Running. Thirty-mile California Long Distance Riding; change horses each mile. Six horses allowed each contestant. Purse \$500. Entries: Card Pugh, San Bernardino; M. Pryor, San Juan Capistrano; M. Lugo, Los Angeles; Lucac Flowers, Oroville.

Fifth Day—October 14th.

15.—Trotting. 2:27 class. Purse \$500. Rajah, b s by Sultan—K. D. Wise.

Inez, h m by The Moor—L. J. Rose Jr. Kete Ewing, blk m by Berlin—L. Shaner.

Spry, b g by Gen. Benton—Palo Alto. Jane L., br m by Hambletonian Mambrino—L. B. Lindsey.

Lillie Stanley, b m by Whippleton—J. A. Goldsmith. Maid of Oaks, ch m by Duke McClellan—M. Salisbury.

Luella, b m by Chicamanga—H. Hitchcock.

16.—Running. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. All ages. Purse \$250.

J. Cabrera, ch g Manzanita, aged, pedigree unknown. B. P. Hill, ch g Adam, 5, by Reveille, dam unknown.

B. P. Hill, g g Johnny Grey, aged, by Shiloh, dam Margery. Arcadia Stable, ch g Glenell (for. Billy Johnson), by Glenell, dam Planetarium.

F. M. Slaughter, b h Dublin Bay, 6, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune.

Geo. L. Waring, br g Telephone, aged, by Wildidle. M. F. Tarple, ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

M. Storn, ch c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, dam Robin Girl.

17.—Running. Five-eighths mile dash. For two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Purse \$150.

B. F. Bragg, ch f Nettie Washington by Jnpiter. J. Cabrera, ch o Mart Gibson by Joe Hooker, dam Jennie Gibson.

F. McLean, b o Typeetter by Hock-Hocking, dam by Ben Wade.

A. J. Hutchinson, h o Gen. Gordon by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen.

B. F. Wood, ch c Andy Ryan by Billy Lee, dam by Ben Wade. Laurelwood Stable, ch f Carmen by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

J. B. Chase, ch g Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake. J. B. Chase, ch f Rosedale by Joe Hooker, dam by Joe Daniels. Chas. Thomas, b f Hezel by Balboa, dam Armeta Howard.

Sixth Day—October 15th.

18.—Trotting. 2:45 class. Purse \$350.

Geronimo, b g by Inca—C. A. Durfee.

Belle Forrest, b m by Chief of the Echoes—Wm. Smith.

Rajah, b e by Sultan—J. J. Reynolds.

Dubec, b g, 3, by Sultan—L. J. Rose.

Alfred S., b g by Elmo—H. W. Seale.

Gertrude Russell, b f by Electioneer—Palo Alto.

Maggie E., b m by Nutwood—J. W. Donathan.
Contractor, br g by Sultan—C. R. Fickett.
Capt. Jack, b g—R. Barnes.

19.—Trotting. 2:16 class. Purse \$1,000.
Arab, b g by Arthurton—O. A. Hickok.
Valentine, b g by Ferrel's Clay—J. H. Kelly.
Menlo, b s by Nutwood—Wm. Dwyer.
Menzenite, b m by Electioneer—Palo Alto.
Adair, b g by Electioneer—E. H. Miller Jr.
Lot Slocum, br g by Electioneer—L. Shaner.
Harry Velox, b g by Velox—R. Barnes.

20.—Los Angeles Derby Stake. Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Five entries.
M. Storn, b f Narcole by Norfolk, dam Ada C.
Al Morine, b f Carmelita by Herdwood, dam by Shiloh.
H. L. Semuels, ch c Taboe by Fechter, dam Maritana.
A. J. Hutchinson, b f Menzenite by Herdwood, dam Maid of the Mist.
B. P. Hill, ob c Mikado by Shiloh, dam Margery.

Entries at Glenbrook Park.

Tuesday, September 6th.

1.—Trotting. District. Roadster class. Purse \$250.
J. M. Menning, s g Cousin Jack.
W. G. Lord, b s Electric.
A. Morgan, s g Fred.
A. D. West, ch g Charles W.
Wm. Britland, b b —.

No. 2.—Trotting. 2:30 class. Frise for all. Purse \$500.
C. A. Durfee, b g Geronimo by Inca, dam by Sacramento.
S. C. Tryon, b g Col. Hawkins by Echo, dam thoroughbred mare.
G. W. Giffen, ch m Florence R. by Nutwood, dam Erwin Davis Mara.
Lee Shaner, blk m Kate Ewing by Berlin.
P. McCartney, br m Flora G. by Altoona, dam by Belmont.
No. 3.—Trotting. For two-year-olds. Mile end repeat. Purse \$200. Did not fill.

Wednesday, September 7th.

4.—Running. Free for all. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added. One mile and repeat.
Dan. Dennison, h g Dave Douglas by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.
Pat Riley, b g Sir Thad by Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
Cockrill Bros., b m Daisy D. by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.
W. P. Todhunter, b m Mayblossom by Joe Hooker, dam Maggie S.
W. P. Todhunter, cb g Rock by Bob Woolley, dem Miss Stoner.

5.—Running. Free for all. For two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added. Five-eighths of a mile. Did not fill.
6.—Running. For three-year-olds. Free for all. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added. One mile and a quarter. Did not fill.

7.—Pacing. 2:32 class. Free for all. Purse \$500.
H. P. Brown, g g Charles Brown, pedigree unknown.
Durfee & Covarrubias, b g Arrow by Richmond, dam by Orichton.
J. R. Hodson, h g Fidelity by Nephew, dam by Mambrino.
F. Weber, cb g Haverly by Kansas Signal, dam unknown.
A. H. Hecox, br m Lelia S.

Thursday, September 8th.

8.—Trotting. District. 2:50 class. Purse \$250. Did not fill.
9.—Trotting. 2:25 class. Free for all. Purse \$500.
G. W. Woodard, b e Alex. Button, by Alexander, dam Lady Button.
H. W. Seale, ch g Longfellow by Hembletonien.
J. R. Hodson, blk g Artist by Goldust, dam by Dave Hill.
J. A. Linseott, b s Adrien by Reliance, dam Adrianna.

10.—Trotting. Three-year-olds. District. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Did not fill.

Friday, September 9th.

11.—Running. Open to all. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added. Two miles. Did not fill.

12.—Running. Open to all. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added. Three-fourths of a mile and repeat.
Dan Dennison, s f Blue Bonnet by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson.

Pat Reilly, b g Sir Thad.
Cockrill Bros., b m Daisy D.
W. P. Todhunter, b m Mayblossom.
W. P. Todhunter, c g Rock.
E. Plittner, h m Minnie R. by Scamperdown, dam Sallie Blair.

13.—Running. Free purse, \$150. Entrance free to all beaten horses. \$50 to second horse. One mile and repeat. To be filled day of race.

14.—Pacing. 2:23 class. Free for all. Purse \$500.
W. M. Billups, br Almont Patchen by Juanito, dam Gladd by Gladiator.
Lee Shaner, b g Chapman.
S. K. Treffry, br g Prince by Misconri Chief, dam thoroughbred mare.
Durfee & Covarrubias, b g Arrow.
Declared filled with four entries.

No. 15.—Running. Saddle Horse Stake. District. Catch weights. \$5 entrance, \$50 added. One mile.
B. Penhall, h m Flora B.
James Hughes, h m Dotty Dimple.
S. Benoit, a g Jimmiers.
M. P. Peaseley, blk a Hector.

Saturday, September 10th.

No. 16.—Trotting. District. One-year-olds. Half mile and repeat. Purse \$100.
Geo. F. Jacobs, bay colt Sidney J. by Revolution, dam by McCracken.

Wm. Finley, bay colt Thomas F. by Revolution, dam by Black Prince.

James R. Nickerson, a a Brunswick by Doncaster.
M. C. Hogan, b g Duroc by Revolution, dam by John Nelson.

No. 17.—Trotting. 2:40 class. Open to all. Purse \$500.
D. E. Knight, b m Daisy A. by Friday McCracken, dam unknown.

C. A. Durfee, b g Geronimo.
S. C. Tryon, b g Col. Hawkins.
R. C. Sargent, b s Ross S. by Nutwood, dam by State of Maine.

G. W. Woodard, b f Rosie Mc. by Alexander Button, dam by Rosedale.

J. M. Stevenson, blk g Franklin by Gen. Reno, dam unknown.
H. W. Seale, h g Alfred S. by Elmo.

J. D. Carr, eh g Manzanita by Elmo, dam Ida May.

No. 18.—Trotting. 2:24 class. Open to all. Purse \$500. Did not fill.

State Fair Fixed Events.

California Breeders' Stake, for foals of 1885; to be run at the State Fair of 1888; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1, 1888; \$300 added, of which \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f imp. Gorgo, by Isonomy, dam imp. Flirt by Hermit.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Peel, by Monday, dam Precious by Lever.

James Garland, cb f Snowdrop, by Joe Hooker, dam Laure Winston.

W. M. Murry, b c Surinam by Joe Hooker, dam Ada C.

W. M. Murry, ch c Peregrine by Joe Hooker or Junho, dam Irene Harding.

H. L. Samuels, b c Ed McGinnis, by Grinstead, dam Jennie G.

Laurelwood Stable, ch f Carmen by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

Laurelwood Stable, h c Kyrle D. by imp. Kyrle Dely, dam Maggie S.

Caleb Dorsey, b c Partisan by imp. Partisen dam, Memie by Spectre.

Caleb Dorsey, ch c Theo. Winters by Joe Hooker, dam Mettie C.

L. H. Todhunter, br c King Idle by Wildidle, dam Augusta E.

California Annual Stake, for foals of 1886; to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance, \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1, 1888; \$250 added, of which \$100 to second, \$50 to third. One mile.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Philander by Wildidle, dam Precious, by Lever.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Rhona by Flood, dam imp. Rosetta, by Struen.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Escart by Flood, dam Fennie Lewis, by imp. Buckden.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, h c Kenneth by Joe Hooker, dam Katharon, by Harry of the West.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Geoffrey by Flood, dam Glendew, by imp. Glengerry.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Flood Tide by Flood, dam Lady Evangeline, by Leinster.

Harry Whiting, b f by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten by imp. Eclipse.

Harry Whiting, ch f by Bertram, dam Kitty M., by King Ernest.

Harry Whiting, h f by Mr. Pickwick, dam Countess by Theobald.

Harry Whiting, ch f by Long Taw, dam Athlene by Pat Melloy.

Harry Whiting, b f by Luke Blackburn, dam Jenny Norton.

J. G. Hill, br f Ella Hill by Wildidler, dam Phoebe Hall.

W. B. Todhunter, b c by Joe Daniels, dam Sister to Jim Dougless.

John A. McBride, ch c by Duke of Norfolk, by Longfellow.

Thomas Atchison, ch f Little Rose by Joe Hooker, dam Roseland.

H. I. Thornton, cb f Sonoma by Longfield, dam Carrie C.

H. I. Thornton, ch f Regina by Joe Hooker, dam Hettie Ball.

Theo. Winters, ch c Don Jose by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.

Theo. Winters, ch c Czar by Norfolk, dam Mariou.

Theo. Winters, ch c Bronco by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston.

Theo. Winters, ch or rn c Telish by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Theo. Winters, b c Leb by Joe Hooker, dam Illusion.

Caleb Dorsey, b f Lady Overton by imp. Partisan, dam Pet.

Caleb Dorsey, b f March Wind by imp. Partisen, dam Mettie C.

W. M. Murray, b c Robin Hood by Flood, dam Robin Girl.

W. M. Murray, b c N. Y. M. by Shannon, dam Demirep.

W. M. Murray, b c Almont by Three Cheers, dam Question.

John Arnett, b f by Joe Daniels, dam Queen Emma.

W. L. Appleby, b c Wild Oats by Wildidle, dam Mary Givens.

Laurelwood Stable, cb f Lakme by John A., dam Lottie J.

T. F. Lynch, b c by Duke of Monday, dam Lou Spencer.

Chas. Schlutina, b c Persuasion by Storey, dam Occasion by Red Bluff.

California Derby Stake, for foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1889; \$100 entrance, \$50 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1889; \$15 if declared January 1st, 1889, or \$25 if declared May 1, 1889; \$300 added, of which \$100 to second, \$50 to third. One mile and a half.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Philander by Wildidle, dam Precious.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Rhona by Flood, dam imp. Rosette.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Escart by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Geoffrey by Flood, dam Glendew.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Flood Tide by Flood, dam Lady Evangeline.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr f Felicia by Wildidle, dam Frolic.

J. G. Hill's br f Ella Hill by Wildidler, dam Phoebe Hall.

T. F. Lynch, b c by Duke of Monday, dam Lou Spencer.

W. M. Murry, b c Robin Hood by Flood, dam Robin Girl.

W. M. Murry, b c N. Y. M. by Shannon, dam Demirep.

W. M. Murry, h c Almont by Three Cheers, dam Question.

W. B. Todhunter, b c Hotspur by Joe Daniela, dam Sister to Jim Dougless.

T. Atchison, ch f Little Rose by Joe Hooker, dam Roseland.

Caleb Dorsey, b f Lady Overton by imp. Partisan, dam Pet.

Caleb Dorsey, b f March Wind by imp. Partisan, dam Mettie C.

Theo. Winters, ch c Czar by Norfolk, dam Merion.

Theo. Winters, ch c Bronco by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston.

Theo. Winters, ch or rn c Telish by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Theo. Winters, b c Leb by Joe Hooker, dam Illusion.

John Arnett, br f by Joe Daniels, dam Queen Emma.

W. L. Appleby, b c Wild Oats by Wildidle, dam Mary Givens.

W. L. Appleby, ch f Lakme by John A., dam Lottie J.

Harry Whiting, b f by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten.

Harry Whiting, ch f by Bertram, dam Kitty M.

Harry Whiting, h f by Mr. Pickwick, dam Countess.

Harry Whiting, ch f by Long Taw, dam Athlene.

Harry Whiting, b f by Luke Blackburn, dam Jenny Norton.

Chas. Schlutina, b c Persuasion by Storey, dam Occasion.

Mr. John Mackay, Superintendent of Rencho del Paso, gives notice this week that Morris Brennen and Wm. Kennally have left the ranch without notice while under contract, and notifies owners and trainers not to employ them, as he will invoke the rule applicable in such cases.

Herr James Browne has had his Sacramento trouble declared off and has gone to Senator Hearst's San Simeon ranch to break the colts and get ready for next year's business.

Sam Gamble on the Standard.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—It is always a pleasure for me to converse with gentlemen about the breeding of light harness and speedy animals. I had en bour's sitting the other day with three young gentlemen who have a faint idea of the breeding of a speedy trotting animal, end of the present Standard. And gentlemen who are not the first to read the signs of the breeding interests aright. Which these same gentlemen will buy a mare for breeding purposes whose blood lines are inharmonious, thinking that most of the excellence comes from the sire. I said, gentlemen, that is a grand mistake in you. I believe that producing mares, and mares closely related to producers and nothing but that class are essential to the success of all breeders. I laid down this rule eight years ago, and I have not changed my opinion yet. The progeny will unite the blood of a galaxy of sires, and its name will be surrounded by a constellation of the best records. These gentlemen asked me about the American Trotting Standard, if that was not a good rule to go by. I said it was not in all cases, that there was inferior-bred ones, and some that were of no use to me for breeding purposes under the present Standard. I said, gentlemen the present rules of the American Standard ought to be changed, as under the present Standard it is fast billing up with a lot of inferior animals. That the 2:30 list is filling so fast that in a year or two a trotting record of 2:30 will not be noticed, and now there are so many that are Standard end are under the rules eligible to enter in the American Trotting Register that have no merit themselves or their produce, and are unfit to be noticed by an intelligent breeder of a trotting animal. Therefore, I suggest that the present rules of admission to the Standard rank should be changed and this question considered (and with no "Non-Standard Department"). It is only a question of a little time that the present Standard will have to be changed. Therefore, if the American Trotting Register does not change their rules, or rank of Standard, I should suggest that the leading trotting horse breeders adopt new rules of a new Trotting Standard Register. I suggest that the name of the new one be the "National Standard Trotting Register." The present rules should be changed to make a breeder breed for "early speed" and a "high rate of speed." The 2:30 speed is not, this late day, of high rate enough to govern the breeder's Standard, therefore I suggest that the present rules be changed to the following:

Rule First—Any stallion that has himself a trotting record of 2:30 or better, or a pacing record of 2:25 or better, provided he is the sire of trotting two-year-old record of 2:45 or better, or the sire of a pacing two-year-old record of 2:40 or better, or a three-year-old trotting record of 2:30, or sire of a pacing three-year-old record of 2:25 or better, or a four-year-old trotting record of 2:25 or better, or sire of a pacing four-year-old record of 2:23 or better, or, provided any of his get has a record of 2:20 or better trotting or pacing, or provided his sire, or his dam, or his grandam, is already a Standard animal under this rule.

Rule Second—Any two-year-old with a trotting record of 2:45 or better, or a two-year-old with a pacing record of 2:35 or better, or a three-year-old with a three-year-old trotting record of 2:30 or better, or a three-year-old pacing record of 2:25 or better, or a four-year-old trotting record of 2:25 or better, or a four-year-old pacing record of 2:23 or better, or any stallion, mare, or gelding with a record of 2:20 or better, trotting or pacing.

Rule Third—Any horse that is the sire of two animals with a trotting record of 2:25 or better, or the sire of two animals pacing records of 2:23 or better.

Rule Fourth—Any horse that is the sire of one animal with a trotting record of 2:25 or better, or the sire of one animal with a pacing record of 2:20 or better, provided he has either of the following qualifications: First, a record himself of 2:35 trotting or 2:30 pacing, or better. Second, is the sire of two animals with trotting records of 2:30 or better or two animals pacing records of 2:25 or better.

Rule Fifth—Any mare that has produced a two-year-old with a trotting record of 2:45 or better, or a two-year-old with a pacing record of 2:35 or better, or a three-year-old with a three-year-old trotting record of 2:30 or better, or a three-year-old pacing record of 2:25 or better, or a four-year-old old trotting record of 2:25 or better, or a four-year-old pacing record of 2:23 or better, or any animal trotting or pacing record of 2:20 or better, or has produced two with trotting records of 2:30 or better, or two with pacing records of 2:25 or better.

Rule Sixth—The progeny of a Standard horse, provided the sire is Standard, when out of a Standard mare, under these rules.

Rule Seventh—The progeny of a Standard horse, provided he has a record of 2:40 or better trotting, or a record of 2:35 pacing or better, out of a mare by a Standard horse, under these rules.

Rule Eighth—The progeny of a Standard horse, when out of a mare whose dam is a Standard mare with a trotting record of 2:45 or better, or with a pacing record of 2:40 or better.

Rule Ninth—Any mare that has a two-year-old trotting record of 2:50 or better, or with a two-year-old pacing record of 2:40 or better, or a three-year-old trotting record of 2:40 or better, or a pacing three-year-old record of 2:35 or better, or a four-year-old trotting record of 2:35 or better, or a four-year-old pacing record of 2:30 or better, or with a trotting record of 2:30 or better, or with a pacing record of 2:25 or better, when by a Standard horse.

Rule Tenth—A double-team record of 2:30 or better trotting, or a record of 2:25 pacing or better, or a record to wagon trotting of 2:25 or better, or a record of 2:23 pacing to wagon, a trotter to saddle record of 2:18 or better, a pacer to saddle record of 2:15 or better.

Rule Eleventh—Required to register the name of breeder of the animal, sire, grand sire, first dam, second dam, third dam; their breeders, owners, and the post-office address of all; color, size, weight.

Rule Twelfth—The animals to be examined by two competent veterinary surgeons as to their soundness, and their certificate to accompany the entry, before the animal can be accepted and entered in the Standard Trotting Register.

In order to improve and to establish and teach the young breeder of the light harness horse and to produce a more uniform and higher rate of speed, and soundness of the American trotter, I pray that the above rules be adopted. When an animal is accepted under these rules it has a right to be recorded as a Standard-bred animal, and I predict that the time will come when the trotting horse will be as uniform in trotting fast as a running-bred horse is in running fast, and become as natural. And I predict that when your readers bear of or see a trotter get a trotting record of 2:05 or better that he will have a combination of the best trotting and pacing blood, backed up with the best thoroughbred produces trotters. Determination is what is required to get up a high rate of speed, and the family that has this

speed is the one to breed for trotters. And the thoroughbred, in most all cases, gives an animal fine finish, for there are plenty of thoroughbreds who lack course and determination to fight and keep up a fast pace.

SAM'L GAMELE,
Supt. Horse Department Cook Farm.
DANVILLE, Aug. 7th.

The Wagner Sale.

The Wagner Stock Farm great Combination Sale, which came off July 26th, and 27th, at Marshall, Mich., was a success in every particular. The attendance was large, the bidding spirited, and prices ruled good. The demand for youngsters by Black Cloud and Recorder was particularly strong, and they were sold rapidly. The average price paid for the entire lot was \$461 per head.

The following sold for \$250 and upwards:	
Morton Wilkes, s, g, 3 yrs, by Young Jim; Chas E. Green, Rochester, N. Y.	\$300
Hendricks, g, g, by Petoskey; James Stinson, Chicago.	500
Phyllis, g, m, 10 yrs, by Major Floyd; Hiram Rider, Ceresco, Mich.	300
Dhonabar, blk s, 2 yrs, by Black Cloud; W. F. Williams, Vinton, Iowa.	785
Florida, b, f, yr, by Black Cloud; W. F. Williams, Vinton, Iowa.	250
Zna Terrill, blk m, by Norman Temple; W. C. Wiley, Paw Paw.	310
Campanini, b, e, 1 yr, by Black Cloud; G. E. Ruehall, Pittsfield.	400
Zora, h, m, by Magna Charta; A. M. Fisher, Thera Rivers.	300
Zella, b, m, by Magna Charta; C. F. Switzer, Defiance, O.	390
Cassio, blk s, 2 yrs, by Black Cloud; G. E. Russell, Pittsfield.	1,025
Cythiana, b, f, 3 yrs, by Petoskey; Dr. S. E. McCully, Toronto.	550
Alice, b, f, 3 yrs, by Blackthorne; Dr. S. E. McCully, Toronto.	400
Eva West, ch m, by American Clay; S. White, Windsor, Ont.	500
Ida V, h, f, 2 yrs, by King Rene; L. Kinney, Albion.	480
Cloud Chief, h, s, 2 yrs, by Black Cloud; J. C. Rousseau, Albion.	400
Charlotta, b, f, 2 yrs, by Black Cloud; W. F. Williams, Vinton, Iowa.	400
Vinnie, b, m, 4 yrs, by Shalby Chief; Rensselaer Horse Co., Rensselaer, Ind.	500
Zimmera, h, f, foaled October 27, 1885, by Recorder, dam Lulu Morten by Whip Clay; L. Dean, Girard, Mich.	1,400
McClure, h, e, 2 yrs, by Recorder; W. F. Williams, Vinton, Iowa.	810
McHugh, h, s, 1 yr, by Recorder; H. M. Mille, Waukesha, Wisconsin.	300
Emma Wilkes, br m, by Clay Wilkes; T. Fairbanks, Chatham, Ontario.	550
Ettie B., b, m, by Hamlet Jr.; Rensselaer Horse Co., Rensselaer, Ind.	500
Ledy Custer, b, f, by Black Cloud; T. Fairbanks, Chatham, Ontario.	300
Killeena, h, f, 1 yr, by Recorder; J. H. Knight, Ceresco, Mich.	270
Saieda Bashaw, g, m, by Bashaw Jr.; F. Rapp, Ceresco, Mich.	250
Lenora, h, f, 2 yrs, by Black Cloud; James Stinson, Chicago.	1,100
Billy Wagner, h, e, 3 yrs, by Petoskey; James Stinson, Chicago.	600
Paquita, h, f, 2 yrs, by Black Cloud; James Stinson, Chicago.	575
Prince Asbland, b, e, 1 yr, by King Rene; L. Kinney, Albion.	460
Scoutie, h, m, by Aehland Chief; L. Kinney, Albion.	575
Kentworth, h, e, 2 yrs (pacer), by Hambletonian Mambrino; Dr. S. E. McCully, Toronto, Ont.	1,650
Mollie G, h, m, by Hamlet; Rensselaer Horse Co., Rensselaer, Ind.	450
Luna D., r, m, by Masterlode; J. C. Rousseau, Albion.	400
Sunshine, ch, f, 2 yrs, by Black Cloud; James Stinson, Chicago.	350
Ray on de-or, h, e, 1 yr, by Black Cloud; R. Conley, Marshall.	255
Belle King, h, m, by Mambrino King; Rensselaer Horse Co., Rensselaer, Ind.	250
Strathmore Jr., h, e, by Strathmore; W. F. Williams, Vinton, Iowa.	580
Camancha Chief, blk s, by Richelieu; F. W. Dickey, Marshall.	900
Jesse B., br m, 7 yrs., by Don J. Robinson, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; W. J. Cowhan, Jackson.	2,850
Minnie K., h, m, by Rufus O; F. W. Dickey, Marshall.	600
Bay George, b, g, by Bay Middleton; A. E. Howell, Homer, Mich.	500
Harold Elinu, ch, e, 1 yr., by De Soto; R. S. Peterson, Hilledala, Mich.	250
Homer Wilkes, h, g, by Ira Wilkes; W. F. Williams, Vinton, Ia.	250
Carrie Wilkes, hr m, 4 yrs., by Aleyone, dam by Mambrino Starlight; James Stinson, Chicago.	2,300
Fanny, h, m, by Daniel Lambert (consigned by Girard Stock Farm, M. V. Wagner, Marshall).	500
Lofly Miles, ch, m, by Masterlode; H. E. Carroll, Girard.	300
Daniel H, ch, m, by Don J. Robinson; L. Dean, Tekonsha, Mich.	500
Howard B., ch, e, 2 yrs., by Daniel H.; L. Dean, Tekonsha.	250
Maggie, h, m, by Arthur; F. W. Dickey, Marshall.	310

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

The Canoe Club has been very active of late, and enjoyed several fine cruises. On August 6th the Flirt, Shadow and Alistair sailed to Goat Island and camped the night there, returning next day. Last Sunday nearly every canoe in the clubhouse was out, but the breeze was rather light. In a scrub race in the afternoon Alistair came in first and Morrow's new boat second. This latter is a new importation from Rushton, New York, 15 feet by 37 inches, specially designed for a comfortable, airy cruiser. This she probably will be, but her owner is rather dissatisfied with her in some particulars. She is much under-rigged, and his direction has not been at all carefully followed. Commodore Blow writes that he was royally received at the Western Canoe Association meet at Ballast Island, Lake Erie, and saw some tall sailing. The breeze there enable much more sail to be carried than in these waters, and it is no uncommon thing for a regulation canoe 15 feet by 32 inches to spread 115 to 120 square feet of sail. Next Saturday and Sunday a camping trip to the Alameda shores is spoken of, and will probably be well attended.

TRAP.

"Gaucha" to "Marks".

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—"Honi soit qui mal y pense." Marks—I might with very good reason ask you how much your commission was for your valiant though ill-advised defense of the Schuykill-Miller-Smith gun article in August 6th issue of this paper, but I forbear, realizing that even the Smith people can't afford to pay much for such correspondence, its "Mark" value being high at any price. It would have been unprofitable to waste the time of your readers, Mr. Editor, aside from occupying too much valuable space to do more than take a cursory glance at the letter in question. There is nothing in it, at least it is a series of blunders and misrepresentations from end to end, which I will prove, trusting that I may do so without having recourse to vulgar personalities, ahem! twaddle about back alleys, daggers in the dark, penny-a-liner stuff with which Marks would annihilate me. I must say, nevertheless, in the way of a suggestion, that writing for the *Police Gazette* would open to him a larger field, would bring to his side a more vast and admiring set of readers; in fact, from the specimen in point and under discussion we may well be led to fancy that his literature runs in the dime novel vein, and it's a pity alike for his fame and the consideration due your readers that he should have departed from his legitimate role, for he bears the ear "Marks" of anything but an authority on any subject pertaining to field sports.

I will meet him at every point, and if I don't completely know him under it will simply be because I can't express myself intelligently, and not for want of solid facts with which to dispel his illusions. Referring to my letter of May 14th, Marks says: "His (Gaucha's) crusade is all against the L. C. Smith gun. Its great success, though less than four years old, has induced certain other makers to resort to every imaginary scheme, including the use of such month-pieces as Gaucha, in order to check its increasing popularity." (I don't know whether Marks means imaginary scheme or *imaginable*, but will let that pass. I don't think he makes any pretensions to being a scholar, so we won't quibble about values of words.) Here, then, is the history of the alleged crusade against the L. C. Smith gun. In the *American Field* of March 17, 1886, an individual signing himself W. T. D. announced that the Parker gun with which Ben Teipel, of Covington, won the Diamond Badge at New Orleans, in February, 1885, was a Parker in name only, it having been rehored at the L. C. Smith factory previous (mark you) to this New Orleans tournament. In fact, that Teipel, feeling that the shooting qualities of his Parker must be improved to enable him to take the prize from the champions, he had it rehored at Smith's factory, according to the Smith system of multiple choke. I immediately contradicted this whole fabrication, knowing it to be false all through. On May 15, 1886, W. T. D., in the same periodical, overreached himself by giving the data on which Teipel's Parker gun was supposed to be at the Smith factory undergoing the thrilling intestinal process of being "multiple choked." W. T. D. gave that date as March, 1882. Now, then, gentlemen, ponder at Teipel's foresight! He actually had to have his gun rehored some *three years* before he needed it, for the New Orleans Tournament came off in 1885. Aside from this, not a living soul knew anything about said tournament in 1882. *The National Association*, under whose auspices it was given, did not exist until 1885!!! Would not that be enough to squelch anything W. T. D. might claim? But that's not all. Teipel, over his own signature in the *Field* of April 24, 1886, affirmed that L. C. Smith did not rehore that gun. But that was not enough for the Smith combination. I then found out from Messrs. Powell and Clement, dealers in guns in Cincinnati, O., that they had sold that identical gun to Teipel in May, 1884, and further proved by the number of said gun that it actually was not made until August, 1883; in other words, W. T. D. would have no believe that L. C. Smith had a Parker gun in his factory in March, 1882, which at that time was not made, much less, therefore, could it be in Teipel's possession. The evidence was so overwhelming that not even W. T. D. could rally; so that closed my first bout while defending the old gun against the piracies of the Smith admirer. And yet Marks would have you believe, gentlemen, that Gaucha opened the crusade against the Smith gun.

Marks accuses me of feigning friendship for Mr. Harvey McMurchy. That is a deliberate falsehood, as I regard McDuff as one of the finest fellows, best shots, thorough sportsmen, and genial, pleasant, manly men I have ever met. I have ever spoken in his praise; have always, when occasion offered, written lauding his character far above his mere shooting qualities, great as that talent within him is—for I regard him one of the most magnificent shots in America—and that's a broad statement. Furthermore, should anyone doubt me, let him ask McDuff personally whether what I have now said is not strictly true. I am willing to abide by his decision, for I know him to be an honorable man; and unless the contaminating influence of associating with some of these Smith gun pirates has greatly altered him since last we met, I am willing to vouch that McDuff is friendly enough towards Gaucha, who has never offended him by word or deed but always looked upon him as one of his friends. Now, "Marks," is your chance. I pin my faith to the plucky Mo who shot himself into prominence by his indomitable nerve and faultless skill. Ask him, "Marks." Learn to eschew the bull in the crockery store order of scribbling. Don't lean on "Opague" for your information. Live and learn. Remember that Gaucha opened no crusade against the Smith gun, but the Smith gun people, knowing the high standard to which the Parker has arisen, have done their best from the beginning to wage war against it—to what purpose they best can tell. It may be business, but so is pocket picking with some people. But now, for Schuykill, whom Marks is endeavoring to champion, but for whom he can't even serve as a "marker," I argue, why endeavor to carry a more weighty man than himself. Alas, some people will do this regardless of consequences. Schuykill said, in *American Field* of March 19th, page 267, that the L. C. Smith gun broke 500 straight Blue Rocks at the Cleveland Tournament of 1886. I denied this in toto. The Smith gun did no such thing, McDuff being the only man using one in the 90 class that got over 90 with his Smith, his score being 93 while Stice, who used a Parker, broke 98, taking first money; second went to McDuff; third went to Roof, who also shot a Parker. Consequently, one man only reached over 90 with a Smith, while Stice, Roof and Smith, using Parkers, ran above that score, distancing the Smith numerically by three to one, as can be seen by looking over the records of that tournament published in the *American Field*. Schuykill subsequently took back the 500-straight fable, and now it appears he meant to say something else; in

other words, he owns to it that the Smith gun at that Cleveland tournament did not really do what he claimed it had; so that ends that. I have nothing further to say on the subject. Schuykill, though not gracefully, acknowledged the error—I ask no more. He endeavors to make it appear that shooting for a place in a class is the same as shooting at the final match. That the time made by a horse in exercise is of value as a record, albeit that horse is distanced in the bona fide race. It's a queer way of arriving at definite results and can't win. He is at perfect liberty to criticize a Parker or extol a Smith just as far as his conscience will allow him—that is entirely beyond my province and none of my concern. But when he would make it appear, through as widely read a paper as the *American Field*, that the Smith gun did a certain thing which it did not come anywhere near accomplishing, why, then, I submit that he have himself open to censure; and all that Marks may re-"mark" for him won't do either of them much good. True, Marks says "The opinion of such a man as Schuykill is worth more than those of one thousand Gauchos." It isn't a matter of opinion at all, Marks. Can't you discern?—it's a question of fact. Your opinion and Schuykill's may be law unto you both from mutual admiration, as it were, but facts, scores, records are what we want. Opinions to the opinionated may be gems, but to the public give hard, honest facts. I deal in these, Marks, as you no doubt have perceived ere this.

And now we find ourselves again brought face to face with another little legend for the credulous, i. e. the Miller score. See what the Cincinnati *Sportsman* says in this connection:

J. E. Miller's Score.

The remarkable large score recently made by J. E. Miller, of this city, at the grounds of the Price Hill Gun Club, has been the theme of conversation among the local trapshooters, and has been widely commented on by the sportsman press throughout the country. Communications have been pouring into this office by the basketful doubting the correctness of the wonderful score, and, singular as it may appear, there was not a sportsman in Cincinnati interviewed by *The Sportsman*, who would even admit of the possibility of Mr. Miller doing such truly wonderful shooting.

'Tis but justice to the shooters throughout the country to state that, after a very careful examination of the score-book, and interviewing those present, that there is none who will say that Mr. Miller did break 158 clay birds in succession. The score book places his record at 143 straight, Miller, according to the book, missing his 149th bird. A gentleman positively affirms that he saw Miller miss three birds of the last twenty shot at.

'Andy Flickinger, a boy employed in the American Clay Bird Factory, acted as trapper, and announced the broken or missed birds by raising a red or white flag, as the case might be. Judging from the score, the red flag was kept flying at a rapid rate. It is hinted, but not authentically, that the white flag was hard to handle, and in the excitement of the moment the boy would frantically grab the red flag, and, bloody shirt fashion, wait it in the gentle zephyrs that peacefully blow over Price's Hill. Miss Sallie Moore, who in pleasant weather dispenses ham sandwiches and ginger pop to the thirsty shooters, consented to keep the score. Miss Moore marked 148 straight birds, though Mr. Miller says he forgot to credit ten of his birds.

"These are about the facts of the case as near as could be obtained from the scene of action, and while Mr. Miller, who, by the way, is a sportsman at heart and a thorough sportsman, still insists that he made the score as published in the papers. *The Sportsman* did not consider it a record in the true sense of the word, and hence our failure to publish it with our esteemed cotemporaries."

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, of January 2d, quoted by "Marks," says that this score was made in the presence of several gentlemen members of the Price Hill Gun Club, and that there were judges and a referee. None of the gentlemen probably witnessed the entire string so none of them would be likely to vouch for it. If they did see the shooting done it would appear very easy for Mr. Miller to obtain their signatures to a paper giving the full particulars of this performance. Of what use is a string of names as witnesses if none of them will testify. Let them as a group testify and I instantly retract; until then, never. I emphatically deny that there were two judges and a referee. Flickinger, Miller's employ, did the flagging and the birds were scored according to his ruling. I challenge "Marks" to disprove this, as I have positive proof from an eye witness to what I am saying—from a gentleman member of the club, well known in Cincinnati as a man of honor and beyond reproach. I now publicly declare that even the score book will not show a record of 158 straight break, and will leave it to Messrs. Al. Banda and "Shott" to so decide—both members in good standing, of Mr. Miller's club. "Marks," with his characteristic blundering, not to say impudence, doubts the fact of my having a Smith gun. In fact he is so reckless with his duos that he would be willing to bet a dollar to a dime (think of it!) such rubbish, each certain ruin in case he loses! that I have no Smith gun, and that, further, I never shot it against its tag.

Now, sir, you have just fallen into the trap that awaits all who rush madly ahead, regardless of all save signing in print. I will make this proposition to you, and on it hinges your own reputation, so far as an authority in this paper is concerned. I have a "D" grade Smith gun, the barrels are wavy, i. e. hilly on the outside, cheap-looking, rough, the rib is crooked, the stock is studded with knots, and, what is more, the gun will not shoot up to its tag. That's what I said. I am willing to send this gun to the editor of this paper for verification as to what I have said, you pay express charges both ways if my statement is correct, I to pay them if I am wrong. You to publicly apologize for doubting my word, if what I have said regarding this gun is true. I, on the other hand, to ask your pardon if I have misstated the case. If you are a gentleman, "Marks," this proposition ought to meet with your approval; if you are anything else, I deem it that your further correspondence should be ruled out of this paper.

Now, sir, you taunt me with being a newcomer to this west coast. You accuse me of robbing a man of his reputation. I retort by daring you to accept my proposition, just as it stands. I make no offer to wege anything, I can't afford to do it I have no gun factory at my back, but I place my case in the hands of the sportsmen, gentlemen and admirers of fair play of this west coast, and will willingly, nay gladly, abide by their decision as to who is the villain skulking in the dark in the endeavor to rob an honest firm of its reputation.

As regards the shooting of the gun, in order that the odds may not rest on one man I will name Mr. Briggs of this paper as referee, you and I each choosing a judge. In this connection I merely stipulate this, that shells be loaded strictly in accordance with the printed tag that accompanies the gun. That the load of shot be 1 1/2 ozs., struck Dixon's 1106 measure of Tatham's No. 8, 399 pellets in the ounce, per Tatham's table of shot. That ten consecutive shots be fired from each barrel upon which to base the average. That

is this exact load the tag calls for, and as most American guns are targeted with that shot, there can be no objection to it, besides which it is always referred to as Tatham's Standard Shot, therefore that is a good kind to use, being very even and remarkably uniform. Now or never, Marks, is your chance. You can't hurt a hair of my head by your unmanly imputations, as having integrity or alleged hypocrisy, but you have the opportunity to annihilate me in one swoop, but I dare you to it.

Marks has, pecuniarily, nothing at stake except the express charges on the gun which is a nominal affair, but he may take water on the public retraction. That's pretty hard to do under the circumstances. Yet in view of his broad accusation I do not consider him exorbitant in my demand. I am a new comer, as he says, therefore it is necessary I should at once establish myself on a firm basis, at least as to my veracity. This method has suggested itself as commensurate, and I trust the sportsmen interested in this controversy will approve my proposition. It remains now with Marks to decide as to which course he will pursue, and for you, gentlemen, readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, to declare who is the ghoul.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., August 12, 1887.

Eureka Club.

The Club closed its trap season on last Saturday at Bird's Point, under favorable conditions for shooting. Eight of the eleven engaged scored in double figures, an unusually high percentage.

At 12 pigeons, Harlingham, For club trophies.									
H. Black	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1-10
W. W. Haskell	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1-10
G. W. Chapin	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1-7
W. E. Mayhew	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-11
A. F. Adams	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1-10
Charles Kellogg	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1-10
H. Schwerin	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-11
S. J. Kellogg Jr.	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1-8
H. C. Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1-11
F. G. Sanborn	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1-8
C. Goodall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-12

At 6 birds, same conditions. \$2.50 entrance. First won by Mr. Mayhew, second by Mr. Haskell.

The prizes for the season were distributed to the lucky winners after the match.

The awards were made in a peculiar manner, and one that of us seems hardly the best possible. The best three scores to each member were ascertained and the awards made on that basis.

A glance at the table of scores and percentages which is appended will show that several did better average shooting than the winners. Messrs. Golcher and Goodall tied for first and second, and in the shoot-off Mr. Golcher won. For fifth and sixth Messrs. Haskell and Schwerin were tied, and Mr. Schwerin won.

Mr. H. C. Golcher won first prize, a case of silver fruit knives; Mr. Edwin Goodall second, five volumes of the Badminton Library; Mr. A. F. Adams third, three hundred "Standard" Chamberlain cartridges; Mr. W. E. Mayhew fourth, a split bamboo rod; Mr. Adolph Schwerin fifth, a pedometer; Mr. W. W. Haskell sixth, two hundred "Standard" cartridges. The resume of the season's work is as follows:

	March	April	May	June	July	August	Shot at	Killed	Percentage
A. F. Adams.....	—	10	11	10	11	10	50	52	85 2-3
J. B. Maynard.....	—	10	10	—	—	—	24	20	83 1-3
O. W. Kellogg.....	—	10	10	—	—	10	35	30	83 1-3
A. Schwerin.....	9	10	10	9	11	11	72	69	81 17-18
H. C. Golcher.....	10	9	7	11	11	11	72	59	81 17-18
W. E. Mayhew.....	8	9	8	11	10	11	72	57	78 1-3
Edwin Goodall.....	10	8	7	11	8	12	72	56	77 7-9
F. G. Sanborn.....	7	9	10	—	8	8	50	42	70
Howard Black.....	5	—	—	9	8	10	48	43	88 3-4
W. W. Haskell.....	11	9	10	—	8	10	50	40	80 2-3
W. S. Davis.....	10	5	11	7	7	10	30	39	65
S. J. Kellogg Jr.....	8	8	7	7	3	50	38	48	63 1-3
C. O. Dean.....	7	7	5	7	—	—	48	28	58 1-3
E. W. Chapin.....	8	6	5	6	7	5	72	37	51 7-15
C. A. Edson.....	9	4	—	—	—	—	24	12	50
J. J. Roche.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	2	15 2-3

Seattle.

Mr. Wm. Robertson sends the following account of the meeting of the Seattle Rod and Gun Club, held on Aug. 14th: The first and most important event was the live-bird shoot between H. H. Lewis and Wm. Robertson for a purse of \$50. L. S. Booth was chosen referee, and A. Harker and Josiah Collins judges. The match was at twenty-five birds, thirty yards rise and thirty yards boundary, and use of both barrels. The match was won by Lewis by the following score:

H. H. Lewis.....0 2 1 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 2 2 2 1 1 2-15
Wm. Robertson.....2 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 2-13

In the regular club match Wm. Robertson and L. S. Booth tied for the first medal, and did not stop to shoot off. T. D. Brown won second medal, and F. A. Pontius third. Following is the score:

L. S. Booth	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11	01	10	11	16
W. A. Robertson	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	11	11	10	11	16
J. F. McNaught	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	11	15
T. D. Brown	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	10	11	01	10	14
Jas. A. West	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	11	11	10	14
W. A. Hardy	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	10	11	10	11	13
Ed. Olark	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	10	11	10	11	12
F. A. Pontius	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	10	11	10	11
W. McDonald	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	10	10	10	10	11
W. H. Harris	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	10	00	10	11	10
W. McNate	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	10	10	10	10
S. Hunter	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	00	10	10	10	8
W. R. Thornell	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	11	01	10	8

BACK SCORES.

J. F. McNaught	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	01	11	11	11	19
J. F. McNaught	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	11	11	10	16
W. A. Hardy	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	00	11	11	11	15
Ed. Olark	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	11	10	11	15
W. McNate	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	01	11	11	11	14
W. H. Harris	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	11	11	11	10	13
S. Hunter	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	00	00	00	5
W. R. Thornell	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	00	11	00	4
L. S. Booth	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	11	10	11	12

Some Interesting Scores.

At Cincinnati, on July 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, a mixed tournament was given in which Blue Rock targets, American Clay birds, clay pigeons and live birds were used; and as all of the targets mentioned are in common use locally, we venture to give the scores of some of the leading experts.

The tournament was won by Mr. H. McMurchy, of L. C. Smith gun fame, whose recent visit to the Pacific Coast is remembered with pleasure by a host of acquaintances. Mr. McMurchy's 97 is an extraordinary score, but he is a wonderfully quick, cool and sure marksman, and uses a powerful, close-shooting ten-horn L. C. Smith gun. It is worthy of note that twelve of the fourteen leading shots who entered

the tournament used the Smith gun. Mr. J. R. Stics used a Winchester repeating shotgun, and Mr. Al. Bandis a Lefevre.

H. McMurchy, Syracuse, N. Y.				H. B. Hill, Aurora, Ind. (L. C. Smith, 10.)			
(L. C. Smith, 10.)	Shot.	Missed.	Killed.	Total.			
American Clay	22	0	22	American	22	2	20
Ligowsky	23	3	20	Ligowsky	23	3	20
Live	21	1	20	Live	21	1	20
Blue Rocks	36	1	35	Blue Rocks	36	2	34
	102	5	97		102	8	94
'Cotton,' Indianapolis, Ind. (L. C. Smith, 10.)				Carter, Hammond, Ill. (L. C. Smith, 10.)			
American	22	2	20	American	22	4	18
Ligowsky	23	1	22	Ligowsky	23	2	21
Live	21	2	19	Live	21	0	21
Blue Rocks	35	3	32	Blue Rocks	36	2	34
	102	8	94		102	8	94
A. Meaders, Nashville, Tenn. (L. C. Smith, 10.)				J. Q. Early, Manchester, O. (L. C. Smith, 10.)			
American	22	4	18	American	22	0	22
Ligowsky	23	2	21	Ligowsky	23	4	19
Live	21	0	21	Live	21	2	19
Blue Rocks	36	3	33	Blue Rocks	36	4	32
	102	9	93		102	10	92
J. E. Miller, Cincinnati, O. (L. C. Smith, 10.)				O'Neil, Lexington, Ky. (L. C. Smith, 10.)			
American	22	2	20	American	22	3	19
Ligowsky	23	4	19	Live	21	3	18
Live	21	3	18	Live	21	3	18
Blue Rocks	36	1	35	Blue Rocks	36	2	34
	102	10	92		102	11	91
J. R. Stice, Jacksonville, Ill. (Winchester R. 12.)				Al Bandle, Cincinnati, O. (Lefever, 10.)			
American	22	2	20	American	22	0	22
Ligowsky	23	5	18	Ligowsky	23	2	21
Live	21	2	19	Live	21	6	15
Blue Rocks	36	2	34	Blue Rocks	36	6	30
	102	11	91		102	13	89
S. Gay, Lafayette, Ind. (L. C. Smith, 10.)				R. E. Sheldon, Cleveland, O. (L. C. Smith, 10.)			
American	22	3	19	American	22	1	21
Ligowsky	23	3	20	Ligowsky	23	4	19
Live	21	4	17	Live	21	1	20
Blue Rocks	36	4	32	Blue Rocks	36	8	28
	102	14	88		102	14	88
H. B. Whitney, Phelps, N. Y. (L. C. Smith, 10.)				Rolla Helkes, Dayton, O. (L. C. Smith, 10.)			
American	22	5	17	American	22	2	20
Ligowsky	23	4	19	Ligowsky	23	8	15
Live	21	1	20	Live	21	2	19
Blue Rocks	36	4	32	Blue Rocks	36	5	31
	102	14	88		102	17	85

ROD.

The death of Mr. McShane, week before last, has brought to recollection many incidents of his years devoted to sport. His first venture was made about twenty-one years ago, before taking the management of the Occidental Hotel. Among his intimate friends were Messrs. John Flood, Andrew Carrigan and J. W. Donnelly, all still hearty, and as keen in appreciation of shooting and fishing as they were almost a generation since. Mr. McShane, in 1866, had reached a point where he felt comparatively easy financially, and the friends mentioned invited him to accompany them to San Rafael one Saturday to shoot quails, as was their wont in those days before the birds had been trapped and shot into extermination.

Mr. McShane felt bound to take a gun with him, and as he did not own one, he went down to Curry Brothers and borrowed a light cylinder, twelve bore, and laid in a good store of cartridges. When the hour for starting came, Mr. McShane appeared dressed throughout in black, and with a stiff hat, which he could not be persuaded to discard. Reaching the shooting ground his friends showed him how to manipulate his weapon, and, filling his pantaloons' pockets with cartridges, he began his first quail shoot, with high enthusiasm.

The quail were plenty, and Mr. McShane was soon popping away right and left, occasionally knocking down a bird and retrieving it with a much pride as the child manifests about some new toy. The day ended with a few birds in the rear pockets of Mr. McShane's frock coat, but not a shell about him. From that time he was a professed devotee.

Maine Trout Fishing.

It is an indispensable luxury to obtain a native for a guide, says Mr. Klapp in *Outing* for August, and so a weatherbeaten countryman consents to act as such, only too glad to obtain a relief from mowing, haying and other farming occupations. He provides himself with a common wooden pole, attaches a line and hook to the end, and is ready as far as tackle is concerned; we, with our beautiful poles, jointed and tipped with polished steel, click reels and silk lines, look on in amazement. How is he to catch trout without fly-hooks and reels? It is impossible; we will show him what city people can do. We start the day before, and are taken to the head of the stream and dropped there, to sleep where we best please. Looking about we see a barn well-filled with hay. Ah! that's the place. So, throwing off our coats and shoes, we lie down on new-mown hay, expecting to lose ourselves at once in the arms of Morpheus; but the hay is constantly rustling; it gets into our ears and nose. We hear the native calmly snoring; nothing is more exasperating than knowing another to be comfortably asleep while you are unable to even doze. The noise of the cattle moving about, the crunching sound made by chewing their oats, all conspire to rob us of our sleep. It gets unbearable; we toss around, perspiration streaming down our faces. At last, from sheer exhaustion, we fall asleep, and awake to find the sun shining through the chinks. This is a bad sign; we are late, but, nevertheless, we hail it with delight, making all ready to start. We tramp through the dewy grass to the brook, where we cover our face and hands with a mixture whose strong odor we think sufficient to keep the villainous mosquitos from molesting us.

Dividing into two parties, we begin our day's pleasure. We plunge into brush and twigs interlaced along the banks. Now, what's the matter? Oh, only the hook caught; this we remedy and start again. We drop it carefully into a hole; now for a fish. Presently a beautiful speckled trout shoots out; now, one moment more and we have him! but right past our hook he goes, not even deigning to notice it. Where's the native? Ah! there he is; we hardly see him lying down, entirely hidden from the fish. Suddenly we see his line dart sideways, his pole bends, but he is ready for it. A few passes, and we all crowd around to see the first fish lying in the basket, gasping for breath and occasionally giving a flap of his tail. We all go back to our places with renewed determination to catch a fish, and then this miserable countryman will see of what use a reel is. Down the stream we go—almost eaten by mosquitos who are getting used to the mixture on our faces—catching our lines and hooks, occasionally stop-

ping at an attractive pool to watch intently for the fish that is sure to come. Presently you feel a jerk, a clicking sound, and tremulously you reel in—an empty hook! Too much slack you are told. Ah! yes; wait till the next one, then you will see how it is done! On you go through briars and bushes, getting occasional glimpses of a common line pulling in fish continuously. Here's a good place. "Now for my new tactics." A jerk; up goes your pole and your reel goes round with lightning-speed. You have him! there he is! your reel winds easier; you say he is swimming with the line. Cautiously raising your pole you see—a trout—another empty hook! Then comes the explanation of how near you were to catching him; the other city fellows think admiringly of your skill. "Poor luck!" is their comment. At last you come to the end of the woods into a meadow; here we stop to repair damages; all look as if we had been through a thrashing-machine—scratched, clothes torn, poles broken, and—no fish!

So this is fun! You walk home ten miles, and reaching the welcome house tired out, you decide on the great fun of trout-fishing, what a royal time you have had, what a sound sleep you had on the hay, the delight you experienced along the brook, the beautiful woods, how well your pole and reel worked. It was too bad you just happened to strike bad places; another time the native might have your luck. This is in public. Before your mirror reflecting a red face, scratched and bleeding, hands lacerated, clothes torn to shreds, and dark lines under your eyes, you see hypocrisy written too plainly to be overlooked, and, with a sigh, you blow out the lamp, thinking, "What a fool I have made of myself!" In the morning human nature proves too strong; you reiterate last night's remarks.

The native innocently asks whether you would like to go again to-day?

"Yes—no; I wish I could, but I must do some—some writing to-day; it's too bad that it should interfere with my pleasure, but it is imperative."

A smile spreads over the face of the countryman; you wonder why, but, in your innermost mind you know—know as well as he.

that old bitches suffering from kennel lameness or rheumatism are more subject to this disease than younger ones.

Regarding the breed most liable to become affected, I am inclined to leave it an open question. But from what I can learn in San Francisco the majority of deaths have occurred among pointers and setters. Puerperal fever is also very prevalent in bitches that have been to a large dog, for instance a collie dog or a retriever and a medium-sized terrier bitch. The result is the pups are too large to be delivered without assistance, and in this case there is more or less laceration of the uterus and vagina. The pups are invariably dead when you are called. The septic matter is already absorbed by the uterine veins or enters the wounds made during delivery.

Anatomical Characters.—These differ according to the duration of the fever and the parts of the body affected by the disease. In human medicine it is recorded that in some rapidly fatal cases of a malignant type, nothing has been found but a peculiar alteration in the blood, a great increase in the white corpuscles and a diminution of the red blood cells, an increase also in the fibrine and extractive matters, lactic acid and fat. The presence of the lactic acid may in some way account for the bitches suffering from rheumatism succumbing so quickly when attacked.

Local lesions generally exist, and after death present an unhealthy appearance, their edges being swollen and edematous. The uterine surface is generally found intensely inflamed and softened with occasional sloughing. The results of the inflammation may also be found in the veins, parenchyma of the uterus and connective tissue around it, as well as in the lymphatics, so large and numerous at this time, pus being frequently discovered in these vessels. The peritoneum is nearly always affected; it may be only congested in patches, but is generally universally so; the intestines may be all glued together by the serous exudate, and the abdominal cavity contains more or less serous or sero-pus with flaky lymph. Inflammatory swelling, softening, or abscesses may be found almost anywhere in the uterine walls, ovaries, kidneys, spleen, liver, lungs, muscles and connective tissues. Effusions take place within all the serous cavities, and pus may be discovered around or even within the joints. An embolism is often found, caused by a fragment of an infected thrombus or blood clot having escaped.

In no disease do the symptoms vary more than in this. They depend upon the violence of the fever, and the localities attacked by the poison.

The disease may make its appearance within a few hours after delivery, or its appearance may be protracted to the third or fourth day, and the chances of a favorable termination are in accordance with the lateness of the attack. If occurring within the shorter period it is almost invariably fatal.

The affected animal first appears dejected looking and restless, and looks at you with an anxious expression, with a peculiar twitching of the lips, hot, dry nose, and progresses with a straggling gait. If the patient has had close attention, rigors or shivers would have been noticed. The pulse becomes rapid and feeble, 120 to 135 per minute. The temperature is elevated to 103 deg. Fahr., and may reach 105 deg. Fahr. The skin is hot and dry, and all the visible mucous membranes are highly congested. The animal has great thirst and emits a peculiar sickly odor. Vomition sometimes occurs in the earlier stages. Diarrhoea is also a common symptom, the evacuations being very foetid. In many cases pressure on the abdomen causes the animal to moan. The abdomen may also be swollen and tympanitic, but peritonitis with effusion may occur without any of those symptoms. The lochia or secondary cleansings are suppressed, and the vulva swollen and congested, and the vaginal mucous membrane of a purple or red color covered with petechial spots or red streaks. There is violent straining and discharge of a coffee-colored foetid liquid, and as the disease advances an exhaustive foetid diarrhoea comes on. There is an almost total suppression of the secretion of milk, and the few drops that remain are of a bluish tint. When peritonitis sets in the animal will howl with agony. As the debility increases the animal will remain recumbent; all attempts to get her to rise by calling will be useless, and while recumbent she will manifest signs of abdominal pain by rolling from side to side, looking round at the flank; the pulse becomes feeble, the breathing hurried and thoracic, the eyes become amaurotic, and complete unconsciousness prevails. Some cases terminate with delirium.

TREATMENT.

First, Prophylactic or Preventive.—It is an old saying that prevention is better than cure, and I may add concerning the disease that you may prevent it, but you can hardly ever cure it without the patient has an ironclad constitution and treatment is commenced in the earlier stages.

A great number of dog owners have had habit of keeping a bitch close to pupping fed on the very best food they can get, no exercise, and shut up in a small back-yard sometimes not with the most agreeable surroundings. It is a well known fact that an animal close to parturition is more liable to disease than at almost any other time. These facts being taken into consideration I ask you gentlemen, if an animal placed in such surroundings can be healthy? No it is almost impossible to expect it, the general result is a feverish, constipated, flabby animal. I would recommend owners of valuable bitches to let their animals have plenty of exercise, clean warm kennel, and good plain diet, say oatmeal porridge and milk with a little soup now and then and to use an old saying give them a bone or two raw and then to clean their teeth. If your animal is at all constipated a mild laxative may be given but no drastic purgative, otherwise you will produce abortion. Pupping usually takes place from the 62d to the 64th day after the bitch has visited the dog, and the process having commenced, from one-fourth to three-fourths of an hour usually elapses between the production of each puppy. Should there be any difficulty in producing the foetus, the administration of ergot of rye will be found useful, but if this has no effect and all progress is suspended, recourse must be had to the hook or forceps. By gentle and steady manipulation much can be done, especially when the muzzle of a nuppy can be brought into the vagina. As little force as possible must be used and the foetus lacerated as little as you can help. Many a valuable bitch is destroyed by the undue application of force. Warm baths are also very useful in difficult parturition. If the animal begins to lose strength, stimulants must be given. In process of time the different puppies may one after the other be extracted, but when violence has been used at the commencement or at almost any part of the process, death will assuredly follow. I must again impress upon you the immense benefit of exercise and clean, warm quarters.

2. General Treatment.—This can be divided into (a) local and (b) systemic.

The local treatment I pursue in my practice consists in washing out the uterus by passing in a long vaginal tube and giving a tepid solution of water and permanganate of potash, twice daily, and removing all pieces of the placenta, dead pups, etc. In some cases I have used a very weak solution of perchloride of mercury. In human practice the uterus is

sometimes scraped with a curette, but this is next to impossible in the bitch. You must apply hot applications to the abdomen. Poultries of spent hops are very good, so is turpentine applied to the abdomen on a hot flannel. Laudanum can also be mixed with the poultice material. But when there is much distension and tenderness, a paste consisting of two parts of extract of belladonna to one of glycerine, brushed thickly over the abdomen, will be found useful; but the pups must first be removed, otherwise it will prove fatal to them.

The systemic treatment consists of aconite, salicylate of sodium or antipyrine to lower the temperature. The latter I have used with great success. Sodium hypochlorite may be given to the drinking water, and acts well as an antiseptic. It is sometimes necessary to give a purgative, and in such a case I always use castor oil as the safest for dogs. Bleeding and depressants always hasten the fatal termination, and the only hope of recovery must be based upon attempts to restore the diminished vital powers by the administration of alcoholic stimulants. You can give brandy in combination with milk or the white of an egg. In cases of a chronic nature, where diarrhoea is a prominent symptom, you may give tincture of the perchloride of iron. One of the most important elements in the treatment of this exhausting disease is the frequent administration of nutritious food and stimulants. Strong beef tea, milk, eggs, brandy, and, in some cases, champagne, is very useful; and, above all, let the animal have a clean, warm bed, and an abundant supply of fresh air. It is impossible to map out any distinct line of treatment for puerperal fever. Each case must be combated according to its individual symptoms, and demands constant attention, for although the disease is fearfully fatal, some of the most apparently hopeless cases recover.

COMPLICATIONS.

Puerperal Peritonitis.—This, though one of the most frequent complications of puerperal fever sometimes occurs independently of it. The post-mortem appearances differ only from those described in connection with puerperal fever in as much as they are confined to the peritoneal cavity. There will be an immense quantity of effused serum or sero-pus, with intense congestion of the peritoneum, and the abdominal viscera will here and there be glued together.

Symptoms.—Usually within a week following delivery, a well-marked rigor occurs, followed by febrile disturbance. The animal will howl and manifest symptoms of acute abdominal pain, especially upon pressure. There is generally tympanites, accompanied with constipation. The pulse is very characteristic, being quick and incompressible. If the disease does not give way the abdomen becomes more tense, and no pressure upon it can be borne, the poor animal, howling with agony; the pulse becomes rapid and feeble; the constipation gives way to diarrhoea; the skin becomes clammy and the extremities cold, and death ends the scene.

Treatment.—Administer large doses of tincture of opium and apply hot applications to the abdomen, and give enemas of thin gruel and castor oil to get a free passage of the bowels. Relieve the tympany with turpentine or sulphuric ether, and give the animal good hygienic surroundings.

Puerperal Thrombosis and Embolism.—This can be defined as a blood clot in the right side of the heart or pulmonary artery, either formed in situ or conveyed there from a distance by the blood current, and often gives rise to sudden death after delivery. I have never seen a case of this recorded in the bitch.

Puerperal Fits.—This is a common malady among weak bitches nursing a number of pups. It is well known that nature proportions the power and resources of the mother to the wants of her offspring. We have the dog in an artificial state, the result of which is we shorten the interval between each period of parturition, we increase the number of young ones at each birth, we diminish her natural powers of affording them nutriment, and give her a degree of irritability rendering her whole system liable to be excited and deranged by course that would otherwise be harmless; so that when a petted bitch is allowed to suckle the whole of her litter, her supply of nutriment soon becomes exhausted, and the continued drain upon her produces a great degree of irritability. She gets rapidly thin, staggers, is half conscious, neglects her offspring, and suddenly falls into fits. It begins with and is sometimes confined to the respiratory apparatus. She lies on her side and pants violently. There are sometimes spasms of the muscles of the legs, at other times the diaphragm and respiratory muscles alone are affected. She is lost in a few moments; or if there are any intermissions they are speedily succeeded by severer symptoms.

Place the patient in a warm bath heated to 86 degrees Fahrenheit, and cover everything except its head. In ten minutes or a quarter of an hour she may be taken out of the bath and will be found relieved. Let her be well dried, placed in a blanket and put in a warm place—a good dose of physic having previously been given—and she will soon break out in a profuse perspiration. She will fall asleep, and on waking will be somewhat weak, but to a great extent restored. If now all her puppies but two are taken from her, her food restricted, and again after a while the usual quantity given, she will live and do well. I have now to thank you for the kind attention you have bestowed on me.

Instinct and Reason in Animals.

[By R. J. DAWSON, V. S.]

Although the subject of heading of this paper is Instinct and Intelligence, it will be necessary to diverge somewhat, and perhaps a title more general would have been better. Surely there is no animal where it is more clearly demonstrated that mental matters are hereditary than the dog, and there can be no field where men has shown more plainly that he is able, by selection, to mould characters and forms to suit himself, whether for the purpose of sport or general utility. As instances may be cited the noble, calm intelligence of the Scotch collie, and the physical character of the English greyhound. Speaking of the collie, I think he often gives evidence of something more than "instinct," in fact, if he could talk, I guess his conversation would be more interesting than that of many a human being. One of the objects I have in view is to claim for dogs the possession of reason. And if I can prove that this exists in birds, ranking as they do lower in the scale of creation, I shall have partly achieved my purpose. The following indicates that parrots are vindictive, and therefore have powers of memory: A writer in Nature says: One day the cat and the parrot had a quarrel. I think the cat had upset the bird's food, or something of that sort; however, they seemed all right again. An hour or so after Polly was standing on the edge of the table. She called out in a tone of extreme affection: "Puss, puss, come now; come now, puss." Puss went and looked up, innocently enough. Polly, with her beak, seized a basin of milk standing by, and tipped the basin and its contents over the cat, then chuckled diabolically. Of course she broke the basin and half drowned the cat. Pinching man's lower extremities, after the back or spinal column has been broken, they con-

trect, and this contraction without mental operation, is termed "reflex action."

Therefore, in lower animals it is difficult to say when any action shows evidence of intelligent choice, or is due to this reflex action. Our best physiologists admit the existence, or, in other words, call those brain manifestations in the lower animals' mind. For instance, the mere eating of a piece of meat by a dog is due to instinct, but if he can be educated not to touch that meat unless he gets a verbal permission, then it is exactly the same kind of evidence that indicates in man what we call mind. The lower we descend in the animal scale the more we notice reflex action, and the more difficult it becomes to "teach." According to the evolutionists the physical development has been undergoing change, and if so it must have been along with mental alterations and improvements. Addison says: "I look upon instinct as upon the principles of gravitation in bodies, which is not to be explained by any known qualities inherent in the bodies themselves, nor from any laws of mechanism, but as an immediate expression from the first mover, and the Divine energy acting in the creatures. Instinct involves mental operations. This is the only point which distinguishes instinctive from reflex action. Intelligence the next step. Now, it is notorious that no distinct line can be drawn between instinct and reason, as in the animal and vegetable kingdoms it is hard to say where the one quits and the other begins, so that we get, first, reflex action; second, instinct; and, lastly, intelligence or reason. Although it is not possible to draw sharp lines between the one or the other, it is necessary to have words expressive of certain phenomena. I am well aware that it would be out of place to do more than briefly allude to Sir John Lubbock's studies upon the existence of intelligence in ants, and certainly he has clearly shown that these small insects possess something above mere instinct. Their modes of warfare, the making of slaves, milking aphides, powers of memory, etc., are most interesting. Reflex action being the first point to examine, and it being or seeming more cruel to experiment upon a dog than an insect, let us take the latter. Mr. Darwin says the brain of an ant is one of the most marvelous pieces of matter in the world, perhaps more so than the brain of a man. The brain is proportionately larger than in any other insect. Injury of the brain causes, as in the higher animals, tetanic spasms and involuntary reflex movements, followed by stupefaction. In the case of slight injury to the brain by other ants, it has caused the most remarkable phenomena. Many of the wounded were seized with mad rage and flung themselves at everyone that came in their way, whether friend or foe. Others assumed an appearance of indifference, and walked serenely about in the midst of their fighting companions. The evidences of instinct are as patent in man as in other animals, sucking and biting, and other matters which are automatic. That act of the bitch in hitting through the umbilical cord of the whelp, thereby separating it from herself, is an evidence of instinct. I may say, in passing, that surgery has imitated nature in this matter by the manufacture of the instrument termed the caesarean. Intelligence is so noticeable in this noble animal, the dog, that instances would be tedious. For many years this animal has been the companion of man, and, as a result, has become by hereditary influence, transformed in mental matters. I was watching the operations of a scribe-terrier on a wheatstack, which was in the course of being threshed, when suddenly a large rat bounced off just from under the dog's nose. It dashed into a pit of water about a dozen yards from the stack, and tried to escape. The dog, however, plunged after and swam for some distance, but found she was being left behind; so she turned for the shore again and ran round to the other side of the pit, and was ready, and caught it just on landing. If this was not reason or intelligence, I do not know how it is possible that it could come much nearer to the exercise of that faculty. Admitting, as we must, that intelligence in dogs is transmitted from parent to offspring, surely some practical good will come from my humble efforts in this paper and the subsequent discussion, if we can impress upon our minds more deeply that smart and intelligent whelps only come from parents having those qualities. And, further, that we may take it as a general rule that what applies to man does so, also, to a very great extent at any rate, to the canine species. For instance, children by a second husband resemble the first father, if the mother has had any offspring from him. The ovaries are all affected by the first impregnation. And we, as practical men, know that if a good-bred bitch gets accidentally lined by a mongrel our, she is forever ruined, no far as her breeding goes. It would take too long to notice each particular breed of dogs, and trace their special mental developments. Each man has his peculiar fancy. So far as I am personally concerned I must say I prefer the calm, cooler intelligence of the collie and the smartness of the fox-terrier to the howl and hombast of the pug. After the female is impregnated, she should not be altogether left to what are termed "instinctive ideas," as she will often run too far and too long, and by certain accidents may injure the whelps in her uterus; and any interference in this direction, i. e., an injury to the foetus in utero, may produce malformations and monstrosities. Nature goes on by certain fixed and unalterable laws. Then, again, it is necessary for us to remember that the dog has become highly artificial, and perhaps in a state of Nature instinct would teach her that to receive a male much larger than herself would be wrong, but as a matter of fact, in her present condition, she occasionally receives the visit of a male much larger than herself, the consequence being a very difficult case of whelping, often fatal to both dam and progeny. Knowing, as we do, how intensely sensitive this animal is, and so much inclined to put every confidence in men, no painful surgical operation should ever be performed without the aid of chloroform. So much do I believe that dogs indicate that they possess something better than mere instinct, that I am convinced they learn certain habits from their companions, and the whelps from their mother during the time they derive nourishment from her in the shape of milk.

At the outset I said my paper would be, to some extent, of a miscellaneous nature, therefore that will permit me to say that speaking of the influence produced by the dam upon the offspring, brings to my mind a singular fact, related by Professor Huxley to Francis Galton, F. R. S., in which he says that while he was in one of the islands of the New Guinea group, he saw sucking pigs nursed at the breast of women, apparently as pets. The influence produced here must have been strange. That greyhound, of whom everyone has heard, Master McGrath, is noted, amongst other things, for the size and weight of his brain; there were also extraordinary convolutions of it. I think it stands to reason that the brain of all animals must increase in weight and quality, if I may use the term, in proportion as they improve in physical matters. The improvement is in quality, and not quantity, as a dog may have a large brain and yet that of bad quality. In conclusion, I will state that the intelligence of the dog shows itself in just the same way as that of man. It is impossible to prove an essential difference between instinct and reason;

whatever difference exists is but one of degree. The notion that animals are incapable of forming ideas, opinions or inferences, runs counter to all the teachings derived from experience. There is no intellectual capacity which belongs solely and exclusively to man; it is only the greater strength and higher development of his capacities, aided by their more perfect co-operation, which gives him his great and marvelous superiority over the brute creation. It is not by instinct, but reflection, that the fox makes a hole which has two outlets, or has a so-called escape to it, and steals fowls at an hour when he knows that all the farm hands are away or at meals. It is not instinct but experience that makes older animals more sagacious and prudent than younger ones. Why do birds that are shot at, such as crows and sparrows, show no fear of people who carry no guns; and how is it that no fear of man is shown by animals living in uninhabited islands, and having never seen any men and never been chased by them. The way in which dogs, wolves and foxes carry on their prowling expeditions, on a premeditated plan, clearly proves that a very definite conversation, which is possible only by an interchange of speech must have previously taken place between the individual members of the pack. But as man does not understand the language he prefers to deny the existence of it altogether. The dog barks differently in joy to what he does in anger, and gives a special expression of his voice to each of his feelings. This is true of almost all our domestic animals who know how to make themselves very well understood to those around them by the tones of their voices. Each animal has its own language, with a number of definite sounds to express its wishes, needs and emotions. Birds of passage, holding gatherings prior to a journey, at their meetings the plan and arrangements of the journey are decided upon by joint deliberation. Far more complicated must be the consultations held by many birds, as, for instance, by storks, in connection with the trial of culprits, especially of those who have been guilty of infringing the laws of monogamy, which are very strictly enforced by many birds. Can dogs reason? is a question asked by the *Chronicle* in this morning's issue, and the answer given by our best German and English physiologists is in the affirmative.

ATHLETICS.

Pacific Coast Harriers.

The Secretary of the Harriers, Mr. Horace Coffin, at No. 2 Pina Street, sends the following list of sports which form the programme for a meeting to be held on the afternoon of Admission Day, September 9th. The club will use the grounds at the corner of 14th and Center Streets, Oakland. The entry list is now open with the Secretary. Entrance to each event one dollar. The events will be:

- 100-yards handicap run, open to all amateurs.
- 440-yards maiden scratch run (for man who have never run before).
- 1,000-yards handicap run, open to all amateurs.
- Tug-of-war between teams from the various athletic clubs in this city and Oakland.
- Putting 16-lb. shot—handicap—open.
- 250-yards handicap run, open to all amateurs.
- One-mile handicap walk, open to all amateurs.
- Two-mile handicap bicycle race, open to all amateurs.
- One-mile match bicycle race between Chas. B. Wheaton and B. N. Patrick, two members of the San Francisco Bicycle Club.

THE GUN.

Can Supervisors Change Game Laws?

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I beg to inclose for your satisfaction and for that of your readers, if you care to publish it, the opinion of a well-known and eminent lawyer on the action of the Board of Supervisors of Napa, and I learn also, Sonoma County, in lengthening the quail season to August 1st. I am requested not to give the lawyer's name, but he is a thorough sportsman as well as sound lawyer, and if you think well of the opinion, and it is likely to be of benefit to sportsmen's interests, you can publish it.

Quail promise most abundantly, and already the bevies have packed into two and three hundred together, a most unusual sight as early in the season as this is. I also saw at Olema, last week, a great many small birds, not more than a quarter grown. These are late hevis, the first nestings having been broken up. As to the theory of two broods in the same season in this quarter of California, I have my doubts.

JNO. K. JRR.

The legal opinion mentioned is as follows:

After consideration I adhere to my impromptu response to your enquiry as to the effect of the ordinance of the Supervisors of Napa and Sonoma Counties suspending the laws of the State for the protection of game within their respective counties. These ordinances are, in my opinion, wholly invalid, and can afford no protection to those killing quails in those counties in contravention of Section 626 of our Penal Code.

There is, indeed, a clause in Section 4046 of our Political Code, which, if constitutional, gives Supervisors power: "To make regulations for the protection of game * * * When such regulations are made * * * the laws of the State for the protection thereof are suspended in such County." But that clause is in conflict with several distinct provisions of the Constitution of this State.

1. It delegates to the Supervisors of the various counties the power of determining the propriety of an act which properly the Legislature alone can determine. (Const. of Cal., Art. IV, Sec. 1.)

"The Legislature cannot transfer to others the responsibility of deciding what legislation is expedient and proper with reference either to present conditions or future contingencies." (43 Cal., R. 315.)

"There are powers conferred upon it (the Legislature) alone by the Constitution, and it cannot delegate them to any other department of the government, or to any agency of its appointment, because it would be confiding to others that legislative discretion which legislators are bound to exercise themselves, and which they cannot delegate to any other man or men to be exercised." (58 Cal., R. 643.)

"The legislative power of the State is vested in the Senate and Assembly (Const. Art. 4, Sec. 1.) That power cannot, as to the case before us, be delegated to the officer or board." (63 Cal., R. 21.)

2. The ordinance of the Supervisors passed under the clause in question would not only be a local and special act itself, but would have the effect of making the general law concerning game a local and special one, since each would apply to a portion of the State only. (Const. of Cal., Art. IV, Sec. 25, Sub. 33, 2 and 26. See also Art. 1, Sec. 11.)

Whether or not a general law is applicable is a matter which the Legislature alone can determine.

If the clause in question and the ordinance of the Supervisors passed under it be valid, the Legislature can, despite the prohibition of the Constitution, make any local or special law it pleases, merely by authorizing some outside person or board to enact it. Thus, murder, felony and treason might be abominable crimes in one county and innocent recreations in another.

Big Game in India.

[Communicated.]

Some years ago there stood in Scotland a castle, then a magnificent mansion, but now trembling upon a hill overlooking a prolonged prospect of commingling sea and dale, with the mountains towering behind and around it. Craig Castle, as it was called, in this Highland district of Tobermory, opposite the Isle of Mull, was not then so frequented by or even known to strangers as it has since become, nor had its splendid resources for fishing and shooting then begun to attain anything of the fabulous value which the possession of such adjuncts to property now commands. The lords of the district were then, consequently, poor, though hospitable to a fault, as most Highlanders are, while the peasantry barely possessed the daily necessities of life.

Doncan Macleod, the laird of Craigie, was a giant of Herculean manhood, and, though from age almost as broken in figure as in fortune, still towered above the tallest in form as he did above all others in his insatiable love for and successful pursuit of sport.

Macleod, like many Highlanders of his rank, had been educated in England, and, though the Gaelic was his favorite language, he spoke English without an accent.

In honor of the return of his nephew, Captain Macduff, from India, with his regiment, the 42d Highlanders, better known by the sobriquet of the "Black Watch," the laird had invited a few guests, with the writer, to meet him at dinner.

Macduff, too, had been brought up in England, where at a very early age he got his commission in the army and had served long terms of foreign service, so called chiefly in India, almost ever since. He stood above the standard of height and his appearance was striking, especially because of a deep scar on his left cheek that an Afghan sabre was said to have impressed, and to have been the cause of impressing on his left breast that dark little gun-metal cross, most valued by soldiers, "For Valor."

Most naturally at dinner the conversation turned upon sport by field or flood, but chiefly by the former, as the deer-stalking season was in blast. But the object of all present was to draw the captain out in relation to Indian sport, as he was pre-eminently known there to have been one of the most successful tiger hunters of his time.

Although the laird made many apologies for present shortcomings of hospitality, as compared with the past before Colloiden when the Macleods lived in a style almost regal, he had set before us a table with venison and wine fit for any king, and the mountain air of the place with the warm welcome of the host, made everything, besides the burgundy, delicious. The whiskey with sugar and hot water that followed the dinner, in the brew of Glenlivet that the laird knew so well from practice to prepare, seemed to loosen the Captain's tongue, and at the solicitation of all, he discoursed, as follows, upon his tiger and other Indian hunting:

"I am a poor raconteur, but I will do the best I can, for my having lived so long in India, you will not think that I am romancing from a disordered liver, for you know the question as to whether life is worth living has been met by the reply that it all depends on the liver. The fact is, that I never had a touch of the complaint. You know about all the big game in India—the tiger, the wild hog, the bear, the antelope, the elephant and others. Well, I consider hog-hunting in the hilly countries of the Deccan to be the very best sport in the world, and the man who gets the first spear into a pig to be equal in fame to the owner of a winner of the Derby. Our native hunters or shikarees, so called, will all tell you that the wild hog is far more courageous, so he is more cavalier in his attack, than the tiger; and those who speak of this noble sport in their vulgar slang as 'pig-sticking' deserve to be ripped open, as they doubtless would be by the first wild boar they should fairly encounter.

"When brought to bay, these ferocious beasts will attack anything the first at hand, and without stopping, like the tiger, to mutilate or devour it, pass on to the next till they kill everything or get killed themselves. In the plains we hunt them mounted, and I can imagine nothing more exciting than riding at them on your high-caste Arab horse of Nedjid blood, with game-cock throatle, beautiful head, prominently intelligent eye, and exquisite ears pricked back as if eager for the fray. These horses equal the hog in courage. When I tell you that I have seen the latter, with a spear broken in his withers, knocking over the rider and wounding his horse, charging with two bullets almost from the muzzle, in his throat and jaw, and defying the dogs only to die without a groan from another ball sent into his brain, you can imagine that the Nedjid horse is brave, fearlessly facing all, and why the Arabs prize and love him.

"As to tigers they are indeed ferocious, especially those of the man-eating kind. There was one in India that killed and devoured one hundred and eighty people in three years, another that averaged about eighty per annum, a third that caused thirteen villages to be abandoned and two hundred and fifty square miles of land to be thrown out of cultivation, and a fourth that killed one hundred and twenty-seven people and stopped a public road for many weeks before I had the honor to dispatch him, and this is how I did it:

"We came on the march once to a deserted village with only a single inhabitant remaining, an old man, the wealthy Zemindar, or land-holder of the place; all the rest, who had not been killed by the tiger, having left. I determined to kill that tiger or share the fate of his former victims. We fixed our camp secretly for the night, picketing our cattle within the smallest possible space, and, lighting large fires, doubled the sentries. I was roused in the night by a shout that one of our sentries had been carried off, and, jumping up, discharged my rifle in the air, hoping that the report might cause the tiger to drop his prey. We searched in vain for the body. At dawn I found the calf, tied to Lara the tiger into the plain, still living and untouched, though paralyzed with fear; but no other trace of the sentry, save some remnants of his bloody trousers and accoutrements in the bush. Posting my shikarees I waited behind a rock near the water where the Zemindar told us that the tiger came to drink, and was lucky enough to shoot him there while he was drinking. These man-eaters are the most ferocious demons, and kill as well for cruelty as for food. They are generally old and thus disabled from overtaking their usual prey, deer, antelope or hog, and when once they develop a taste for human blood their slaughter is terrible.

"You wish for more particulars? Well I will tell you all about it. It was no easy conquest. I would rather face a

whole battalion of human savages than meet that tiger again. I have killed buffalo and the Rocky Mountain goat out in the far west of America, and have frequently fought the tiger in New York, but all of these together were mere child's play to that encounter I speak of.

"I have briefly stated that I shot him while he was drinking; I did so, but the first ball from my fire, in not hitting any vital part, was far from killing or disabling him. It only served to enrage him. Quick as a flash his piercing eyes glared into mine; though we stood some paces distant our eyes seemed never apart. When, after being hit, the tiger saw me first, he retired slowly from the water's brink. But I knew too well the savage instinct of those ferocious felines to be deceived. Retrogression, under such circumstances, embodies the kernel of the adage—*Reculer pour mieux sauter*.

"Without taking my sight from his I felt for and presented my second rifle, aiming at his head, but the cold sweat stood out in dripping beads all over me when I found that, on pulling the trigger, the cap on the nipple of my gun did not explode. The beast was preparing to bound. The supreme moment of life seemed come. I cannot tell you its eternity of thought. Quicker than lightning I replaced the undrained cap with another, and, while, from his first crouch, in his final spring to embrace me, the ball from my rifle brought him down from the air to my feet. Still he was only dying, and in his throes left that impress of his claws which you see in those ugly scars on my cheek that my comrades attributed to an Afghan sabre. While dying I watched him. The glorious prismatic lines vanishing from his eyes with all the colors of the rainbow or the dying dolphin shown in tints a Titian could not paint in colors. How can I in words?

"You know that as a good Presbyterian I read the Bible, and while the tiger lay there stretched out before me I thought of the eloquent description of the death of Sisera, as chanted in the song of Deborah and Barak, wherein we are told that 'the stars in their courses fought against Sisera'—the mighty king of whom it sings that before Jael, the wife of Heber, 'at her feet he bowed, he fell; where he bowed there he fell down dead.' Thus the tiger lay before me.

"I shall only trespass with a few brief words in conclusion about the baboons of India, called the langoor. They live in the mountains with the tigers, and, jumping from tree to tree, follow every movement they make, like the pilot-fish follows or precedes the shark; so that in the forest one is always warned of the tiger's approach by the hooting and chattering that these monkeys keep up when thus following the savage prowler. We have three modes of killing the tiger: from the backs of elephants in a jungle, from shelter or screen up a tree called a *chaum*, in the forest, and on foot in the plains. The latter, I need scarcely tell you, is the most dangerous of all.

"As to elephants, the man who would kill one merely for sport would kick a dog."

Races!! Races!! Races!!

5! FIVE DAYS RACES. 5!

—OVER THE—

FRESNO

Fair Grounds Track,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEWIS LEACH, WM. HELM, W. M. HUGHES, W. H. MCKENZIE

M. J. DONOHOO.

OFFICERS.

LEWIS LEACH.....President | W. B. BENNETT.....Secretary

M. J. DONOHOO.....Vice President | W. H. MCKENZIE.....Treasurer

Tuesday, October 4, 1887.

No. 1. Running—One and three-quarter mile dash; free for all; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$10 added; \$50 to second horse.

No. 2. Running—One mile dash for two-year-olds; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$10 added; three moneys.

No. 3. Trotting—Three-minute Class; purse \$150; three moneys.

Wednesday, October 5, 1887.

No. 4. Running—One-half mile dash; \$10 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$125 added; \$25 to second horse.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse \$250; free for all stallions owned in Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare and Kern counties, July 1, 1887; three moneys.

No. 6. Trotting—2:45 Class; purse \$200; three moneys.

Thursday, October 6, 1887.

No. 7. Running—Three-quarter mile dash; \$10 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$125 added; three moneys.

No. 8. Trotting—For two-year-olds; best two in three; purse \$200; free for all two-year-olds owned in Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Tulare and Kern counties, July 1, 1887; three moneys.

No. 9. Trotting—2:45 Class; purse \$300; three moneys.

Friday, October 7, 1887.

No. 10. Running—One mile dash; free for all; \$15 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; three moneys.

BAND TOURNAMENT.

Saturday, October 8, 1887.

No. 11. Running—Two mile dash; free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second horse.

No. 12. Pacing—Free for all pacers; purse \$200; three moneys.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-olds, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrances fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 80 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second horse, and 10 per cent. to third.

In all trotting and pacing races Rules of the American Trotting Association, and in all running races the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Association to govern. If the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 80% to the first, and 31-1/3% to the second.

In all entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horses they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distorting the field, then to first and third moneys.

If in the opinion of the Judges any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the term, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start.

In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested at any time previous to September 15th.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 36.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of different colors, which must be named in their entries.

All races to be called at 1 o'clock, sharp.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary, W. August 10, 1887.

LEWIS LEACH, Presid.

W. B. BENNETT, Secretary.

THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 48 Murray Street, duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 20, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The offices of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in this issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

Santa Clara Valley Association, San Jose, Aug. 15th to 20th.
Sonoma County, A. P. Association, Santa Rosa, Aug. 22d to 27th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Asso. Petaluma, Aug. 30th to Sept. 3d.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Sixth District Agricultural Asso., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Monterey Agricultural Asso., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Chico Fair, Chico, Sept. 4th to 10th.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Asso., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, August 30th to September 3d.
Fumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 3d to 7th inclusive.
Seventeenth Agricultural District, at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Oakland September 5th to 10th.
Freemont, October 5th to 8th.
Ione, October 5 to 7.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 21st.

Closing of Entries.

SEPTEMBER FIRST.

Trotting Purses, Nevada State Fair.

SEPTEMBER 15th.

Monterey.

Local Game Laws.

In another portion of the paper there appears a logical opinion upon the validity of the ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors of Napa County, changing the open season for quails by making it begin upon August 1st, instead of September 10th, the date fixed by statute. During the two months last passed we have received many indignant remonstrances from sportsmen against such supervisory action, and have been frequently asked to speak of this matter editorially. The subject has been worn so threadbare that a feeling of repugnance is present when it is mentioned. Several years ago a section of the Political Code empowered the Boards of Supervisors to regulate the game and fish laws and interests in their respective counties, but the power was exercised in but one instance that we recall, which was in Nevada County, where the season for deer was lengthened. In that instance the change operated to bring about the killing of deer throughout the counties adjacent to Nevada, and it was found impossible in any case to prove, beyond what juries considered a reasonable doubt, that deer found in possession of persons in counties abutting upon Nevada were not actually killed in Nevada County. After strenuous efforts the section was repealed, and until the meeting of the last Legislature a general law governed the State. The last Legislature like most of its predecessors, manifested a fondness for tinkering the game laws. One or two of the representatives took the broad ground that all protection for game should be abolished. Others professed a willingness to leave certain sorts unprotected, but refused to abrogate all provisions of law relative to game.

Many specious pleas were made in reference to the subject, and what seemed to be a pronounced sentiment was worked up in favor of leaving quails unprotected. Such a proposition aroused a general remonstrance, and many very pointed communications were addressed to Senators and Assemblymen by constituents of such standing that their wishes were entitled to respect. As a sort of compromise measure, weakly and needlessly acceded

to by the professed friends of protection, the Political Code was amended so as to give supervisors paramount power relative to fish and game, and the action of the Napa Board is in pursuance of that enactment. We are informed by persons of long residence in Napa County, that there exists no sound reason for making the close and open seasons there different to what they are in Solano, Marin, Sonoma, Contra Costa, Alameda or any others of the counties along the coast. The nesting season is the same in all of them, and the birds reach maturity at the same time. The alleged reason given by the Napa officials is that the birds do great harm to fruit—a fallacy that has been exploded so many times that it seems a waste of time to argue with sensible men about it. Even in Napa County a large proportion of the fruit growers, particularly the vineyardists, refuse to permit quails to be killed at any season about their ranches, for the reason that the benefit done by the birds so much outweighs any possible injury worked by them. Hon. M. M. Estee, a prominent wine maker and a close student of all phases of viticulture, is one who protects the birds, and others might be mentioned. It is unnecessary at this time to consider the interest of sportsmen in relation to the matter, because it is merged in that wider interest felt by every considerate citizen, whether fond of the gun or not. The State is the owner of the game and fish within its borders, and when it permits citizens to acquire title to them at certain seasons, by reduction to private possession under certain restrictions, it seems absurd that Boards of Supervisors should exercise legislative functions superior to those vested in the supreme law-making body, and thereby emasculate the general law. The opinion published elsewhere emanates from a studious lawyer and seems sustained by the citations, and if it receives the sanction of the Supreme Court, as we hope it may, a sense of relief will come to those on whose shoulders rests the burden of watching the poaching persons who would, for purely mercenary reasons, contravene so wise and beneficial statutes as those which throw about game and fish the protection of the law.

Some Field Trial Considerations.

The Executive Committee of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club is to meet, we are informed, in this city, on August 21st, and the action to be taken at the meeting is of such importance to setter and pointer interests that it may not be out of place to consider briefly how the highest benefits may be derived from such an organization. It may be premised that one of two ideas is predominant in every trial. Either the desires of those who breed professionally are met in the selection of judges and the conducting of the trials, or the amateur spirit is the prevailing one. There is much to be said in behalf of both theories, and we are not prepared to express a preference, although the distinction between them is clearly outlined. When kennel profit is the moving factor in a trial, one may be prepared for a certain slyness and disposition to overreach, as well as an absolute disregard of the amenities, if thereby a dog may be advanced. It sometimes appears that such a trial is likely to bring better dogs and better trained dogs to the front, for the reason that after all is said, harder and more persistent work is done for generous returns in the way of purses than from any other incentive. But in such a trial there is a hardness of temper, if it may be so characterized, that is not attractive, and a disposition to bluff and misrepresent that is hardly compatible with knightly sport, such as shooting over good dogs is. The purely amateur idea is conducive to the thorough enjoyment of all concerned, and when it prevails, makes a field trial quite as dignified a tourney as any of those in which gentlemen waged for a fair lady's smile. But against it may be urged the laxity likely to characterize it both in the judging and in the handling. One of its main objects for which trials are maintained is to grade up the breeds of dogs used in them, and such improvement is more rapid when the animals are subjected to exact discipline and studied development with a view to meeting the precise conditions established by the rules. Those who have compared a "Members' Stake" with an ordinary Derby or Aged Stake, will appreciate the difference which we endeavor to outline.

If the professional idea prevails, the club will, of necessity, be influenced in the choice of ground by the desires of public kennel owners who desire favorable publicity for their dogs, and naturally wish them run where conditions are most favorable to their winning, regardless of other considerations.

On the other hand, if the purely amateur feeling rules, some thought will be taken of the facilities for the comfort and entertainment of those who attend and of the accessibility of the place chosen. The amateur will not be averse to starting his dog in about such a country as that in which he is broken and in which he is to be hunted ordinarily, even though there might be danger that the judges would not be able to see all of the work

done because of thick cover or the hilly character of the ground.

There is much to be said in behalf of running trials over country similar to that in which dogs are to be used. The fact that in the great eastern competitions the dogs are broken many hundreds of miles away from their owners is not to this point. Most of the dogs are owned in the northern and eastern States where there is little or no shooting, and the owners go south to the country, where they were broken with their animals for sport. Of the dogs in this coming Pacific Coast Derby nearly all are to be hunted, while they live in hilly country, through thickish cover, near the homes of owners, and all of the animals are being broken in such country. If the Executive Committee selects such a country as that chosen last year, all of the starters should be worked there, or some will be handicapped.

In the matter of judges, the utmost discretion should guide the Committee. It has been said that judges make or mar a trial, as they are good or bad, and we are disposed to believe the saying. Competency should be the first consideration. Most men are honest as the world goes, but the incompetents outnumber the leaves. Honest stupidity is nowhere more at a discount than in a field trial. The competent man is likely to feel a degree of pride in forming a correct opinion, and is quite unlikely to announce a judgment he does not believe correct, while the incompetent is quite as likely to be improperly influenced. The club would do well to select judges solely with regard to their ability to see and understand the work of the dogs, and of such men there are few who would not gladly judge if invited.

As to the proper time for the trials, there can be little difference of opinion. If they are held north of Monterey, they should be run before January. If held in the southern counties, some date in January would be best, for the reason that about New Year rain almost invariably falls on the barren plains of the lower San Joaquin, and makes scenting possible, while in the dry season, as was the case at the last trials of this club, the dogs ran over and about birds without finding. There is said to be a fairly good ground in Sonoma County, and there is also said to be very fine trial country, after the first rains, near Hanford. It is to be hoped that no selfish motives will influence the decisions of the committee, but that the greatest good to the greatest number will be the object held constantly in view.

The State Fair Fixed Events.

The entries for these events, which are to be run at the meeting of the State Fair in 1888, appear in another column. The Breeders' Stake, for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, has ten nominations, Palo Alto, W. M. Murry, Laurelwood Stable and Caleb Dorsey having two each. From Palo Alto the Isomony filly, dam Fiert by Hermit, will certainly and deservedly be watched with interest. The Monday Colt, dam Precious, should prove a great race-horse if favored by the fates. Mr. Murry's brace, Surinam and Peregrine, were not successful as two-year-olds, but may prove worthy of support with another year added to their age. Carmen, the Laurelwood Stables' principal representative, is now running in fine form and may be confidently looked for again next season. She is by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown. W. M. Dorsey's pair are a b c by impd. Partisan, and c b c by Joe Hooker, named after the Pioneer horseman of the State, Theodore Winters. The California Stake for two-year-olds, has six entries from Palo Alto, the produce of Wildidle, Flood and Joe Hooker; some of them should make a showing. Mr. Harry Whiting has four, with the far-famed sires Joe Hooker, Bertram, Mr. Pickwick and Long Taw responsible for their appearance; they will certainly attract attention. Col. H. I. Thornton has two fillies of fashionable blood. Theodore Winters has nominated three Norfolk colts, and one by Joe Hooker. Caleb Dorsey has two Partisan fillies. Mr. Murry's trio are by Flood, Shannon and Three Cheers. The California Derby, to be run in 1889, for three-year-olds, has twenty-nine nominations, with many attractive names amongst sires and dams. This will doubtless prove the most valuable stake of the three.

Billy Ayres.

This fine race-horse is offered for sale in another column. As a performer he has been seen upon all the principal race-courses of the State, where he has won honor and money for his owner. He is six years old, and should prove very attractive in the stud. By his sire Shannon and dam Lady Clare he inherits fine racing blood, and in the stud should impress upon his progeny the speed, staying qualities and fine form shown by himself.

The Occident Stake.

Final payments in the above stake for 1887 have been made, on account of Sable Wilkes, Ella and Soudan,

This Fair Season.

The season is now in full swing. The ball was opened at San Jose on Monday. The weather was all that could be desired, the attendance was excellent, and the sport, so far as reported, of a very interesting character. Our special representative is on the ground, and will prepare for next week an accurate and complete resume of all the racing. For the present we have to be content with a hurried notice of the result up to Wednesday. The opening race ended in a calamity (referred to elsewhere). The event was the stallion race won by Tommy T. through the death of Grosvenor on the track. The district two-year-old trotters were represented by Grosvenor, Flora H. and Hollywood, and they were placed in the order of their names. Time, 2:58, 2:55. The second day opened with the three-year-old trotting purse. Palo Alto being represented by Maiden and Sunny Slope by Soudan. The race opened all in favor of the Palo Alto filly, she took the lead in the first heat in fine style and won in 2:32½. In the second heat she soon out-footed Soudan who got off with the lead, and came under the wire a leader by a length, in the improved time of 2:31. The tide turned with the third heat, Soudan again led off opened a wide gap between himself and the filly, which she never closed, Soudan winning with three lengths to spare, and having knocked a second off the time for the previous heat. The fourth heat was also won by Soudan, but the time was increased to 2:32½. The fifth heat was the colt's from start to finish, and he won in 2:31½, giving him the race.

For the second race, 2:17 class, only Anteo and Adair appeared. The first heat was a gift to Adair, Anteo broke soon after the start, and although he trotted well down the back stretch he never got near Adair, who won by six lengths in the slow time of 2:26½. The second heat was just the opposite of the preceding one. Anteo was the steady horse, and he went off with the lead, which he increased to six at the three-quarter mark, and finished with four lengths to the good in 2:21½. The third heat was the best of the race. Adair broke soon after the start but recovered quickly, and the pair passed the quarter wheel to wheel. Anteo improved as the heat advanced, and won by two lengths in 2:20, the last quarter being covered in 33½ sec., a brilliant burst of speed. The pair kept close company throughout the fourth heat, but it was two seconds slower than the third. Anteo broke near the wire, which gave Adair the race by half a length. Time, 2:22. Adair had the best of the fifth heat up to the three-quarter pole, when Anteo came up on time in fine style, but the stallion broke and Adair followed suit. Anteo was the first to recover, and took the heat and race by a length in 2:23.

The 2:40 class followed, for which Alfred S., Harwood's Old Nick and Maggie E. started. The race ended with the horse placed in the order of their names, Alfred S. taking the three straight heats.

Wednesday's programme was filled up with running events, and proved a much stronger attraction than the trotting on the previous days.

The race for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, opened the day's sport. The starters were Carmen, Tricksey and Kildare. The three ran in close company for half a mile, when Carmen drew away and won handily by three lengths, Kildare second, Tricksey third. Time, 1:16. A good beginning for Laurelwood Stable to open the season with.

The second race, free for all, one mile and half, brought out Narcola, Moonlight and Patti. It was close and exciting, between Narcola and Moonlight all the way, but the daughter of Norfolk was too good for the Thad Stevens filly, and won by a short neck, Moonlight leading Patti by four lengths. Time, 2:38.

The one mile and repeat race had Grover Cleveland, Adeline, Belshaw and May D. The Mouday colt won in two straight heats, Adeline pushing close all the way; Belshaw third, and May D. last. Time, 1:42 and 1:44. The race made a second victory for Matt Storn's stable.

Changes at Santa Rosa.

The attention of racing men is called to the following changes in the programme of the Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa: No. 2, trotting, for two-year-olds, is struck out; in its place is put No. 12, trotting, for three-year-olds, including Sable Wilkes, Soudan, Ella and Shamrock, for a purse of \$300. To take the place of No. 12 will be pacing, 2:25 class, purse \$300. Entries to close on Monday, August 22d, at 6 p. m. The following are already nominated: A. J. Sayer's Billy Bunker, A. C. Smith's run Ella L., R. Haver's Haverly.

The closing of entries for race No. 6, trotting, 2:20 class purse \$500, is also postponed until Monday, August 22d, at 6 p. m. The following are already nominated:

Lee Shaner's b g Lot Slocum; H. Hitchcock's blk g Black Diamond; Wm. Dwyer's h s Menlo's; R. C. Haley's ch g Woodnut. Entries must be sent to N. Winant, Secretary, Santa Rosa, Cal.

The Suanville Fair.

Particular attention is directed to the change of date for closing entries for the races to be held in connection with this Fair. As previously announced the time was put down for August 12th; it is now changed to September 1st. The Suanville Fair covers a wide district for racing purposes, including Plumas, Lassen, Butte, Sierra and Modoc counties in California, Washoe Co., Nevada, Lake and Grant counties in Oregon.

This Los Angeles Fair.

During the eight years that have passed since the Sixth District Agricultural Association was established, its career has been marked by steady progress until now it takes a position of importance and stands second only to the State Fair. A glance at the list of entries for the races, which appears elsewhere, proves the statement and indicates that the directors and other officers who have worked so consistently and effectually for the Association's interest have earned the highest terms of approval which can be offered them. They should go forward with their work with freshened vigor, and accomplish still more cheering results in the future. They have a splendid district to draw upon for support and patronage, and a climate that guarantees perfect weather in the fall of the year, when the principal horses in the State have completed their engagements in the northern part of the circuit. The southern boom has evidently reached the noble sport of horse racing, and the week extending from October 10th to 15th should be the most inspiring ever seen in the City of the Angels.

The list of entries will of course be critically studied by horsemen, but the casual reader need only be reminded that for the first day four races are put down for which forty entries have been made. For the three races on the second day twenty-nine horses are entered. The third day, with the same number of events, thirty-six horses are named. The fourth and fifth days are equally attractive, and for the closing day, October 15th, there are the 2:45 class and the 2:16 class of trotters, and the Los Angeles Derby, with five three year old, should make a brilliant race.

Death of Grosvenor.

One of the most remarkable deaths that ever took place on a race-track happened at San Jose last Monday. In the stallion race Grosvenor and Tommy T. started. Grosvenor won the first and second heats with ease; in the third he opened a gap of ten lengths in the first quarter, when he suddenly staggered, but kept going to the half-mile post where he fell and died soon after. Grosvenor was by Administrator, dam Sylvia, and was bred in Fayette County, Kentucky, where he was foaled in 1878. He was bought by Mr. James Boyd, of San Jose and brought to this State some time ago, and has been in the stud for two seasons. He was a handsome horse of great height, 16½ hands, and weighed 1250 lbs. He had the blood of some of the noblest trotting families in his veins, including Ryedyk's Hambletonian, Edwin Forest, Abdallah, Mambino, imp. Messenger, and such dams as Corinne, Betty, and Bet Bounce. The death of Grosvenor is a loss to the State, and serious disappointment to his owner.

Fall Meeting of the Bay District Association.

The preliminary announcement of the Bay District Association's fall meeting appears in another column. The meeting is to open on October 1st, and extend through the month closing on the 29th. The principal events will come off on the Saturdays of October 8th, 15th, 22d and 29th, with contests on intermediate days. The races will include trotting, running and pacing, for which liberal purses will be offered.

In the trotting the following classes will compete: 3:00, 2:40, 2:35, 2:30, 2:27, 2:25, 2:23, 2:20, 2:17 and a free-for-all, to include both trotters and pacers. As the meeting will follow right on the heels of the Fall Meeting of the Blood Horse Association, the running events should prove a great attraction. The horses will all be in training, and attractive programmes can be made up for at least two days in each week. The complete announcement will appear as rapidly as the events are arranged.

The Santa Rosa Fair.

This Fair opens on Monday next at Agricultural Park, Santa Rosa. The racing begins on Tuesday, 23d inst. The programme includes a running event for two-year-olds, and two trotting races, the first for two-year-olds, the second the 2:27 class. On Wednesday the one mile and repeat is the running race, with the trotting events for three-year-olds, and the 2:20 class. Thursday's races are four: one mile and a quarter for three-year-olds, and three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; the four-year-old trotters will step for a purse, and also the 3:00 class. For Friday there is a running and pacing event and two trotting races; the latter are the 2:25 class and the free-for-all. On the closing day the running event is an all-aged purse, one mile and a half, trotting, for 2:23 class, and the free-for-all purse of \$700. Five days of excellent sport, and upon one of the best tracks in the State. The trip by rail to Santa Rosa is a delightful one, and doubtless many horsemen from this city will avail themselves of the opportunity of making the trip.

Mr. Corbitt desires it stated positively that Guy Wilkes will not trot this fall. He has been repeatedly asked when and where Guy would start, and desires this proclamation made to all whom it may concern.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be represented at all or most of the Fairs in the Circuit.

Santa Rosa Fair Notice.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—This morning I took a ride out to the track and grounds of the Agricultural Park Association, to witness the training of some of the entries for the coming race week, and to note the strains generally. There is going to be good sport, if appearances and performances in training are to be taken as criteria. Charley Tupper has a fine bay horse, sixteen hands three inches, five years old, a Milton, which shows good points. With little training he makes his mile in the two-forties, under the care of Mart Rollins, without a break. In time he will get down to the thirty class. He is light, notwithstanding his stature, and is intelligent and tractable, with good action and staying powers. Dr. Finlaw has at the grounds an inbred Hambletonian, three removes from sire and Hambletonian dam on either side, and he is, to my fancy, one of the finest colts in the State. He is carefully kept, as he should be, and is destined to make his mark upon the turf. Captain Gny E. Grosse has four Anteo colts, two two years old and two yearlings, which are had from good dams, and show the fine points of their distinguished sire. The two-year-olds are entered in the week's work, and for one of them I predict a winning. James M. Laughlin will bring in an Anteo colt that he brags of. I have not seen him yet, but Laughlin is a veteran breeder of the Tennessee stamp and as thorough as men get to be, and therefore I have faith in his modest boast. The colt fills the bill in his estimation, and that is heavy weight wherever the old man is known. Anteo colts are not rare here, and none of them go begging for admirers or purchasers. Ludwig thinks he has the daisy of the get, and it will take a mighty fine colt to beat him; but I think the Fitton, colt which Finlaw has will get there ahead in a square trot when the two come to try conclusions. Walter Good and Dr. Finlaw have Daly, who is in fine form but will not race this year. They have bought a thirty-acre tract, just out of town, for a breeding farm, and in two or three years will show what Sonoma county can do in the way of trotters. My own opinion is that this is the favored county of the State for horses, and it is singular that some of the very wealthy owners of stock-breeding farms have not made it their place for such uses. Soil, climate, pasturage, and everything are here, superior to most other localities, and not inferior to any. It is better than Palo Alto or Vina, than Sacramento or Los Angeles. All it wants is trial and proof, and these will come from local breeders if none of the wealthy patrons of the turf engage in the business. Rose Dale, as the new breeding farm of Finlaw and Good is called, will be a starter in this direction.

The stable at the Park grounds are well engaged for the week of the Fair. The sons and daughters of the old Nutwood stock—Rosewood and Dawn—are here, also Alexanders and Electioneers, and Beutons and Sultans; and from the Rose stable entries are in, the horses to be here next week. These be the trotters. But also will the runners show up. Appleby, a close trainer and careful trainer, has entered some of his best, and to meet these are noted flyers. The week, therefore, promises extra fine sport, and the Association will leave no stone unturned to make it a week to be remembered and date from. The directors are busy in the management, and the grounds in splendid order.

We want to see the "grand old man," J. Cairn Simpson himself, up here this year. He didn't come last year. This won't do. He "must get to come" and report himself, anyhow. His getting here will be easy. He is old enough to see about his getting away. But he must not expect any of our assistance in that respect until the week is over. The good old rule goes—"hail the coming, speed the parting guest."

O.M.

Daniel Returns.

Dan McCarthy, and his boy Joe, arrived home last Sunday, after an extensive tour over, around and through the race course and swell hotels of the East. They enjoyed the trip exceedingly, and were the recipients of much newspaper attention; but as Dan is not at all sensitive or stuck up, he had no quarrel with the reporters. Of course he could not be expected to make such a trip without doing a stroke of business, and he brought back fifteen head of horses: Nine thoroughbreds, four trotters and two saddle stallions. He left Todd at Monmouth in Mr. Haggins' stable, and expects the colt to try another race or two before he is shipped home. Although the American Derby was won in Mr. Haggins' colors, Dan got all the credit that attaches to the owner of the winner of such an event, and confidently expects to be there again sometime in the near future, when the first horse to catch the Judges' eye will carry the blue and white sleeve of the McCarthy stable. The new comers in the thoroughbred string are:

Ch g Tiburon (1886) by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Queen, by Scottish Chief.
Ch f Gertrude McCarthy (1886) by imp. Hurrah or Duke of Magenta, dam La Gloria, by Lever.
Ch f Jennie McCarthy (1886) by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Genieta, by King Tom.
Ch c San Francisco (1886) by Hyder Ali, dam Belle of Topeka, by Uncle Vic.
Ch Harry Mo (1886) by Hyder Ali, dam Madam Rowett, by Uncle Vic.

B c Dan M. Murphy (1886) by imp. Speculator, dam Leona, by Prolific.
Ch g (1886) by imp. Mortemer, dam Hildegarde, by Lexington.
Ch g Interest (1885) by Long Taw, dam Income by Revenue.
B c (1885) by King Alfonso, dam Flash, by Lightning.

All the yearlings in this list that have received names, as here given, have been entered in the Fixed events of the Blood Horse Association, and some of them have been engaged east of the Mountains. Dan has named the yearling brother to C. H. Todd Sorrento. This colt has also been entered through the Fixed Events of the Blood Horse Association, and in some important stakes at Monmouth Park. He will be named at Chicago and St. Louis later in the year.

Mr. E. B. Rambo, for many years resident agent of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, left on August 14th for a six weeks' visit to the Atlantic seaboard. Part of his trip will be spent in renewing the acquaintanceships formed during his earlier business life in New York, Boston and Chicago, and some time will be spent at New Haven with his principals. We take much pleasure in commending him to the courtesy of all who come to know him, as a respected and representative San Franciscan.

Gloves for evening wear, for walking and driving; underwear to suit the season; shirts, collars and cuffs made to order; ties, scarfs, handkerchiefs of the most recent patterns; hose in wool, silk, merino and cotton from the leading manufacturing houses of Paris, Glasgow, London and New York. Beamish's, Nucleus Building, Third and Market streets, San Francisco.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

Third Day.

August 10th.—There was a fair attendance on the third day. The weather was delightful, and, as is always the case in such instances, ladies were in attendance on the clubhouse balcony. The main event was the purse for the 2:24 class, in which figured Marin, Longfellow, Woodnut, Maid of Oaks and Joe Arthurton.

First Heat.—The betting was very spirited, and owing to the favor with which Joe Arthurton was held by his owner he became a great favorite, bringing \$120, against \$50 for Longfellow and \$25 each for Marin and the field, composed of Woodnut and Maid of Oaks. With a fine turn of speed, Arthurton, from the outside position, was lapping Longfellow at the quarter post. Then trotting very fast down the back stretch he assumed a clear lead, holding it to the wire in 2:22½, Longfellow two lengths behind him, and then came Marin, the Maid of Oaks and Woodnut in the order mentioned. Almost after the gong was tapped for the start Woodnut stumbled and made a wretched break, but Holly at last brought him to his gait, and sending him at a rattling stride and to such effect that he saved his distance by a scant half length.

Second Heat.—Arthurton still sold for more than all the others together, and he held his own to the half-mile, where he was collared by Woodnut, with the Maid in close attendance, and hence to the wire there was a close and interesting struggle. Woodnut finally outstaying Arthurton by a scant length in 2:24½, the latter being a neck and shoulders in front of the Maid, Marin third and Longfellow the last. Why such two good horses and steady old stagers as Woodnut and Marin should have been practically ignored in the betting was an enigma to keen judges who were not in the stable's secrets, but their time was coming as it became known that Arthurton had eulged badly in the finish of the heat, so there was a rush on the part of those who had backed his chances to get out at any sacrifice. Some plunged in on Longfellow to retrieve his falling fortunes, he bringing \$60 against \$20 for Arthurton, \$15 for the Maid and \$60 for the field, in which were Woodnut and Marin, the two horses that were to carry off first and second honors in the race.

Third Heat.—There was long and tedious scoring, in consequence of Arthurton refusing to come up. Finally they were tapped off to a fair start, with Arthurton in the lead until the upper turn, when they were all hunched, and turning into the straight all were in line, the finish being extremely close between Marin and Woodnut, the latter breaking into a run just at the wire. The decision was in favor of Marin in 2:25, Woodnut second, Longfellow third, the Maid fourth and Arthurton a poor fifth.

Fourth Heat.—It was now considered a sure thing for Woodnut, he selling almost on a par with the others hunched. The scoring in this and the final heat was very tedious, as Arthurton could not be induced or forced to come up with the other horses. Finally, by sheer desperation, they were tapped off with Arthurton fifty yards in the rear. Woodnut took the lead and held it to the wire, with Marin second, then the Maid and Longfellow, with Arthurton beyond the flag. The judge, recognizing the start as disastrous to Arthurton's chances of any part of the purse, gave him the fifth position.

Fifth Heat.—Woodnut drove all his competitors to a break and won easily in 2:26, Marin taking second and Arthurton third money.

Aug. 10th.—Purse \$500. 2:24 class.
Woodnut, cb c by Nutwood, dam Addie by Hambletonian
Chief—B. C. Holly 5 1 2 1 1
Marin, b e by Quinn's Patchen—P. Farrell 3 4 1 2 2
Joe Arthurton, b g by Patchen—J. A. Goldsmith 1 2 5 5 5
Maid of Oaks, cb m by Duke McCallan—A. McDowell 4 3 4 3 4
Longfellow, cb g by Whipplee Hambletonian—Lee Shaner 2 5 3 4 3
Time, 2:22½, 2:24½, 2:25, 2:26, 2:26.

Same Day. Pacing.—Purse \$100.
Johnny Weigle, br g—J. Garrity 1 1 2 1
Dandana, cb s—M. Haven 2 2 1 2
Prussian Boy, b g—P. Brandow 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:35, 2:34, 2:34, 2:33½.

Fourth Day.

August 10th.—The attendance was fair and the weather bright and pleasant, but the high wind was not in favor of lowering the records. The betting for the free-for-all pacers was lively, with the aggregate pooling at \$50 for Lee, against \$30 for Chapman and \$6 for Pocahontas.

First Heat.—For the first heat there was a fair send-off, and owing to his superior gait Lee was soon in the lead, holding it by a length at the quarter pole in 34½, and again at the half in 1:09, but thence Lee appeared to draw gradually away, and, passing the three-quarter pole in 1:44, he passed under the wire in 2:13½, two lengths ahead of Chapman, while Pocahontas jogged in leisurely past the distance flag.

Second Heat.—Lee had shown such a speed and also a great reserve power that the betting men could scarcely be coaxed to put up \$10 on the field against \$50 for the favorite. After three attempts the horses were off to an excellent start, with Lee slightly in advance of Chapman. At the quarter pole, in 0:34, Chapman was just lapped with the leader, and this position was maintained to the half-mile, in 1:07½; then, despite Shaner's best efforts, Chapman could not get up on even terms, and gradually falling back, after passing the three-quarters in 1:43½, Lee came away and won easily in 2:19 by three lengths from Pocahontas, she a neck in front of Chapman.

Third Heat.—It was now looked upon as a certainty for Lee, and although Chapman kept well up until the upper turn, it was evident that Lee could leave his competitors at any moment, so he won in a smart jog, Chapman securing second money through a poor break made by Pocahontas on the home stretch. The fractions were 33½, 1:12, 1:45, and the full mile in 2:25½.

Aug. 11th.—Pacing. Free for all. Purse \$500.
L. C. Lee, blk s by Elmo Jr., dam by Kentucky Chief—H. Hitchcock 1 1 1
Chapman, b g—L. Shaner 2 3 2
Pocahontas, cb m—J. A. Goldsmith 3 2 3
Time, 2:18½, 2:19, 2:20½.

The second event was a purse of \$150, in which were entered St. David, Pasha and Viking. The two former were taken turn in turn as first choice for a time, but finally there was a rush to get on Pasha that made him favorite at \$25 against \$15 for St. David and \$5 for Viking, but the latter was at no time in the race and was withdrawn after the first heat on account of lameness. The battle was thus left to Pasha and St. David, and it resulted in one of the most interesting and well-contested trots of the season.

First Heat.—St. David showed to the best advantage, and at the Pasha wobbled and finally was off his feet, St. David won very handily in 2:32½, with Viking second.

Second Heat.—The betting was \$30 for St. David against \$15 for Pasha. The heat was exciting from start to finish, the horses lapped all the way, and the finish being so close that none but those under the wire could guess the result.

The decision was in favor of St. David in 2:33, and that by a scant head.

Third Heat.—The betting now veered in favor of St. David at \$25 to \$18 or \$20. The Saint again led at the quarter and half, but Pasha was lapping all the while, and on turning into the stretch moved up and carried St. David off his feet, thus winning easily by six lengths in 2:34½.

Fourth Heat.—The Pasha was now again in great demand, and so were his backers that they laid \$50 to \$20 on him, although with only one heat in his favor. In the final heat McConnell sent St. David along and took the pole at the first turn at a dangerously close position. But these tactics tended to assure his victory, as Pasha was twice on a run on the back stretch; but although they were almost even at the drawgate, Pasha was again off his feet and St. David won the long odds by a length in 2:33½. It was not so much speed as steadiness that enabled St. David to secure the spoils.

Same Day.—Purse \$150. Trotting.
St. David, cb g by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.—H. McConnell 1 1 2 1
Pasha, b e by Echo—W. F. Smith 3 2 1 2
Viking, g g by Rustic—L. Shaner 2 dr
Time, 2:32½, 2:33, 2:34½, 2:33½.

Fifth Day.

Aug. 12th.—As was to have been expected, the race for the 2:27 class, with the six excellent entries, drew quite a large attendance, and the sport was thoroughly enjoyed by those who were present. Indeed, it may be said that on each successive day of the summer meeting of the association there has been a larger influx of visitors to the grounds, while the speculation has also been on the increase; thus a very good showing has been made as yet, considering that the Bay District leads off with the Fall campaign and is thus at a disadvantage with the State Fair and the various district association.

The entries in the main event, the 2:27 class, were Lillie Stanley selling first choice at \$50 against \$15 for Jane L., \$15 for Mount Vernon, and \$15 for the field, in which were Luella, Lester and Maid of Oaks. The weather was fine and the track fast, but a stiff breeze was very trying to the horses on the back stretch and upper turns.

First Heat.—There was a great deal of scoring but the favorite showed always to an advantage and increased the confidence of her backers. She took the lead with Luella close up, and indeed the latter at a time showed in front, but on the home stretch Luella was off on a furious run that lasted for more than a hundred yards, so Stanley won handily, with Mount Vernon assigned to the second position, Jane L., third, Maid of Oaks fourth, Lester fifth, while Luella, although coming in second, was placed sixth for running.

Second Heat.—Stanley's performance raised her in the betting scale, as she brought \$40 against \$15 for Jane L., who was quietly backed by the Oregon contingent; \$7 for Mount Vernon and a like amount for the field. Stanley again led to the quarter, but in mid-back stretch she had to resign the position to Luella and Jane, and thus they passed the wire in 2:22½, the former winning by a length, with Mount Vernon, Lillie Stanley, Lester and the Maid of Oaks, as written.

Third Heat.—The bids on Jane L. and the field now advanced to \$25 and \$18, with \$40 for Lillie and \$7 for Mt. Vernon. The heat aroused the greatest interest and a grand performance was it for such a class. Lillie led at a rapid gait but could not shake off Jane, the two trotting head and head until approaching the etable, when Lillie was seen to be half a length in advance. After a brilliant finish Lillie won in the fast time of 2:20½, with Jane L. second, Luella third, Mt. Vernon fourth, Lester fifth and Maid of Oaks last. Some good watchee made the time 2:20, but this was not official. This exhibition put a stop to betting, save at fancy odds.

Fourth Heat.—Lillie led Luella by a trifle at the quarter post, then in the back stretch Jane made a fine turn of speed that gave her an advantage of two lengths over Lillie; but the latter closed up on the back stretch and carried Jane to a break, winning easily the heat and race in 2:24, Jane second with third money, Luella third with second money, Mt. Vernon fourth with fourth money, Lester fifth and the Maid of Oaks drawn from lameness. Jane L. was beaten, but before the season is over she may turn the tables on her fleet antagonist, while Luella showed excellent form, considering she is somewhat rank and has had but little work as yet this season.

Aug. 12th.—Purse \$500. 2:27 Class.
Lillie Stanley, br m by Whippleton, dam Dolly McMahon
—J. A. Goldsmith 1 4 1 1
Luella, b m by Chicamanga—H. Hitchcock 5 1 3 3
Jane L., br m by Hambletonian Mambrino—L. B. Lindsay 3 2 2 2
Mt. Vernon, b e by Nutwood—J. A. Goldsmith 2 3 4 4
Lester, b g by Almont—J. H. Fernan 5 6 5 5
Maid of Oaks, cb m by Duke McCallan—A. McDowell 6 6 5 dr
Time, 2:22, 2:22½, 2:23½, 2:24.

The second event was a purse of \$150, between Ella S., Billy Bunker and Kate Ewing. The pooling was so much in favor of Ella that the sellers packed up their books and left for home. The race was won in a very easy manner by Ella, she taking the second, third and fourth heats, while Billy Bunker secured the first, the time being 2:28½, 2:31, 2:26½, 2:25. Previous to the final heat the judges charged drivers on Billy Bunker, with Donathan instead of Hitchcock, and Peter Brandow took charge of Kate Ewing instead of Lee Shaner. The change was not to the best advantage, as Billy Bunker was beaten handily, while Pete Brandow was distanced.

Same Day.—Purse \$150.
Ella S., m m—J. A. Goldsmith 2 1 1 1
Billy Bunker, br g—H. Hitchcock 1 2 2 2
Kate Ewing, blk m—Lee Shaner 3 3 3 dr
Time, 2:28½, 2:31, 2:26½, 2:25½.

Sixth Day.

August 13th.—Had it not been for two untoward circumstances the meeting would have been brought to a brilliant finish. With the programme offered by the management, consisting of the free-for-all race, a roadster purse and a match for \$1,000 between Wells-Fargo and Peacock, there ought to have been an immense attendance, but as the racing hour approached the fog came rolling in from the ocean with a chilled wind, and then there were doubts whether Lot Slocum would put in an appearance in the free-for-all purse, two cogent reasons that largely influenced the attendance. As it was, there was a very fair turnout of our amateurs, and some lively wagering that resulted in every instance against the favorites.

A quiet talk between Mr. Hinchman, Lee Shaner and the other parties interested resulted in Lot Slocum being reinstated on the bulletin board with Adair and Menlo, thus giving an additional interest to the free-for-all trot. Lee Shaner felt very sore at having been replaced by Peter Brandow in Friday's race, as he claimed that Kate Ewing was not at herself, and indeed was outclassed. He claimed simple justice at the hands of the judges, and he felt that his reputation was injured by his being replaced by another driver when not \$100 in pools was staked on the result; so he wished a new set of judges. Mr. Hinchman replied at once that the request should be granted, and that he himself would select the judge and include himself among the trio.

There was great satisfaction among the attendance when this

arrangement was announced, and betting started off in a brisk and lively manner, Adair being first choice at \$100 against \$70 for Lot Slocum and \$25 for Menlo. There were many variations on these odds, but they represent a fair average, especially toward the start.

First Heat.—Adair was off with the lead, passing the quarter in 0:36½, and the half mile in 1:11½, with Lot Slocum at every point; at the three-quarter, 1:45½, the two horses were on even terms, and after a pretty struggle down the straight Lot Slocum secured the victory in 2:21 by half a length from Adair, with Menlo a fair third. Now the talent put on their thinking caps. Adair was pressed to his utmost, while Lot seemingly could always let out an extra reef. So Slocum was installed favorite at \$50, against \$17 for Adair and \$10 for Menlo, at which odds the pools were knocked off in rapid succession.

Second Heat.—Menlo under Donathan's able driving, showed a decided improvement on his last year's form, as he trotted fast and true to the quarter in 36 seconds, leading Slocum by a length, and passed the half in 1:09½ without a change of position; Adair was trailing within reaching distance, but Smith evidently let Donathan do the fighting this heat, and well indeed was it done, as, although Slocum carried Menlo to a head ship on the home stretch, he was quickly caught and rallied. Lot Slocum took the heat by a scant half length, Adair being three lengths behind, and the time 2:19, the three-quarters having been made in 1:44½.

Third Heat.—The race was now considered at an end, save the shunting, and pooling was at an end. Nevertheless, Menlo again made a dogged bid for victory, lapping Lot to the quarter in 36½, to the half in 1:11, and to the three-quarter pole in 1:45, but thence Slocum drew away and won the heat and race in 2:19½, with Menlo second and second money, and Adair third and third money.

Aug. 13th.—Purse \$750. Free-for-all.
Lot Slocum, br g by Electioneer, dam Glencora by Moback Chief
—L. Shaner 1 1 1
Menlo, b e by Nutwood—J. W. Donathan 3 2 2
Adair, br g by Electioneer—W. F. Smith 2 3 3
Time, 2:21, 2:19, 2:19½.

The second event was a roadster race, for which Bookmaker was made first choice at \$25, against \$20 for Gray Frank and \$12 each for Milkmaid and Bay Allan. Again was the talent at fault, as the Bookie was rank and unsteady to such a degree as to lose all his credit, and the outsider, Bay Allan, captured the spoils in three straight heats in 2:41½, 2:39 and 2:37, Gray Frank being second in the first, Milkmaid second in the second, and Bookmaker second in the third heat, Milkmaid securing second money.

Same Day.—Purse \$—.
Bay Allan, b m—M. Hart 1 1 1
Bookmaker, b g—C. H. Kingsley 4 2 2
Gray Frank, g g—C. S. Crittenden 2 4 4
Milkmaid, b m—J. W. Donathan 3 3 3
Time, 2:41½, 2:39, 2:37.

There was also a match for \$1,000 between Wells-Fargo, the trotter, and Peacock, the pacer, in which the favorite was again beaten. Wells-Fargo was made first choice at \$40 against \$20 for Peacock. The pacer led by a length all around until nearing the etable, when Wells-Fargo closed up and then broke out into a run that lasted until close to the wire, Peacock winning handily in 2:28½. Wells-Fargo was still first choice at \$30 to \$25, but in the second heat he broke almost in the start, continuing on the hop, skip and jump until well in the stretch, when John Goldsmith was seen trying to run him into the fence in order to stop him, but in vain, as he came galloping down the stretch, hitting himself against the enlke at every jump, while Peacock paced leisurely in 2:43. It was thought at first that some of the harness had become loose, but when the horse was stoppied by great effort it appears that the breeching being too tight was the cause of his running away. Goldsmith on this ground appealed to the judges not to distance the horse, as he had been driving in the two races that were awarded together, and thus had no time to examine the gear; but the appeal was not allowed, and the race was given to Peacock.

Same Day.—Match for \$1,000.
Peacock, g g (pacer)—Geo. Baylis 1
Wells Fargo, cb g—J. A. Goldsmith 2 die
Time, 2:28½, 2:43.

Trotting at Petaluma.

They had an interesting race at Petaluma on the 6th, which the Argus records:

There would have been a much larger attendance at the Agricultural Park last Saturday if it could have been known in advance that such an exciting contest was to take place. The son of Electioneer, Hernanni, was known to be fast and game if in proper condition, but as he had met with an accident some time since and had been nursing a leg for the past two years, no one expected to see such a performance. But there was another surprise in store for the spectators. Mattie P., the daughter of Jackson Temple, made her second appearance in public, and was a much better mare than was expected. She was generally rated at 2:40, and when she came under the wire in the fourth heat in 2:31½, with Hernanni lapped on to her wheel, the excitement was at a high pitch. Hernanni and Mattie P. were very close together during the entire five heats. Mortimer and Waxey Pope were not in condition for such fast company, and had a race in the rear between themselves, and it was an even thing between them in the first four heats, but they were both distanced for running in the fifth heat. Hernanni took the first two heats in 2:39½ and 2:33; when Mattie P. got warmed up and captured the next three heats in 2:35, 2:31½, 2:35, with Hernanni so close to her that every heat was in doubt until the score was reached. Hernanni, timed separately, made the fourth heat in 2:32, which certainly ought to be satisfactory to his owner and others who knew that he has been unable to trot for the past two years. The winner, Mattie P., was bred and raised by George Pearce, on present District Attorney, and was sired by Jackson Temple. Her first dam was by Tom Ifyer, second dam by Ben Franklio, son of Hood's Lawyer—thoroughbred. But two of Jackson Temple's colts have been trained, and they both promise well.

Aug. 6th.—Purse \$—.
Mattie P., m by Jackson Temple—D. R. Mener 2 2 1 1 1
Hernanni, br g by Electioneer—N. W. Burrell 1 1 2 2 2
Waxey Pope, g g—S. C. Randall 3 3 3 3 3
Mortimer, b s, 3—Chas. Hart 4 4 4 3 3
Time, 2:39½, 2:35, 2:35, 2:31, 2:35.

Ephraim Moore, well known to the old-time horsemen of California, died at the Maltese Villa Farm of W. L. Aebe, in Merced County, on the 24th ult., and was buried in the Vieja Cemetery. Moore was trackman at the Oakland Trotting Park during a great part of Mr. Rindlett's administration, where his quaint notions and eccentricities made him a character.

At last advices Patsy Duffy was at Saratoga waiting for an opportunity to return to California.

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD
AT RENO,
Commencing September 21st and Ending
October 1st.
35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
LIBERAL PREMIUMS
Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.
Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle
Races! Stock Parades!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 28 and
September 30, Friday,
THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.

President Powning offers a Special Premium, a
GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, for the best
Exhibit in Any Department.

**Trials of Speed to be Conducted under the
auspices of the Directors of the State Agri-
cultural Society.**

The State Agricultural Society was established in
accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State
of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the man-
agement of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LEETE, of
Washoe County; P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe
County; A. L. WHITE, of Washoe County; JOHN
SWENBY, of Ormsby County; T. B. RICEY, of
Douglas County; C. C. POWNING, of Washoe
County; ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County;
THOMAS WINSTON, of Washoe County; DAN-
IEL HOGUE, of Douglas County; BAILEY, of
Churchill County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt
County.

PROGRAMME.
First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.
No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for
District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration
\$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. Dis-
trict horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20;
declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.
No. 3.—PACING—Five-eighths mile dash; free for
all; purse \$300; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.

Second Day—Thursday, September 22d.
No. 4.—TROTTING—2:30 class for District horses;
three in five, purse \$300; first horse \$150; second
horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 5.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second
horse; \$100 to third horse.

Third Day—Friday, September 23d.
No. 6.—RUNNING—Selling purse for District
horses; dash of a mile; \$150 added; \$25 entrance, half
forfeit; \$5 declaration, on or before September 1st.
No. 7.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for
all; to be sold for \$1,000 to carry entitled weight.
Two pounds allowed for each \$100 under the \$1,000.
No. 8.—RUNNING—Half-mile dash; entrance free;
purse \$100.

Fourth Day—Saturday, September 24th.
No. 9.—TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all
three-year-olds and under in the District; purse \$300;
first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 10.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for
all; purse \$300; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.

Fifth Day—Monday, September 26th.
No. 11.—HANDICAP—Mile and a half dash; \$300
added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on
or before September 10th. Weights to be announced
Sept. 1st.

No. 12.—SELLING PURSE—Closes the same time
as stakes; one mile and a quarter dash; \$500 added.
Three other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 24th.

Sixth Day—Tuesday, September 27th.
No. 13.—TROTTING—Three-minute class for Dis-
trict horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second
horse \$100; third horse \$50.
No. 14.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; first horse \$100; second horse \$250;
third horse \$150.

Seventh Day—Wednesday, September 28th.
No. 15.—RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash; two
year-olds; \$150 added; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; five
or more to enter.
No. 16.—RUNNING—Mile and three-eighths; three-
year-olds; \$200 added; \$30 entrance; half forfeit; \$10
declaration, on or before September 1st; three or
more to start.

No. 17.—RUNNING—Purse \$500; dash of two miles;
en per cent. entrance; five or more to enter; three or
more to start.
Two other races for this day will be made Septem-
ber 27th.

Eighth Day—Thursday, September 29th.
No. 18.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.
No. 19.—TROTTING—Mile heats; three in five;
free for District horses; purse \$300; first horse \$300;
second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Ninth Day—Friday, September 30th.
No. 20.—RUNNING—Mile dash for two-year-olds;
\$200 added; entrance \$30; declaration \$5; on or before
September 1st.
No. 21.—RUNNING—Mile and five-eighths dash for
three-year-olds; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half for-
feit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three
or more to start.

Three other races for this day will be made Sep-
tember 29th.

Tenth Day—Saturday, October 1st.
No. 22.—2:30 Class; mile heats; three in five; free
for all; purse \$300; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;
third horse \$100.
No. 23.—2:25 Class; mile heats; three in five; free
for all; purse \$1,000; first horse \$500; second horse \$300;
third horse \$200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secre-
tary on or before the first day of August, 1887. En-
tries for the purses must be made: For Monday's
races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's
races, on Monday; and for Friday's races, on Wednes-
day, at the regular time for entries. It is necessary to dis-
patch by the rules. Those who have nominated in
stakes must name to the Secretary, in writing, which
they will start, the day before the race, at 6 p. m.
Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by con-
sent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Associa-
tion will govern running races.
All horses entered for State purses must be owned
and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra
Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.
Entries to all trotting races will close September
1st with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in
all for purses.
National Trotting Association rules to govern trot-
ting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association
rules to govern running races, except as above.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and
three to start. But the Board reserves the right to
hold a less number than five to fill, with the withdrawal
of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance
fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomina-
tion.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trot-
ting. But the Board reserves the right to trot heats
any day's racing, or to trot a special race between
heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled
only to the entrance money, to be divided as fol-
lows: 60 to the first and 40 to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.
Non-starters in running races will be held for en-
trance, under Rule 3.

In the opinion of the Judges, before starting a
race the race cannot be finished on the closing day
of the Fair, it may be continued.
In all trotting and pacing races five or more paid-up
entries required to fill and three or more horses to
start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less
number than five to fill by deducting a proportionate
amount of the purse.
Trotting and racing colors to be named with all
entries.
When less than the required number of starters
appear they may contest for the entrance money,
divided as follows: 65% to first horse and 35% to sec-
ond.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.
Non-starters in running races will be held for en-
trance, under Rule 3.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declara-
tions are permitted for a small forfeit.
In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the
day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their
entries.
Each day's races will commence promptly at one
o'clock p. m.
All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Sec-
retary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.
Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accom-
plished and graceful lady riders. Friday, Sept. 22,
Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock
a. m.

The Society offers four premiums, valued respec-
tively at \$100, \$70, \$40 and \$20.
The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice
of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have
second choice, and so on.
All ladies must ride with saddles.
It is expected that other special premiums will be
added to this list by private contribution. No one but
ladies of the highest respectability will be allowed to
compete for prizes.

Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please
send name to Secretary, indorsed by two members of
the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.
On Thursday, Sept. 23d, Monday, Sept. 26th, and
Thursday, Sept. 29th, the novelty of an Indian pony
race will be provided, and the amusing sight of
twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted
on the wildest and most unmanageable cayuses imag-
inable, galloping around the track at break-neck
speed, will, as they say at the circus, be alone worth
the price of admission.

CLYDESDALE MEDALS.
The American Clydesdale Association will give a
valuable medal, of suitable design, for the best rec-
orded Clydesdale stallion, and a similar medal for the
best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and
exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.
Arrangements have been made for a series of bal-
loon ascensions during the Fair, alike novel and excit-
ing. Ascensions will be made daily from the race
track.

Two or three bicycle races will take place between
the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten contests
are counted upon.

C. C. POWNING, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.
C. T. BENDER, Treasurer.

Stockton Fair.

BEGINNING
September 27, and Con-
tinuing five days.



\$15,000.

IN PURSES OFFERED.
SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of all purses to accom-
pany nominations.
In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per
cent.

Tuesday, September 27, 1887.
1. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake,
\$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 6
entries). One mile.
2. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$100. Mile
and repeat.
3. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 3:00 Class,
\$1,000.
4. TROTting—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$500.

Wednesday, September 28, 1887.
5. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all. Race
hereafter to be named for the winner. \$100. One
mile.
6. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:24 Class, \$1,000.
7. TROTting—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake,
\$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st with 9
entries).

8. TROTting—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake \$65
each, \$150 added; best 2 in 5. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).

Thursday, September 29, 1887.
9. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. \$500. Mile and
repeat.
10. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:35 Class,
\$1,000.
11. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:18 Class,
\$1,000.
12. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:23 Class, \$500.

Friday, September 30, 1887.
13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Handicap.
Weights named 10 days before race; \$400. One mile and
repeat.
14. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Novelty race,
2 miles; \$1,000; first half mile, \$150; first mile, \$225;
first mile and a half, \$275; first two miles, \$350. All
paid up entries over seven to be added, equally divided
between each winner.
15. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all.
\$1,000.
16. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Three-year-
old stake, \$65 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 10 entries).

17. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class,
\$1,000.
Saturday, October 1st, 1887.
18. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake,
\$65 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 5
entries).
19. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. 2:22 Class,
\$1,000.
20. TROTting—PACIFIC COAST. Two-year-old
stake, \$65 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st,
with 8 entries).

21. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. Free-for-all, \$700.
CONDITIONS.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.
The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.
Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.
Entries close August 1st, 1887, with the Secretary.
Stockton Fair, San Joaquin Valley District for
races comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Tri-
umme, Mariposa, Fresno, Calaveras, Stanislaus,
Merced, Tulare and Kern. State of California.

Board of Directors for 1887: L. U. SHIPPEE, JOHN
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L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
For programmes and full conditions ap-
ply to the Secretary, J. M. LARUE.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, California. 11jns

Santa Clara Valley

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
SPEED CONTESTS,
— FROM THE —
15th to 20th of August;
Inclusive, 1887.
SAN JOSE.

PROGRAMME.
First Day—Monday, August 15th.

1. STALLION RACE, Trotting stake—\$100 entrance
half forfeit, \$150 added. Closed April 1st, with five
entries.
2. TROTting, for two-year-olds—Purse \$250. The
get of the following stallions, viz: Brown Jug, Jim
Woodward, Nutwood Boy, Woodnut
Baywood, Fleetwood, Commodore Nutwood, King
William Grosvenor, Bismarck, Menlo, Elmo, Stranger,
Hampton, George, J. M. Weller's horse and
Captain Hunt's horse. Mile and repeat.

Second Day—Tuesday, August 16th.
3. TROTting STAKE, for three-year-olds—\$25 to
accompany nomination, \$25 additional for starters;
failure to make second payment forfeits first; \$250
added. Stakes and added money divided 60, 30 and 10
per cent.

4. TROTting—Purse \$1,000. 2:17 Class.
5. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:40 Class.
Third Day—Wednesday, August 17

6. RUNNING STAKE for two-year-olds. \$25
entrance, \$100 forfeit; \$50 to second, \$25 to
third; non-winners this year allowed 5 lbs. three-
quarters of a mile.
7. RUNNING STAKE, free for all—\$25 entrance; \$10
forfeit; \$20 added; \$50 to second; third to save en-
trance. Maidens allowed five pounds. One and one-
half miles.

8. RUNNING—Free purse, \$20, for all ages; \$50 to
second horse. Mile and repeat.
Fourth Day—Thursday, Aug. 18th.

9. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:27 Class.
10. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:23 Class.
11. PACING—Purse \$500. 2:39 Class.
Fifth Day—Friday, Aug. 19th.

12. PACING—Purse \$300. 2:30 Class.
13. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:39 Class.
14. RUNNING—Free purse \$200. \$50 to second horse.
One mile and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Aug. 20th.
15. TROTting—Purse \$500. 2:25 Class.
16. TROTting—Purse \$1,000. 2:20 Class.
17. TROTting STAKE—For two-year-olds: \$10 to
accompany nomination; \$15 additional for starters.
Non-payment of second forfeits first; \$200 added;
Stakes and added money divided, 60, 30, 10 per cent.
Mile and repeat.

CONDITIONS.
In all Trotting and Pacing Races, purses divided as
follows: 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to sec-
ond, 10 per cent. to third.
All Trotting or Pacing Races best 3 in 5, except as
otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and
Rules of the State Agricultural to govern running,
except as herein specified.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of
any two races alternately, or to call a special race
between heats, also to change the day and hour of any
race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled
to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance
received from the other paid up entries of said race,
and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only
except when distancing the field, then to first and
third moneys.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.
Non-starters in running races will be held for en-
trance, under Rule 3.

In the opinion of the Judges, before starting a
race the race cannot be finished on the closing day
of the Fair, it may be continued.
In all trotting and pacing races five or more paid-up
entries required to fill and three or more horses to
start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less
number than five to fill by deducting a proportionate
amount of the purse.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all
entries.
When less than the required number of starters
appear they may contest for the entrance money,
divided as follows: 65% to first horse and 35% to sec-
ond.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void
unless accompanied by the money.
Races to commence each day at two p. m.
Entries to close, July 20th, 1887.

N. B. EDWARDS, President.
G. H. BRAGG, Secretary. 11jns

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL
AUCTIONEERS,
22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF
High-Bred Horses and Cattle,
At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of
the State.

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Hon. J. B. HAGAN, Esq., San Francisco.
Hon. J. D. CABB, Salinas.
Hon. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
Hon. A. WALBATH, Nevada.
Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith,
Secretary State Agricultural Society of Nevada.
At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real
Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock
business in this country, and having conducted the
important auction sales in this line for the past
fifty years, amounting to one-half a million of
dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facil-
ities for disposing of live stock of every description
either at auction or private sale. Our list of cor-
respondents embraces every breeder and dealer of promi-
nence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to
live full publicity to animals placed with us for sale.
Private purchases and sales of live stock of all
descriptions will be made on commission, and stock
shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales
made of land of every description. We are author-
ized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are
appended.

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street.
and
Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,
Honorary Graduate of
Ontario Veterinary Col-
lege, Toronto, Canada.

**Castration a Special-
ty. Advice by mail \$2.00.**
Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St.
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.
11ms2

Seventeenth

Agricultural District
FAIR
Counties of Nevada and Placer.
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 1887
and continuing five days

Racing and stock exhibits at Glenbrook Park,
Pavilion at Grass Valley

\$10,000 in Purses & Premiums!
FIVE DAYS RACING

Tuesday, Sept. 6th.
No. 1. TROTting—District. 3:00 Class. Purse \$250.
No. 2. TROTting—2:30 Class. Free for all. Purse
\$500.

No. 3. TROTting—For two-year-olds owned in the
Counties of Nevada, Placer, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa,
Butte, Tehama, Plumas and Sierra. Mile and repeat.
Purse \$250.

Wednesday, September 7th.
BOYS' TOURNAMENT, at 11 a. m., for various
Prizes.
No. 4. RUNNING—Free for all. \$50 entrance, \$25
forfeit, \$300 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. One
mile and repeat.

No. 5. RUNNING—Free for all. For two-year-olds,
\$25 entrance, 10 forfeit, \$100 added; second horse \$50,
third \$25. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 6. RUNNING—For three-year-olds. Free for
all, \$25 entrance, 10 forfeit, \$200 added. One mile
and a quarter.

No. 7. PACING—2:32 Class. Free for all. Purse
\$500.
Thursday, September 8th.
GRAND STOCK PARADE at 10 a. m.; **BICYCLE**
TOURNAMENT for Gold medal, at 11 a. m.

No. 8. TROTting—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$250.
No. 9. TROTting—2:25 Class. Free for all. Purse
\$500.
No. 10. TROTting—Three-year-olds or under. Dis-
trict. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250.

Friday, September 9th.
LADIES' TOURNAMENT, for various Prizes, at
11 a. m.

No. 11. RUNNING—Open to all. \$50 entrance, \$25
forfeit, \$100 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. Two
miles.

No. 12. RUNNING—Open to all. \$25 entrance \$10
forfeit \$100 added; second horse \$50, third \$25. Three
fourths of a mile and repeat.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free purse \$150. Entrance free
to all beaten horses. Those not having run second
during the meeting allowed 10 pounds. \$50 to second
horse and 10 to third.

No. 14. PACING—2:23 Class. Free for all. \$500.
No. 15. RUNNING—Saddle Horse Stake. District.
Catch weights. \$5 entrance, \$50 added. Four moneys,
50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. One mile.

Saturday, September 10th.
GRAND STOCK PARADE and award of Premiums
at 11 a. m.

No. 16. TROTting—District. One-year-olds. Half
mile and repeat. Purse \$100.
No. 17. TROTting—2:40 Class. Open to all. Purse
\$500.
No. 18. TROTting—2:24 Class. Open to all. Purse
\$500.

Races designated as "District" all horses are eli-
gible that were owned in the counties of Nevada and
Placer, comprising the 17th Agricultural District,
prior to June 1, 1887, unless otherwise specified.

CONDITIONS.
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise speci-
fied; five to enter and three to start. But the Board
reserves the right to hold a less number than five to
fill, with the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of
the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to
accompany nominations. Trotting and pacing purses
divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30
per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but
the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two
classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's
racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A
horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the
entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65 to the
first, and 35 to the second.

In all entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day
preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern
running races, except when conditions named are
otherwise.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in
their entries.

Entries to close with the Secretary on August 1st,
1887.
SAMUEL GRANGER, President.
P. O. Address Grass Valley, Cal.

GEORGE FLETCHER, Secretary.
P. O. Address Grass Valley, Cal. 2jy 10

DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate New Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
Awarded the Highland and Agricultural Societies,
Medals for Horse Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology
and Histology. The Williams' Prize, '84-'85, for high-
est works in professional examinations, and six first-
class certificates of merit. Honorary Member Illinois
State Veterinary Medical Association.

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CORBIN'S GREAT
HORSE LINIMENT.
Sure cure for Swinney, weakness of the spine,
sprains, strains, etc. It neither blisters nor causes
the hair to fall out, and does not incapacitate the horse
from work during treatment. Though there have
been many drugs on the market which are claimed
good, the observer will readily see their deficiency,
from the number of lame horses which heavily where
meets, and that are usually suffering from their
scourge, Swinney, which not only causes the shoulder
to gradually shrink away, but also the body to con-
tract. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own
interest as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial?
For sale by all druggists. Mrs. A. C. Joseph
Prop., San Francisco. All rights secured in U.
Patent Office. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle. 2jy

Prime Factors in Breeding.

That excellent contemporary, *The American Cultivator*, to which we have been often indebted for apt paragraphs, in its current issue discusses the qualities without the fixing of which success in horse breeding is at best a lottery:

It is said that, "The degree of success which any member of the human or equine family will attain, depends almost entirely upon the will, power and nerve force, or in other words pluck, possessed by the individual. The man of iron will often compel success, where others, endowed with greater ability but less pluck fail. The same is true of turf performers, whether runners, pacers or trotters. The three most essential requisites for distinction upon the trotting turf are pluck, endurance and trotting instinct, that is, a disposition to stick to the trotting gait and return to it quickly when forced to a break."

These are distinct attributes, which are transmitted to the offspring from sire and dam. The last two are capable of great improvement by skillful training and conditioning. Pluck may be influenced to a limited extent by health and condition. It is a quality, however, susceptible of but little improvement by cultivation, even among rational beings, and much less among animals. It is a quality that comes by inheritance. A man who inherits a cowardly disposition and an aversion to the smell of powder will never lead an army to victory. The individual who was born tired, with a natural dislike to physical exertion, will never become distinguished for accomplishing a large amount of manual labor. Unless the do-or-die, never-to-be-defeated determination is born in a trotter, he will never become distinguished for breaking the trotting record or capturing the big end of the rich purses in the Grand Circuit, however strongly he may be imbued with trotting instincts.

Endurance, or bottom, is another very important requisite in a turf performer, particularly in a closely-contested race for broken heats. Years ago some writer advanced the idea that "speed is bottom" and the phrase is occasionally used by theorists at the present time. Every intelligent trainer and driver living would scout such an idea. The well-known trainer, James Golden, once remarked to the writer that if H. B. Winship (2:20) to pole with running mate 2:06 had an endurance equal to his speed he could beat any trotter that ever wore harness.

As this indispensable quality—pluck—cannot be acquired or improved to any appreciable extent, it is very important that young breeders in selecting their stock choose such as number among their ancestors animals noted for remarkable will power and nerve force as well as the trotting instinct.

The gait of the offspring is undoubtedly influenced to a greater extent by the sire than by the dam. The thoroughbred race-horse possesses the qualities of speed, pluck and endurance in a higher degree than any other branch of the equine family, hence when stallions possessing a trotting inheritance sufficiently strong to overcome the running tendencies are crossed with highly bred mares possessing all the pluck and endurance of the best thoroughbreds, the result is a Guy Wilkes (2:15), a Lady Thorn (2:18), a Dexter (2:17), an Oliver K. (2:16), a Beatrice, dam of Patron (2:14), a Midnight, dam of Jay-Eye-See (2:10), and a Miss Russell, dam of Maud S. (2:08).

No horse ever imported into this country endowed his offspring with so strong a trotting inheritance, coupled with such power to perpetuate it through successive generations, as the English thoroughbred Messenger, which landed in Philadelphia in 1788, being at that time eight years old, and was kept for stock purposes in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York until his death on Long Island, Jan. 28, 1808. This gave him about twenty years of stud service in America, and as he was liberally patronized he left a large number of descendants. Several of his sons produced trotters. The most distinguished of these sons, and in fact the only one to which most of the trotters of the present race in the paternal line, was Mambrino, whose dam was a thoroughbred daughter of imported Sour Crout. Mambrino was trained some for a race-horse, but although he is said to have shown evidence of speed, was never distinguished as a winner, and changed hands several times when in his prime from \$200 to \$250. He was a natural trotter, and, as is well known, got Abdallah, Mambrino Paymaster and Almack, sires of the founders of the Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Champion trotting families.

In 1799, eleven years after Messenger's arrival in this country, Col. John Hoomes of Virginia brought the distinguished thoroughbred race-horse Diomed from England to Virginia. Diomed was foaled in 1777, hence was twenty-two years old when he crossed the Atlantic. In his prime he was one of the best racers on the English turf, and was distinguished as the winner of the first Derby ever run in England. Diomed was kept for stock purposes in Virginia until past service, and died the property of Col. Hoomes in 1807 or 1808. In point of speed, pluck and endurance, Diomed and his progeny were so far superior to Messenger and his descendants that there is no comparison between them. Not that Messenger was lacking in those qualities, for he was undoubtedly above the average, but Diomed was much more strongly endowed with them, and stamped them upon his offspring so forcibly that they became a marked characteristic of the family, the same as the trotting instinct did that of the descendants

of Messenger, hence when the progeny of these two noted thoroughbreds were crossed, the result was, in many cases, trotters possessed of greater speed, pluck and endurance than has ever been produced by combining any other strains where the Diomed element was lacking. Messenger gave the trotting instinct, while Diomed supplied an excess of will power, nerve force and endurance.

The writer after mentioning several prepotent sires, continues thus:

"Breed to what you want," is an excellent motto, and cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of those just entering the breeding ranks. If you want a trotter that will rival Maud S., Jay-Eye-See and Patron in speed, breed from the combination that produced these trotting wonders. If you want a trotter that can stand up and fight out a race of broken heats, like a Piedmont or Wedgewood, throw theories to the dogs and breed from the strains from which those successful turf performers inherited their pluck and endurance.

The way that the trotters with a current of warm blood are continually coming to the front is exasperating to those theorists who have been declaiming so vehemently against what they are pleased to term the running foolishness, for several years past, and it is not surprising that they should stop and make faces at the "little creatures" who are constantly giving the public all the facts concerning the breeding of the winners, regardless of theories. Loretta F. is one of this class of trotters which has lately come to the front. She won the \$5,000 race at Cleveland, July 28, getting a record of 2:19 in the third heat, and captured first money in the 2:21 class at Buffalo on the 3d inst., coming to the wire in 2:19, 2:19, 2:19, beating Charley Hogan, Judge Davis, Marvel and Naiad Queen. Loretta F. is by Hamlet, dam by the four-mile race-horse Col. Grayson.

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Supersedes all Caustery or Firing. Impossible to Produce any Scar or Blemish. For Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pinkeye, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure. It has been tried as a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, &c., &c., with very satisfactory results.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of CAUSTIC BALSAM sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, &c. Address

LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. Cleveland, O.

For sale in San Francisco by
LANGLEY & MICHAELS,
Wholesale Druggists.

aug13 **J. O'KANE,** Horsemen's Supplies

FOR SALE!

ONE GRAY GELDING,

15 1/2 hands high. Weight 1650 lbs. A fine disposition, the best of constitution. Five years old, perfectly sound and without a blemish. A natural trotter with a big open, pure gait. Has had 4 months trotting. Can trot 3 or 4 beats from 2:30 to 2:35. Has a record of 2:52.

Sire Peacock, record 2:23, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Dam Young Molly, by Budd Double, he by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

Young Molly is the dam of Brown Jug, by Nutwood. Brown Jug's private trials were made in 2:19.

Anyone looking for a first-class young horse, that bids fair to trot low down in the twenties in his six-year-old form, should not overlook this promising horse. Anyone desiring to see him work with a view to purchase can do so by calling at the Big Tree Store, Sacramento, Cal.

For terms address,

F. A. Jones,

P. O. Box 164,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

aug13tf

DO YOU WANT A DOG?
DOG BUYERS' GUIDE.
Colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them.
Mailed for 15 Cents.
ASSOCIATED FANCIES,
337 S. Eighth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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EXCURSION Bay District.

Rates

—To—

Santa Rosa

AND

Petaluma

FOR THE FAIRS.

The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad

Announce Special excursion rates from all Points to Santa Rosa and Petaluma for visitors to the Fairs.

Santa Rosa from August 22d to 27th.
Petaluma from August 30th to Sept. 3d.

Round-Trip Tickets

GOOD FOR ONE WEEK.

From San Francisco to Santa Rosa and return,

\$2.00.

From San Francisco to Petaluma and return,

\$1.50.

Ticket offices at the Ferry,

222 Montgomery Street, and

No. 2 New Montgomery Street.

PETER J. McGLYNN, Gen. Pass & Ticket Ag't.

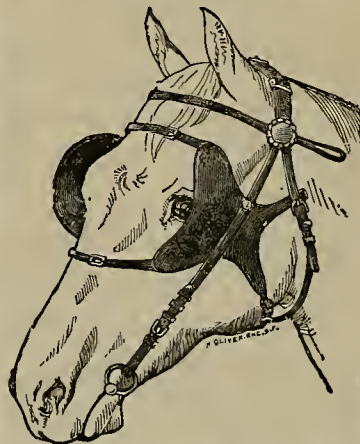
H. C. WHITING, Superintendent.

aug13tf

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1887

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shown, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially, as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-strap or band G and H, and the rear band I, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 239 and 242 Ellis St. San Francisco.

Association.



Fall Season! Fall Season!

COMMENCING

Saturday, Oct. 1st, 1887,

Followed on Saturday, October 8, 15, 22 and 29th, with contests on intermediate days, to be hereafter announced.

RUNNING,

TROTTING and

PACING.

Contests for liberal Purses, in the following Classes: Three minutes, 2:40, 2:35, 2:30, 2:27, 2:25, 2:23, 2:20, 2:17, and a Grand Free-for-all for both Trotters and Pacers.

See future edition of this paper for full particulars.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

20aug1f

Sonoma County

Agricultural Park Association,

SANTA ROSA.

Special

Announcement

Entries for the following races will close on Monday, August 22d, 1887, at 6 P. M.

Pacing, 2:25 Class, Purse \$300.

Trotting, 2:20 Class, Purse \$500.

B. M. SPENCER, President.
N. WINANTS, Secretary, Santa Rosa, Cal.

20aug1

FOR SALE.

The Handsome Thoroughbred Stallion.

Billy Ayres.

Sire Shannon, dam Lady Clare.
Billy Ayres is a bright bay, six years old, and so well and favorably known as a race-horse that further description is unnecessary. Apply to

W. M. MURRY,
215 Twenty-Third St.,
Or at the Race Track, Sacramento.

20aug4

To Owners and Trainers of Racing Stables.

I hereby warn all horsemen not to employ MORRIS BRENNAN or WILLIAM KENNALLY, now under contract to me, as they have left my employ without giving me notice.

The racing rules will be strictly enforced in the case of above persons.

JOHN MACKKEY,
Superintendent Rancho Del Paso.

20aug4

Cocker Spaniel

PUPPIES.

I can spare a few very choice orange and white Cocker Spaniel, male puppies. The best known breed of dogs for California quail shooting and retrieving.

M. P. McKEOWN,
aug20 El Cajon, San Diego Co., Cal.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.

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The most popular school on the Coast.

P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

Send for Circular. amj

Clement Dixon,

ALE VAULTS.

No. 8 Summer St., near California Market.

The only place in the City where sporting gentlemen can see the English

Daily Sporting Chronicle. 18sept.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District Number 7.

Commencing at SALINAS CITY, Oct. 4th,
and ending Oct. 8th, 1887.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

No. 1. TROTTING—Two-year-old Colt Stake of 1887; \$50 entrance; \$100 added by the Association; best 2 in 3.

No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all horses owned in the District; purse \$150.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 3. TROTTING—Purse \$250; for the following named horses, and such others as the Society may deem eligible in this class: Pedro, Charley G., Jim L., Allen L., Lady Johnson, Maud H., Lady Simpson, Jim Crow, Michael Davitt, Queen, Nig., Mammoth Jr., Eagle, Dixie, Corral Tom, Lady Mack, Susie, John Spahn, Bill Donathan, Charlie V.

No. 4. TROTTING—DRY SEASON RACE. Purse \$150, for all two-year-olds in the District; winner of first and second money in colts at stakes barred; best 2 in 3.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.

No. 5. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the Old District; purse \$200.

No. 6. TROTTING—Two-mile heats; best 2 in 3; for all horses that have never beaten five minutes for two miles; purse \$250.

No. 7. RUNNING—One-half mile dash, for all two-year-olds owned in the Old District; purse \$100.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all; purse \$200.

No. 9. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.

No. 10. NOVELTY RACE—Running—One and one-half miles; purse \$150, 1st quarter \$25; 2d quarter \$25; 3d quarter \$25; 4th quarter \$25; 5th quarter \$25.

Saturday, Oct. 8th.

No. 11. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all; purse \$300.

No. 12. TROTTING—Free for all; purse \$400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All races are the best three in five (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a horse, and to add to the number of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purse divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., September 15th, 1887. Mark the envelope "Entries to Races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1887, and in any District races not owned within the District from June 15, 1887, and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted, without the right to compete.

Where the words "Old District" are used in the foregoing Speed Programme, it is meant thereby the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San Luis Obispo.

In all races entries not declared on by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over an entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third money only. A horse who has not one money under any other circumstance.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races or more, and to alter the day and hour of any races if deemed necessary.

Stalls to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CAMP, President.

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

10/11

FOR SALE.

The Imported Thoroughbred Stallion

OATCAKE.

Rich chestnut in color, 16½ hands high, foaled 1882. Bred in England and imported to Australia in utero, imported from thence to California this summer.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, dam Miss Emma, by Saunter; second dam Delmeir by Trumpeter; third dam Teddington by Teddington; fourth dam Gladis by Union or Bolero; fifth dam Fortress by Defence, etc.

Wild Oats by Wild Dayrell (Winner Derby 1855) dam The Golden Horn, by Harkaway; second dam (Buccaneer's dam) by Little Red River; third dam Eclair by Edmund; fourth dam Squib by Southsayer, etc.

Oatcake is a horse of great power and fine finish, and from all points of view is one of the best types of the thoroughbred ever brought to America. He has successfully in the colonies, winning the Squatter's Handicap at A. J. C. Spring meeting last year; one mile and a quarter, in 2:04, beating such recognized performers as Folly, Ben Bolt (the Canfield Cup Winner), Dagobert, Corby and Bling (Sydney Cup Winner), Oakleigh, Eldorado, Friendship, Rapid, Phaon and Ravenswood.

Wild Oats, his sire, was a performer of note winner of the Prendergast Stakes at Newmarket and other important events. He was the sire of a long line of racers, among them Eton, Guy Mansring, Hettie, Kinfarnus and Wild Moss, all winners in England last year.

Wild Dayrell won the Derby in 1855, and the Golden Horn, dam of Wild Oats, was a daughter of Harkaway, the best race-horse of his day. He won eight King's Plates, the Goodwood Cup twice, and the Royal Whip. Up to the close of his four-year-old year he had won 21 races out of 28 starts, against the best horses in the United Kingdom.

On the side of his dam, Oatcake comes from the royal line, and to horsemen these extended notes of performance and produce are perhaps not necessary. The pedigree shows such names as Saunter, Irish Birdcatcher, Sir Hercules, Trumpeter, Teddington, Bay Middleton, Orlando, etc., and the value of these lines will be recognized by all breeders and racing men.

Oatcake is now at the Agricultural Park Track, in Sacramento charge of M. M. Allen, and inspection is invited. Tabulated pedigrees will be furnished on application to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN OFFICE, where I may be addressed.

F. B. BALDWIN.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR.

—OF—

THE SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

Los Angeles,

CALIFORNIA.



SIX DAYS.

Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Special Purse \$600, 220 Class, to be trotted to accommodate the entries.

First Day—Monday, October 10th.

No. 1. DISTRICT TROT—Three-minute Class. Purse \$300. Ynez, Geronimo and L. J. Rose's Stable barred.

No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$150.

No. 3. RUNNING—One and a quarter mile dash. Weight for age. Purse \$250.

No. 4. SANTA ANITA STAKES—For two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886, with nine entries.

No. 5. TROT—2:23 Class. Purse \$600.

Second Day—Tuesday, October 11th.

No. 6. TROT—SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—Two-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886, with nine entries.

No. 7. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Weight for age. Purse \$300.

PACING—Free for all. Purse \$300.

Third Day—Wednesday, October 12th.

No. 8. TROT—2:35 Class. Purse \$100.

No. 9. LADIES' GRAND EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT—For the most accomplished and graceful lady riders. Four cash prizes—\$40, \$25, \$15, \$10. All names to be handed to the Secretary on or before October 8th, at 12 M.

No. 10. TROT—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STAKE—For three-year-olds. Closed Dec. 1, 1886, six entries.

No. 11. RUNNING DASH, one and one-sixteenth miles. Weight for age. Purse \$200.

Fourth Day—Thursday, October 13th.

TROT—2:20 Class.

No. 13. RUNNING—Two-mile dash. All ages. Purse \$300.

No. 14. RUNNING—Thirty mile California Long Distance Riding; change horses each mile. Six horses allowed each contest. Four or more riders to enter and start. Purse \$500.

Fifth Day—Friday, October 14th.

No. 15. TROT—2:27 Class. Purse \$300.

No. 16. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. All ages. Purse \$250.

No. 17. RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. For two-year-olds. Winner of any two-year-old race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Purse \$150.

Sixth Day—Saturday, October 15th.

No. 18. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$250.

No. 19. TROT—For Adair, Allan Roy, Arah, Manzanita, Lot Slocum, Anselvo, Antee and others having no better record than 2:15. Purse \$1,000.

No. 20. LOS ANGELES DERRY STAKE—Closed Dec. 1, 1886. Five entries.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing races divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to the first horse, thirty per cent. to the second, and ten per cent. to the third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, and 30% to the second.

In all races entries not declared on by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over, except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for an entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Monday, August 1, 1887.

Programs and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. C. NEWTON, President.

E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary, Box 210. 10/13

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen

years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

(By permission).

ABRIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,
B. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,
and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.

70 Leidesdorff Street,

San Francisco.

10/14/1887

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,



WILL BE HELD AT

Marysville, Cal.

COMMENCING

Tuesday, August 30th

AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS.

\$2,000 in Premiums for Farming, Mechanical, Mercantile and Manufacturing Exhibits.

\$2,000 In Premium for Live-Stock

\$4,000 In Premiums for Speed and Walking Contests.

Special Premiums for Ladies' Equestrian Tournament and other Amusements.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 30th.

1. TROT—Two-year-old Class. Purse \$150. Free to all horses in the Thirteenth District.

2. RUNNING—Half mile dash. Purse \$100. Free for all horses in the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts.

3. TROT—Three-minute Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 31st.

4. TROT—2:35 Class. Purse \$300. Free for all.

5. TROT—Four-minute Class. Free for all to act by special order. Purse \$50. The horse nearest four minutes to win the heat. First horse \$25, second \$10, third \$5, fourth \$5, fifth \$5, sixth \$5.

6. RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse \$200. Free for all.

7. RUNNING—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Free for all.

Third Day—Thursday, September 1st

8. TROT—2:27 Class. Purse \$400. Free for all.

9. WALKING—Best walking team, \$30; best walking stallion \$20; second best of either \$20. One mile. Purse \$100. For horses owned in this district.

10. PACING—Purse \$400. Free for all.

Fourth Day—Friday, September 2d.

11. TROT—2:45 Class. Purse \$200. Free for all.

12. RUNNING—Two mile dash. Purse \$300. Free for all.

LADIES RIDING—Free to all in the District. No entrance fee. Several elegant premiums have been contributed for the occasion, and will be given, including one cash premium, \$20, by the Society.

13. RUNNING—One mile dash. Purse \$200. Free for all.

Fifth Day—Saturday, September 4th.

14. TROT—2:30 Class. Purse \$100. Free for all.

15. PACING—2:30 Class. Purse \$300.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern all trotting races. All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than four to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting, pacing and running premiums divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to the first horse, twenty-five per cent. to the second, fifteen per cent. to the third, and ten per cent. to the fourth.

All horses entered for trotting, pacing or running races, for which entrance has been paid and who go in the race designated and fail to win from the part of the purse, will have their entrance money returned to them after decision by Judges.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race, if deemed necessary. For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its entrance fee and one-half of the entrance retained by the Society from the part of the purse, to accompany nomination. A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and fourth money.

Non-starters must be declared on the day previous to the race they are engaged in by 8 o'clock P. M., or they shall be required to start or forfeit the entrance money.

All purses or premiums paid as soon as a decision is rendered.

Entries to the races, except No. 5 and No. 9, will close with the Secretary, August 10, 1887.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. The Society furnish hay and straw free to competitors.

No season tickets will be issued, and persons contesting for a purse or premiums offered by the Society will be required to pay regular admission fee.

Admission to Fair grounds 35¢; children under 12 years 25¢. To the Pavilion, 25¢; children under 12 years 15¢.

D. E. KNIGHT, President.

T. J. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Postoffice Address, Marysville, Cal. 10/13

Bids for Privileges.

—FOR—

Sixth District Agr'l. Fair,

(OCTOBER 10 TO 15.)

ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

1st—For publication of a Fair Paper.

2nd—For Auction and Pool Privileges during the meeting. Should bidders desire to include Book-making, it is to be stated and can be included. Bidders to furnish two or more Paris pool boxes.

It is desired to have bids in two forms—so much cash, and so much per cent. on all pools sold. All bids to be sealed and endorsed "Bids for Privileges," and directed to E. A. DeCamp, Secretary, Box 210, Los Angeles, Cal. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

10/13

Hunting Dogs.

Hunting Dogs taken to handle on game, the coming season.

E. LEAVESLEY, GILROY.

10/13

8th Annual Fair

—OF THE—

NINTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Del Norte & Humboldt,

—TO BE HELD ON—

September 27, 28, 29

and 30, '87,

—AT—

Rohnerville,

Humboldt Co., Cal.

Ninth District Board of Agriculture for 1887: G. C. Barber and B. J. Bingham, Forrester; F. Pine, Eurka; J. D. Barber, Hydeville; C. L. Thompson, Camp Grant; Alexander Jasson and B. H. McNeil, Rohnerville; H. C. Dawson, Del Norte County.

Officers of the Board: G. C. Barber, President; S. H. Graham, Rohnerville, Secretary; Maurice Levinger, Rohnerville, Treasurer.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

9th District Agricultural Speed Programme.

First Day—Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 1887,

at 1:30 P. M.

No. 1.—Running. Purse of \$20. Free for all saddle horses having no record under 55 seconds, catch weights, half mile and repeat. Horses entered for other than saddle races barred. First purse \$20; second \$10.

No. 2.—Trotting, at 3 P. M. Humboldt Stake. For colts of 1886 bred in the district; \$15 added; \$20 entrance, one-half of which being already deposited, the remaining \$10 to be paid at the time of making entries for the other races. W. H. E. Smith agrees to add \$30. The whole sum to be divided as follows, sixty, thirty, and ten per cent. One mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1887; at 10 A. M., Parade of Stock.

No. 3.—Trotting, at 1:30 P. M. Purse of \$150. Three minute class. Mile heats two in three, (Fletcher barred), First \$100; second \$50.

No. 4.—Trotting, at 2:30 P. M.—Purse of \$125 for two-year-olds. Mile heats two in three. First \$85; second \$40.

No. 5.—Running. At 3 P. M. Purse of \$150. Free for all. Three-quarter mile and repeat. First \$100; second \$50.

Third Day, Thursday, Sept. 29th, at 10 A. M.

No. 6.—Trotting. Purse of \$175. 2½ chss. Mile heats two in three. First \$120; second \$55.

No. 7.—Trotting, at 1:30 P. M. Purse of \$125. For three-year-olds. Mile heats two in three. First \$85; second \$40.

No. 8.—Running. At 2:30 P. M. Purse of \$100. Half-mile and repeat. First \$70; second \$30.

Fourth Day, Friday, Sept. 30th, at 9:30 A. M. Parade of Stock and awarding of Premiums.

Ladies' Equestrian at 11 A. M. First \$15; second \$10; third \$5.

No. 9.—Running. At 1:30 P. M. Purse of \$150. Free for all. One and one-quarter mile dash. First \$100; second \$50.

No. 10.—Trotting. At 2:30 P. M. Purse of \$300. Free for all. Mile heats, three in five. First \$200; second \$100.

No. 11.—Running. At 3 P. M. Purse of \$150. Free for all. Half-mile and repeat. First \$100; second \$50.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races are open to any horse owned in the Ninth District, composed of the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, by a bona fide resident of the district on the first day of June, 1887, except free for all.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start. Any horse distancing the field receives the entire purse.

Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany the entrance.

All entries in these races must be made with the secretary on the evening previous to the first day of the Fair. The horses named and entered in the name of the owner, who must be a member of the Association, and the entrance fee paid in full.

The trotting races will be conducted under the rules of the National Trotting Association, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, and running races under the rules of Pacific Blood Horse Association, edition of 1887.

All horses entered for the races will be under the control of the judges from the moment they are brought on the track.

CALIFORNIA ANNUAL

State Fair

Will be held at
SACRAMENTO,

Sept. 12 to 24 inclusive, 1887.

TWO WEEKS FAIR!

NINE DAYS RACING!

SPEED PROGRAMME.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three and four-year-olds, in 1887, the Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than \$200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1855, with twenty-nine nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1887, \$1,045.

No. 2.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:20 Class.

No. 3.—PACING PURSE, \$800—2:30 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more 5 pounds extra.

No. 5.—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1884; \$5 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Closed in 1886 with twelve entries. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6.—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—For four-year-olds; \$50 entrance; h. f.; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st. \$500 added; of which \$100 to the second horse; \$50 to the third. Winner of any mile this year to carry five pounds. One mile and five-eighths.

No. 7.—FREE PURSE, \$250—Winners of any race, this year, of the value of \$300 to carry five pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, five pounds; if four years or upwards fifteen pounds. One mile.

Third Day.—Saturday, September 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 8.—TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—\$50 entrance; of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 payable July 1st, and remaining \$25 payable Aug. 10th, 1887; \$300 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats.

No. 9.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.

No. 10.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:45 Class.

Fourth Day.—Monday, September 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 11.—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; h. f.; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st. \$100 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 12.—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1885; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$50; third \$30. Closed in 1886 with twenty-four nominations. One mile.

No. 13.—THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; \$50 entrance; \$50 forfeit; with \$500 added, of which \$150 to the first, \$100 to the second, and \$150 to the third. Declaration, \$20, to be made with the Secretary by eight o'clock p. m., September 12th. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one-quarter miles.

No. 14.—SELLING PURSE, \$250—Of which \$50 to second; \$100 to third; \$100 to fourth. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds; if four years old or over seven pounds. One mile and an eighth.

Fifth Day.—Tuesday, September 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 15.—THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—For all colts except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, and Sable Wilkes; \$100 entrance; of which \$25 must accompany nomination; \$25 payable July 1st, and remaining \$50 payable August 10th, 1887; \$500 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with fourteen nominations. Mile heats three in five.

No. 16.—TROTTING PURSE, \$300—2:30 Class.

No. 17.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:40 Class.

Sixth Day.—Wednesday, September 21st.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; \$25 entrance; \$15 forfeit; or only \$10 if declared on or before September 1st; \$150 added; \$25 to second. Those that have started and not won first or second in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 19.—THE SHAFER STAKE—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared before September 1st, with \$500 added; \$100 to second; third save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 20.—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$500 added; \$100 to second; third save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 21.—FREE PURSE, \$500—\$50 to second. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed ten pounds. Winner of any race of the value of \$300 to carry five pounds extra; winner of No. 7, ten pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day.—Thursday, September 22d.

TROTTING.

No. 22.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.

No. 23.—FOUR-YEAR OLD TROTTING STAKE—(Conditions same as No. 15.) Closed April 15th, with ten nominations.

No. 24.—PACING PURSE, \$800—Free for all.

Eighth Day.—Friday, September 23d.

RUNNING.

No. 25.—THE CALIFORNIA DERRY STAKE—For foals of 1884; \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; second horse \$100; third \$50. Closed in 1885, with seven nominations. One mile and a quarter.

No. 26.—THE CALIFORNIA STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$500 added; \$100 to second; third save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds. One mile.

No. 27.—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$500 added; second horse \$100; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds. One mile.

No. 28.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$500 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race of the value of \$300 to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds. One mile.

No. 29.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages; \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run a race, or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day.—Saturday September 24th.

TROTTING.

No. 30.—SPECIAL THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—For Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, Sable Wilkes and others. (Conditions same as Regular State No. 15.) Closed April fifteenth, with six nominations.

No. 31.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—Free for all.

No. 32.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:40 Class. Entries for the following running events on September 25th were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme.

No. 1.—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair, 1887. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added of which \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2.—CALIFORNIA DERRY STAKE—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$250 added; second colt \$100; third \$50. One mile.

No. 3.—CALIFORNIA DERRY STAKE—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$15 if declared January 1st, 1889; or \$25 if declared May 1st, 1889; \$300 added; second horse \$100, third horse \$50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purses, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting. But the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, and 40% to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.

At least one horse in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, this particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No horse shall be allowed to start unless the Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all races, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary Monday, August 1, 1887.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

21my17

FIRST FAIR

OF THE

Amador and Calaveras

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 26.

AT

IONE,

Commencing October 5th

And Continuing Three Days.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 1. Running—600 yards and repeat, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado counties. Purse \$150.

No. 2. Trotting—Mile heats, two in three, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. Purse \$200.

No. 3. Running—Quarter-mile and repeat. Free for saddle horses in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. Purse \$50.

No. 4. Trotting—Novelty Races. Free for all. First horse at quarter, \$50; first horse at half, \$50; first horse at three-quarter, \$50; first horse at mile's end, \$50. Total amount of purse \$200.

No. 5. Running—Half-mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse \$25.

No. 6. Trotting—Mile heats, three in five; 2:30 class. Free for all. Purse \$250.

No. 7. Running—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse \$250.

No. 8. Trotting—Mile and repeat, for three-year-olds. Free for all. Purse \$200.

No. 9. Running—Three-quarter mile. Free for all. Purse \$200.

There will be allowed to enter in District trotting races.

Consolation races and other special contests will be arranged during the Fair.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

District horses must have been owned in the District prior to and continuously since August 1st, 1887.

In all the above races five to enter and three to start, unless otherwise specified; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Purses will be divided at the rate of 75 per cent. to first horse and 25 per cent. to second horse.

Non-starters in all races will be held for entrance money.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the race.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

The Board reserves the right to trot or trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Entries in all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on Saturday, September 10th. Racing colors to be named in the entries.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, to accompany entries.

U. S. GREGORY, President.

CLOVIS T. LAGRAVE, Secretary, Ione, Cal.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

Petaluma Fair.



From Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, 1887,

INCLUSIVE

Over \$10,000 in Purses.

Aggricultural District No. 4, comprising the counties of Sonoma, and Marin.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

Tuesday, August 30th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Two-year-old Stake. Five-eighths mile dash. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.

No. 2. TROTTING—District. For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Closed May 1st, with fourteen entries.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:25 Class. Purse \$700.

Wednesday, August 31st.

No. 4. RUNNING—For all ages. Free purse \$200; \$50 to second. Mile and repeat.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:35 Class. Purse \$500.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:20 Class. Purse \$1,000.

Thursday, September 1st.

No. 7. RUNNING—For three-year-olds. One and one-eighth mile dash. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all. Purse \$400.

No. 9. TROTTING—For foals of 1886. Mile dash. \$25 stake; \$50 added. Closed February 1st, with fifteen entries.

No. 10. TROTTING—For three-year-olds. Purse \$500.

Friday, September 2d.

No. 11. RUNNING—District—For all ages. Mile dash. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second.

No. 12. TROTTING—District. For three-year-olds. Purse \$500. Closed May 1st, with fifteen entries.

No. 13. TROTTING—For foals of 1885. Mile and repeat. \$50 stake; \$200 added. Closed February 1st, with eleven entries.

No. 14. TROTTING—2:25 Class. Purse \$500.

Saturday, September 3d.

No. 15. RUNNING—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse \$200; \$50 to second.

No. 16. TROTTING—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$100.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:27 Class. Purse \$700.

No. 18. TROTTING—Free-for-all. Purse \$1,200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse to accompany nomination.

In all trotting and pacing races, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. except Trotting Stake Races Nos. 9 and 13, in which money to be divided and races trotted according to published conditions.

All races, best three in five, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or trot heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid-up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only except when distancing the field, then first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 8 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commenced each day at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close Aug. 1st, 1887, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Sec'y, P. O. Box 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Outing

The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, Travel and Physical Recreation.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED

OUR FIELD IS THE

OUT-DOOR WORLD.

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Money in all races to be divided as follows: First horse, 50 per cent.; second, 30 per cent.; third, 10 per cent. unless when otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

First Day.

1. TROTTING—2:50 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$200.

2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse \$125.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse \$250.

4. RUNNING—1/2 mile and repeat; purse \$100.

Second Day.

5. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse \$1,000.

6. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$100.

230

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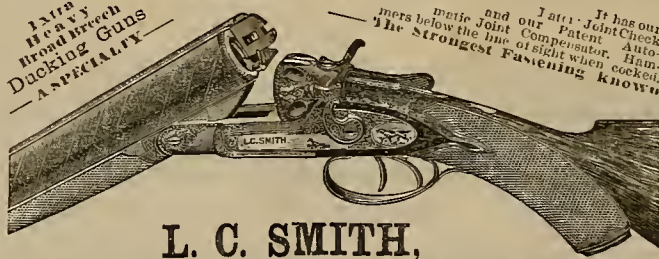
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We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI, No. 9,
No 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

Entries to Fixed Events of Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

1888-SPRING MEETING.

The California Stakes.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each; \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on or before Jan. 1st, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100; third to save stake. Half a mile.

1. John Adams, cb g Beppo by Joe Hooker, dam Bell.
2. John Adams, cb g by Joe Hooker, dam Ita Anderson.
3. W. L. Appleby, b c Wild Oats by Wildidle, dam Mary Givens.
4. J. B. Chase, ch f Glen Ellen by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
5. E. Flittner, ch f Maid of Honor by Joe Hooker, dam Puss.
6. E. Flittner, ch f Why Not by Three Cheers, dam Nellie Collier.
7. J. B. Haggin, b g by Kyrle Daly, dam Mamie B.
8. J. B. Haggin, cb c by Kyrle Daly, dam Trade Dollar.
9. J. B. Haggin, b g by Jim Brown, dam Trophy.
10. J. B. Haggin, br g by Kyrle Daly, dam Lina.
11. J. B. Haggin, cb g by Longfield, dam Sozodent.
12. J. B. Haggin, b g by Longfield, dam Sweetbriar.
13. C. Halverson, b f Isabella by Norfolk, dam Maggie S.
14. Laurelwood Stable, cb f Lakme by John A., dam Lottie J.
15. T. F. Lynch, b c Billy Kelly by Duke of Norfolk, dam Lou Spencer.
16. D. J. McCarthy, ch g Tiburon by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Queen.
17. D. J. McCarthy, cb f Gertrude McCarthy by imp. Hurrah or Duke of Magenta, dam La Gloria.
18. D. J. McCarthy, cb f Jennie McCarthy by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Genista.
19. D. J. McCarthy, cb c San Francisco by Hyder Ali, dam Belle of Topeka.
20. D. J. McCarthy, cb Harry Mc by Hyder Ali, dam Madam Rowett.
21. D. J. McCarthy, b c Dan M. Murphy by imp. Speculator, dam Leona.
22. D. J. McCarthy, ch c Sorento by Joe Hooker, dam by Rosa B.
23. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Daphnita by Jocko, dam Lilly Ashe.
24. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Sinfire by Kyrle Daly, dam Cousin Peggy.
25. W. M. Murry, b c Robin Hood by Flood, dam Robin Girl.
26. W. M. Murry, b c N. Y. M. by Shannon, dam Demirep.
27. W. M. Murry, b c Almont by Three Cheers, dam Question.
28. Palo Alto, b f Faustine by Flood, dam imp. Flirt.
29. Palo Alto, b f Gerbardine by Flood, dam imp. Goueaway.
30. Palo Alto, b f Sbaunon Rose by Shannon, dam imp. Fairy Rose.
31. Palo Alto, b c Kenneth by Joe Hooker, dam Katharion.
32. Palo Alto, cb c Pbilander by Wildidle, dam Precious.
33. W. L. Pritchard, cb c Louis P. by Joe Hooker, dam Lizzie P.
34. W. L. Pritchard, ch c Jim Blaine by Leinster, dam Aunt Jane.
35. P. Robson, b f Lady Helen by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
36. L. U. Shippee, b f Picnic by Mr. Pickwick, dam imp. Countess.
37. L. U. Shippee, ch f Agnes B. by Glengarry, dam Ensue.
38. L. U. Shippee, b f Songstress by Luke Blackburn, dam Malibran.
39. L. U. Shippee, b f Free Love by Luke Blackburn, dam Janet Norton.
40. L. U. Shippee, b f Libberty Flibbet by Bullion, dam Flibberty Gibbet.
41. L. U. Shippee, b f Seat by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten.
42. L. U. Shippee, cb f Katblene by Long Taw, dam Athlene.
43. J. C. Simpson, b f Jo-Viva by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Viva.
44. H. I. Thornton, cb f Regina by Joe Hooker, dam Hattie Ball.
45. H. I. Thornton, cb f Sonoma by Longfield, dam Carrie C.
46. H. I. Thornton, br f Zinfandel by Longfield, dam Eufaula.
47. H. I. Thornton, br g Jack Pot by Joe Hooker, dam Luena.
48. H. I. Thornton, cb c Joe Hoge by Joe Hooker, dam Viola R.
49. W. B. Todhunter, b c Hotspur by Joe Daniels, dam Sister to Jim Douglas.
50. Geo. Van Gorden, cb f Evalita by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen.
51. Theo. Winters, cb c Dou Jose by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
52. Theo. Winters, cb c Bronco by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston.
53. Theo. Winters, cb c The Czar by Norfolk, dam Marion.
54. Theo. Winters, b c Leah by Joe Hooker, dam Illusion.

The Gano Stakes.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on or before Jan. 1, 1888; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100; third to save stake. Stake to be named after winner if Gano's time (1:15) is beaten. Three-quarters of a mile.

1. W. L. Appleby, b c Wild Oats by Wildidle, dam Mary Givens.
2. J. B. Chase, cb f Glen Ellen by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
3. E. Flittner, ch f Maid of Honor by Joe Hooker, dam Puss.
4. E. Flittner, ch f Why Not by Three Cheers, dam Nellie Collier.
5. J. B. Haggin, cb c by Kyrle Daly, dam Trade Dollar.
6. J. B. Haggin, b g by Longfield, dam Mamie B.
7. J. B. Haggin, b g by Longfield, dam Sweetbriar.
8. J. B. Haggin, br g by Kyrle Daly, dam Lina.
9. J. B. Haggin, cb g by Longfield, dam Sozodent.
10. J. B. Haggin, br g by Jim Brown, dam Trophy.
11. C. Halverson, b f Isabella by Norfolk, dam Maggie S.
12. Laurelwood Stable, cb f Lakme by John A., dam Lottie J.
13. T. F. Lynch, b c Billy Kelly by Duke of Norfolk, dam Lou Spencer.
14. D. J. McCarthy, cb g Tiburon by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Queen.
15. D. J. McCarthy, ch f Gertrude McCarthy by imp. Hurrah or Duke of Magenta, dam La Gloria.
16. D. J. McCarthy, ch f Jennie McCarthy by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Genista.
17. D. J. McCarthy, cb c San Francisco by Hyder Ali, dam Belle of Topeka.
18. D. J. McCarthy, ch c Harry Mc by Hyder Ali, dam Madam Rowett.
19. D. J. McCarthy, b c Dan M. Murphy by imp. Speculator, dam Leona.
20. D. J. McCarthy, cb c Sorento by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.
21. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Daphnita by Jocko, dam Lilly Ashe.
22. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Sinfire by Kyrle Daly, dam Cousin Peggy.
23. W. M. Murry, b c Robin Hood by Flood, dam Robin Girl.
24. W. M. Murry, b c N. Y. M. by Shannon, dam Demirep.
25. W. M. Murry, b c Almont by Three Cheers, dam Question.
26. Palo Alto, b f Faustine by Flood, dam imp. Flirt.
27. Palo Alto, b f Gerbardine by Flood, dam imp. Goueaway.
28. Palo Alto, b f Sbaunon Rose by Shannon, dam imp. Fairy Rose.
29. Palo Alto, b c Geoffrey by Flood, dam Glendew.
30. Palo Alto, b c Flood-Tide by Flood, dam Lady Evangeline.
31. Palo Alto, cb c Pbilander by Wildidle, dam Precious.
32. W. L. Pritchard, ch c Louis P. by Joe Hooker, dam Lizzie P.
33. W. L. Pritchard, cb c Jim Blaine by Leinster, dam Aunt Jane.
34. W. L. Pritchard, cb c Sberman by Leinster, dam Lilly H.
35. P. Robson, b f Lady Helen by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
36. L. U. Shippee, b f Acquitto by Long Taw, dam Acquittal.
37. L. U. Shippee, b f Picnic by Mr. Pickwick, dam imp. Countess.
38. L. U. Shippee, cb f Agnes B. by Glengarry, dam Ensue.
39. L. U. Shippee, b f Songstress by Luke Blackburn, dam Malibran.
40. L. U. Shippee, b f Free Love by Luke Blackburn, dam Janet Norton.
41. L. U. Shippee, b f Libberty Flibbet by Bullion, dam Flibberty Gibbet.
42. L. U. Shippee, cb f Katblene by Long Taw, dam Athlene.
43. J. C. Simpson, b f Jo-Viva by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Viva.
44. H. I. Thornton, cb f Regina by Joe Hooker, dam Hattie Ball.
45. H. I. Thornton, cb f Sonoma by Longfield, dam Carrie C.
46. H. I. Thornton, br f Zinfandel by Longfield, dam Eufaula.
47. H. I. Thornton, br g Jack Pot by Joe Hooker, dam Luena.
48. H. I. Thornton, cb c Joe Hoge by Joe Hooker, dam Viola R.
49. W. B. Todhunter, b c Hotspur by Joe Daniels, dam Sister to Jim Douglas.
50. Geo. Van Gorden, ch f Evalita by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen.
51. Theo. Winters, cb c Dou Jose by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
52. Theo. Winters, cb c Bronco by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston.
53. Theo. Winters, ch c The Czar by Norfolk, dam Marion.

1888-FALL MEETING.

The Ladies' Stake.—For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1886); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on January 1st, 1888; or \$20 if declared out August 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$400 added, second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Winners of three stake races to carry five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

1. John Arnett, br f Lady Emma by Joe Daniels, dam Queen Emma.
2. J. D. Carr, b f Maid of Salinas by Kingston, dam Jessie D.
3. P. Carroll, b f Icardy by Ironclad, dam by Shannon.
4. J. B. Chase, ch f Glen Ellen by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
5. J. T. Courtney, ch f Little Rose by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland.
6. E. Flittner, cb f Maid of Honor by Joe Hooker, dam Puss.
7. E. Flittner, ch f Why Not by Three Cheers, dam Nellie Collier.
8. J. B. Haggin, b f by Kyrle Daly, dam Irene.
9. J. B. Haggin, br f by Kyrle Daly, dam Cbiquita.
10. J. B. Haggin, b f by Kyrle Daly, dam White Rose.
11. J. B. Haggin, cb f by Wauderer, dam Carissima.
12. C. Halverson, b f Isabella by Norfolk, dam Maggie S.
13. Laurelwood Stable, cb f Lakme by John A., dam Lottie J.
14. D. J. McCarthy, ch f Gertrude McCarthy by imp. Hurrah or Duke of Magenta, dam La Gloria.
15. D. J. McCarthy, cb f Jennie McCarthy by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Genista.
16. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Daphnita by Jocko, dam Lilly Ashe.
17. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Sinfire by Kyrle Daly, dam Cousin Peggy.
18. Palo Alto, b f Fanstine by Flood, dam imp. Flirt.
19. Palo Alto, b f Gerbardine by Flood, dam imp. Goueaway.
20. Palo Alto, b f Shaunon Rose by Sbaunon, dam imp. Fairy Rose.
21. Palo Alto, blk f Felicia by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
22. P. Robson, b f Lady Helen by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
23. L. U. Shippee, ch f Ernestine by Bertrand, dam Kittie M.
24. L. U. Shippee, b f Picnic by Pickwick, dam imp. Countess.
25. L. U. Shippee, ch f Agnes B. by Glengarry, dam Ensue.
26. L. U. Shippee, b f Songstress by Luke Blackburn, dam Malibran.
27. L. U. Shippee, b f Free Love by Luke Blackburn, dam Janet Norton.
28. L. U. Shippee, b f Libberty Flibbet by Bullion, dam Flibberty Gibbet.
29. L. U. Shippee, b f Seat by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten.
30. L. U. Shippee, cb f Katblene by Long Taw, dam Athlene.
31. J. C. Simpson, b f Jo-Viva by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Viva.
32. H. I. Thornton, cb Regina by Joe Hooker, dam Hattie Ball.
33. H. I. Thornton, ch f Sonoma by Longfield, dam Carrie C.
34. H. I. Thornton, br f Zinfandel by Longfield, dam Eufaula.
35. Geo. Van Gorden, cb f Evalita by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen.
36. Theo. Winters, cb f by Norfolk, dam May B.
37. Theo. Winters, b f by Joe Hooker, dam Alice N.

The Autumn Stakes.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 each; \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out Jan. 1, 1888; or \$20 if declared out Aug. 1, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Winners of three stake races to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile.

1. John Arnett, br f Lady Emma by Joe Daniels, dam Queen Emma.
2. J. D. Carr, br f Maid of Salinas by Kingston, dam Jessie D.
3. J. B. Chase, ch f Glen Ellen by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
4. J. F. Courtney, cb f Little Rose by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland.
5. E. Flittner, cb f Maid of Honor by Joe Hooker, dam Puss.
6. J. B. Haggin, cb c by Kyrle Daly, dam Trade Dollar.
7. J. B. Haggin, b g by Kyrle Daly, dam Mamie B.
8. J. B. Haggin, br g by Kyrle Daly, dam Lina.
9. J. Haggin, b g by Jim Brown, dam Trophy.
10. J. B. Haggin, cb c by Longfield, dam Sozodent.
11. J. B. Haggin, b g by Longfield, dam Sweetbriar.
12. C. Halverson, b f Isabella by Norfolk, dam Maggie S.
13. Laurelwood Stable, cb f Lakme by John A., dam Lottie J.
14. T. F. Lynch, b c Billy Kelly by Duke of Norfolk, dam Lou Spencer.
15. D. J. McCarthy, cb g Tiburon by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Queen.
16. D. J. McCarthy, cb f Gertrude McCarthy by imp. Hurrah or Duke of Magenta, dam La Gloria.
17. D. J. McCarthy, cb f Jennie McCarthy by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Genista.

[Entries continued on page 137.]

ROD.

From Mr. McKoon.

Mr. M. P. McKoon writes from El Cajon as follows:

It was exceedingly pleasant for me to notice your remarks upon my "Campers' Tent" in the July 30th issue of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and you hit the nail *plumb* on the head when, in the last two lines of that little article you said: "It embodies the ingenious devices of a long-time and thorough dweller where trout and deer are one's commonest neighbors," for many and many is the week and month, year after year, that my beloved wife and myself, either alone or with hosom friends, have camped under the canvas of our tents upon the shores of some retired and wooded spring water lake or natural wild pond, where the speckled trout abounded for our delight; or else upon some trout stream in the wooded sections of old York State, and in the glorious eastern months of September and October has it as often found us upon the shores of the old Susquehanna River, ensconced under our canvas, and, with our always-present brace of lovely cockers, we were drinking in nature's best restorative among the woodcock and ruffed grouse, and at twilight, in our little boat, we gathered in the perch, pickerel and sunfish for our breakfast. Those were glorious days! and wife often speaks of them as even superior to our camps in California. Yes, yes, I am an old camper, certainly, and I am only proud to own it, and this it is that caused me to invent my patent tent, as you supposed. The awning over the doorway to my patent tent is not generally used as the out represents it. It is pictured so in the tent in order to show its construction. It is usually set up flat at front and with a support pole and a guy rope at each corner, and then when one door flap is desired spread up to it, one of the support poles is moved to the centre while the other one yet remains, or various other ways people choose, and each likes his way the best. Some want the awning sewed to the tent straight across instead of angular, and I have it so done for them; but it is, I think, best the other way, as it then can be put into so many different and useful forms. Wherever I sell one of these tents I am sure to sell more, so that I am aware that they will be in much demand in a few years; and the cockers, if only better understood in this State, would be used more upon quail, as it takes a mighty smart quail to get away from one. But all these things take time, of course. I mean to write you some little articles upon camps and shooting, etc., when I get time and get to it, but can't do it this season. I have already indicted upon you a longerepistle than I started out for, and will close up for this time.

Trout Culture.

The Secretary of the California Board of Fish Commissioners, Hon. T. J. Sherwood, forwards to us a letter of inquiry with a request that it be answered, and as interest in pisciculture is fast growing throughout the State, it seems likely that others will desire such information as the writer of the letter referred to. For that reason the matter is published. The vast experience of Mr. Seth Green has been drawn upon for replies, and the very valuable researches of Mr. Fred Mather have furnished data, as well as the publications of the United States Fish Commission. The letter of inquiry is as follows:

"Desirous of information on the subject of pisciculture (trout in particular), I write you these lines, hoping for a speedy answer to the following questions, and also for such other information as your kindness may volunteer:

1. What quantity of water is required per 1,000 fish at various ages?
2. What is the best temperature of water—also warmest water—possible for growth of trout? (Very cold water in good location hard to find in this section.)
3. What species of trout is most profitable?
4. What should be the yearly gain in weight (of each fish)?
5. At what age most profitable for market?
6. What is the usual price per lb. at San Francisco, Chicago and New York?
7. What is your price per 1,000 for trout fry?

LOS ANGELES.

H. GILLILAND.

Another letter of inquiry recently answered by Mr. Green is as follows:

- 1st. How much water should flow through pools to keep 10,000 trout each of one, two and three years of age?
- 2d. What sized pool is best, and how many trout of the ages given can be kept in each?
- 3d. How much food should be fed daily to the number and of the age given?
- 4th. Do you consider trout fed on slaughter-house offal equal in flavor to those found in native streams?
- 5th. What would they average in weight at two and three years of age?

Mr. Green replies that, "In regard to just the quantity of water that should flow through a pond to support a given number of fish, it would be difficult to answer, but the more water that can be passed through without creating too strong a current the better.

For 10,000 yearlings as much water as would pass through a round hole six inches in diameter would answer. This should have a foot-head, and the water should be from 50 deg. to 60 deg. Fahr. For two-year-olds as much water as would pass through a seven-inch hole would be sufficient, and for three-year-olds an eight-inch hole will pass enough water to sustain them. As to the size of the ponds, if the water supply is sufficient and the location will admit of it, the following sizes, built with straight sides and of a uniform depth and width, would be suitable.

For yearlings, fifty feet long, twelve feet wide, and water three feet deep. For two-year-olds, sixty-five feet long, fifteen feet wide, and water three feet deep. For three-year-olds, eighty feet long, twenty feet wide, and four feet depth of water.

If the food is fresh liver, for 10,000 yearlings twenty-two pounds per day would suffice. For two-year-olds thirty-five pounds, and for three-year-olds forty-five pounds per day. This estimate is made when the trout are in season and feeding well. During their spawning season they will not eat, and should not be fed more than a quarter as much, and sometimes not that. The feeder can tell how they are taking food, and must judge accordingly.

It does not stand to reason that trout fed on liver, lights and hearts of hogs, sheep and cattle would be equal in flavor to trout living on the natural food found in the streams. While pond-fed trout are not nearly so bad and tasteless as some writers have claimed, still they are not equal to those living and feeding in their natural element. Comparatively speaking, there is about the same difference in flavor as there is between the wild and the tame duck, or the partridge and the common barnyard fowl. It is impossible to find any food equal to that which nature has provided for them. As to the average weight they would be at two and three years old, it would be very difficult to say, as in some

waters they grow nearly if not twice as fast as they do in others, as, for instance, trout sent from Caledonia, N. Y., to streams on Long Island, will nearly double those of the same age at Caledonia, although the stream at the latter place is abundantly supplied with food; and another point is, that many two-year-olds will sometimes equal the weight of three-year-olds.

The average length of a two-year-old Caledonia trout would be about six and one-half inches, and at three years old he would be about eight inches. The weight of two-year-olds runs from three to five ounces, and three-year-olds from five to eight ounces.

The highest temperature of water in which trout may be raised to advantage is said to be 75 degrees Fahr. As to the most profitable species to breed, there is a difference of opinion. The Tahoe trout is a prolific spawner and seems hardy, and as its habitats, the Truckee river and Pyramid Lake, are not cold, it is possible that fish would best meet Mr. Gilliland's wishes. The Tahoe fish is not particularly game, but for mere marketable value is a good trout. Trout are said to be most profitable when sold at about three years old. The price of trout in San Francisco is usually, for brook trout fifty cents per pound, and for lake fish twenty-five cents per pound. The Chicago market is not well supplied with any but the lake trout, and prices range low, being seldom more than twelve to fifteen cents per pound. New York quotations are not accessible. The State Fish Commission does not sell trout fry. When public waters are stocked the Commission pays all expense. When private parties desire fish the Commission supplies the fry without charge, and the persons to whom they are sent pay transportation charges, including the expense of a man to care for the fish en route.

The Bad Quarter of an Hour Before Dinner.

"Holloa! Wickham, how are you? Hope you've come down to dine with me, or, better still, to have a ding at the Loch Levens you put in my water?"

"No, good friend, many thanks; but I am coming your way, for I dine with your neighbor at The Woodland, and to that intent do I get out at this station."

This conversation might have been heard the other evening—one of the hottest of this blazing July—at a semi-rural, semi-suburban station some eight miles down the London and Blankshire line, as I found my old friend Brownmead stepping out of a neighboring "smoker." Indeed, they were all smokers, with the blazing afternoon sun slanting into them.

What a change from the bitter March morning some three years before, when I brought him a canful of 500 lively young, inch-long Loch Levens! I had often been struck with the trouty capabilities of the small lake in Brownmead's place; and as I yearly hatch out a 15,000 box of the Howietoun ova to keep the bit of fishing which I rent near Barchester, well-stocked, I spared him a canful to make a trial. The water, about an acre in extent, is fed by a never-failing spring tumbling down some artificial rockwork and discharging perhaps 100 gallons a minute; the temperature is very uniform, above 55° summer and winter. Of course, in winter this seems warm, and although I took great trouble to gradually bring up the temperature in the can, many dozens of the fry turned up immediately, and I went away fearing the experiment was unsuccessful.

As we strolled along the lane from the station, Brownmead again urged my coming in, if only for a look, as every evening there were dozens of big fish leaping out at the mothe, and, further, he had already taken some and lost "whoppers" of unknown size. This was indeed tantalizing, but I reluctantly said no, for I was habited for dinner, and supposed that meal ready to commence. So I gave him a regretful good-bye at the gate of The Woodlands, determined to think no more of the temptation, but enjoy the really pleasant prospect of a quiet little dinner among old friends, some of whom had been away in the East for a lengthened time. Alas! for good resolutions! On entering the hall I found dinner was not till eight, so, it being a good half-hour to that hour, I would take a turn in the cool, shady grounds. But why gravitate towards Brownmead's side? Why look longingly across the green meadow? Why try if the grass was dry to my thin shoes, and as cool and delicious as it looked? *Facilis descensus*! The meadow is crossed, and now the clear, cool water is in sight over another meadow. I must have a nearer look for—yes! surely there's a rise, and then another! I am now actually over Brownmead's fence, and retreat is impossible, for the fair Mrs. B. is picking roses, and starts at seeing an intruder. I make my bow and apologies, but nothing will do but I must come in. At this juncture out comes Brownmead, and he sees in a moment he had hooked me, for without a further word he pushes a fly-rod into my hand and points to the water. No mortal is at all hours wise, and I fall. A big trout is roving along close under my bank, so I pitch him the alder that is on the line. He turns in a moment and misses it.

He is not scared, so I give it him again, and this time he has it, and no mistake. Out goes the reel as he plunges into the middle of the water, and then two feet into the air. "So, ho! my hearty; don't you know your own father!" But he has to come at last, and then, as he gasps in the lush grass of the bank, Brownmead and I admire his spotted beauty. A good pond and a half, long and arrowy, small head and little mouth—a salmon in shape, a trout in dress; belly white, but shading off into full yellow; yellow breast, fins very pointed, tail angles very pointed, but no fork. I had not expected to see these Loch Levens pricked up to the eyes with spots. Their brothers and cousins in my Barchester water are very silvery, and only moderately spotted; but I believe fish all change color according to their surroundings, and this very quickly at times. A leopard may not be able to change his spots, but a trout can. The water was now boiling with rises, but it was so overhanging with large trees, good casting was out of the question. Every other throw I got hung up. I felt as in a horrid nightmare, and my pet nightmare is to dream I am on the banks of a lovely stream, with fish rising all over it, and something horrible and uncanny prevents my line ever falling on the water. This time I manage to switch it out from time to time, and then a big "uu" dashes at the fly; out he comes, and then I'm into another, and the game fun over again. Everything is forgotten in the excitement of the moment, when the church clock strikes! Yes, it is eight, and what state am I in?

In a perfect bath with heat, my cheeks muddy, my cuffs crumpled, and on the white expanse of my shirt front "a gout of blood which was not so before!" This must have been done in "making siccus" that last fall, for he took a power of knocking on the head. As Brownmead has disappeared, I epike the rod and bolt for it, grasping my last capture with a tug of war. Like Ciderella I fly, fortunately not leaving a shoe behind. I am over the fence and across the meadows. How I make my excuses and a hurried tidy-up in neither here nor there; but the Lady Macbeth apocryph on my shirt-front is "all there," and won't "out." Every time I lift my eyes I catch the reflection of it in glass, epergure, or

plate, and fancy everyone regards me as a Bruce at the feast, sprinkled with the gore of the Red Comyn—the perpetrator of some terrible crime, and my flustered appearance must have confirmed it. However, it is not given to every piscator to kill two brace of good fish and lose as many more in the *mauvais quart d'heure* before a dinner party, and that within a dozen miles of the Royal Exchange.—*Fishing Gazette, Eng.*

Differences Between Trout and Salmon.

[By J. W. Willis Bund.]

For some time past I have been very anxious to find, if possible, some external difference that could be easily pointed out to water-bailiffs and magistrates, and would at once enable them to say that a particular fish was a trout and another a young salmon. Of course, it can be determined with accuracy if the bones of the two fish are examined; but, perhaps fortunately, anatomy is not a branch of study familiar to justices or water-bailiffs, and the infallible "outward and visible sign" is one of the conservator's great desiderata. Various tests have been given from time to time, but they all have proved unreliable. The celebrated case in the "Eighth Report of the Inspectors of Fisheries," p. 55, should act as a warning to the most careful. It is there stated: "By the fifteenth section of the Act of 1861, there are penalties fixed on the taking of the young of salmon. Salmon and young of salmon are defined in the sixth section of the Act of 1861, nevertheless it is often difficult for conservators and water-bailiffs to get convictions, inasmuch as the natural history evidence brought into court is not always such as to be satisfactory to the magistrates. It is difficult by words only to describe the young of migratory salmonids, nevertheless I have made bold to give one broad rule. It is: That any young fish that is found and presents red markings at the end of the 'fatty,' 'dead' or 'adipose' fin is certainly not one of the migratory Salmonids, but is the common trout." The italics are in the original article as the official rule. An unfortunate man caught and kept a fish with some red on its dead fin. He alleged it was a trout; the water-bailiff denied it. He was summoned for killing the young of salmon. He cited the official Government Blue Book, but the justices decided that they were not bound to follow Government Blue Books when they knew them to be wrong, and convicted the man. The doubtful cases are rare; in ninety-nine out of a hundred there is no doubt, and a water-bailiff or magistrate who knew anything about fish could distinguish between the two at a glance; but occasionally a fish occurs that externally is a puzzle. Last year a case occurred of a miller who had caught a lot of fish in his trap. The water-bailiff, although there was no doubt about it, had not seen either the trap at work or the fish taken out of it, but he found the miller's servant cleaning a number of fish. On looking them over, he found that a number of them were trout, but two, he said, were young salmon, and these he seized and announced the miller for illegally being in possession of the young of salmon. I had the fish sent me to look at, and I was quite prepared to swear that the fish sent me were young salmon. On the case coming on, the fish were produced, and the bailiff swore that they were young salmon. The defense was two-fold, (1) that the fish produced were not the fish seized; (2) that the fish produced were not young salmon. The water-bailiff swore strongly on both points, and did what was more important—stuck to it, and no cross-examination shook him. He was also a wiser man than many water-bailiffs, and to the question "How do you know it was a samlet?" replied, "Because it is," and declined to be led into definitions. Leaving the solicitor on the other side to ask him: "Has not a samlet such a mark? are those marks on the fish?" The bailiff replied: "They may be; sometimes they are and sometimes they are not." The result was a conviction. But all water-bailiffs do not make such good witnesses as this one, and I was therefore very desirous of trying if an examination of a number of fish might not lead me to discover some external marks that it would be safe to say were present in the trout and absent in the salmon, or vice versa. Hitherto I have failed; but the examination of a number of fish has shown me certain things.

At first I thought I had found a mark that distinguished the two. On the first stream I fished, A, I caught a number of small trout and of young salmon. I selected a dozen of each and carefully examined them. In length they were nearly identical; the trout were a little the smallest, the average size of the trout being 5½ in., of the samlet 6½ in. All the trout from this stream had several black spots on the gill cover, the number varying almost indefinitely, while the samlets had usually only one, but never more than three, of such spots. This held good with the first lot of fish I caught, and also with a second lot from the same stream, and I was beginning to think that I had really hit upon something. I then tried another stream, which had no samlets, only trout, in it. It rose in the same bog as stream A, but, while stream A flowed to the left stream B flowed to the right. Stream A, passes through a different country to B. There was a very rapid fall at B, and then hardly any as it went through a peaty valley to the main river. Stream B had a gradual fall over slaty rocks; a high cascade at its mouth, where it joined the main river, excluded salmon from it. I selected a dozen trout of those I caught in stream B at random. The only thing that guarded me was size; they were a little larger than those from A, averaging 6½ in. Of course the first thing I did was to test my imagined discovery. My disgust was great when I found, out of the dozen, five had less than three black spots on the gill cover, and some had actually none! So ended that detection.

The next test that I tried was the presence or absence of carmine spots below the lateral line; and here, again, I at first thought I had found "the outward visible sign." The samlets from stream A had no carmine spots below the lateral line. It is also true that the presence of carmine spots below the lateral line is by no means universal in trout; but it was, in the trout from this stream, of frequent occurrence. The lesson that the spots on the gill cover had given me led me to push my experiments further. I tried some samlets from the main river, into which stream A fell. Here, again, there was a universal absence of spots below the line, but the number of trout that had them was very variable, especially if all the trout taken into account were of the same size. If size was not taken into account, then the proportion of the whole number that had these spots was large; but if the size was limited to 5½ to 6½ in. the proportion was much less. I tried another tributary of the river with the same result. No samlet had the carmine spots below the lateral line; trout had them, the percentage of small trout having them being about 63 to 70 per cent. of the whole number, but the fact of any trout being without them was fatal to this as a test.

The next distinguishing feature was the color of the dead fin. The usual rule is the one previously stated, that the trout have red marks and the salmon have none on this fin. At first I thought that this was, after all, going to give a satisfactory result, but in each stream I fished I occasionally got a samlet that had a distinct red mark—I use the term *advisedly*—on the fin. It was not a deep spot or spots, like that

mst with in trout; it was not even a red border, but at the adgs of the fin red could in places be distinctly seen. There was quite enough red to prevent your being able to answer truthfully the question, Will you swear that salmon have never any red marks on the adipose fin?

With these three failures I was obliged to abandon my task for the time. I had not the opportunity to follow out the matter further as to the outward distinctions between the two fish. This I, however, hope to do on another occasion, but I greatly fear that a reliable outward mark is not to be found.—*Journal of the English Fish Culture Association.*

[*Tha salmo fario* is the trout mentioned by Mr. Baird.—Ed.]

A wrinkle from the *Fishing Gazette*, Eng., is this:

Splices should be long, thick and blunt. Tacklers-makers in order to be neat in their work, generally make them too short, too thin and too sharp at the points. No brass catches should be used to keep the points in their places. The sutures length of the splices of both joints should be separately, closely, and firmly lapped with well-waxed, moderately thick, soft, white, twisted purse-silk, and the superfluous wax removed before tying with a bit of wash-leather; this lapping to be well painted over twice with a glue made of isinglass of the best quality and skimmed milk, prepared in a hot-water bath (a white marmalade pot inside a pan of boiling water), and applied carefully and thinly with a hog-bristle brush whilst hot. When thoroughly dry give two coats of thinly applied copal varnish, then one coat of brown spirit varnish. A strong brass catch tied in at one end of the lapping, and a length of plaited prepared silk line to splices with at the other joint, make the splice complete.

It is simple, strong, lasts a long time, is easily renewed, does not work loose or come unfastened, and forms, in my opinion, after much trial and experiment, a perfect splice.

The March Bulletin of the United States Commission of Fisheries, gives the following curious certificate:

"CERTIFICATE OF DR. JOSEPH GARLAND.

"This may certify that I was called to visit Captain Franklin D. Langford, of Lanesville, in Gloucester, on August 12, in consultation with Dr. Levi Saunders, who was in attendance upon the said Langford on account of a wound inflicted upon his body by a swordfish on the 9th inst., said swordfish having driven its sword through the bottom of the fishing-dory he was in to the length of twenty-three inches, penetrating the body of Langford at the right of the os coccyx, and entering about seven inches by the aide of the rectum into the pelvic cavity; that said Langford was dying, and did die, in my presence, of peritonitis, having survived the injury about three days; that the award accompanying this certificate is the veritable sword that occasioned the accident, and is to be sent to the National Museum at Washington.

"GLoucester, Mass., October 14th, 1886."

To string fish it is said that "the proper way is to punch a hole with a knife, sharpened stick, or even the thumb, through the thin membrane just under the gill covers and put the string through it and out at the mouth, then attach it to a ring in the stern of the boat. Fish have been kept alive for days astring in this manner.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Whelps.

Dr. W. H. Belton's (Colusa) greyhound Mignonette, by Black Jack—Shaw's White, whelped, August 12th, 1887, eight—four dogs—to Dynamite.

Presentation.

J. B. Martin, San Francisco, Cal., has presented Belle, white with one black and tan ear, fox-terrier bitch by Brokenhurst Trimmer—Kit, to Wm. Dunphy, San Francisco, Cal.

Judge Post, owner of the California Kennels at Sacramento, offers through the advertising columns some English setter puppies of rare excellence. He informs us that he will dispose of four dog puppies whelped July 10th last, and by Harold out of Janet.

The extraordinary combination of winning field dogs in the pedigree of the youngsters offered, insures, in so far as is possible, the goodness of the progeny. Both Harold and Janet are broken and are good field dogs. The dogs are black, white and tan.

Mr. A. B. Truman (Elcho Kannels), has purchased from F. T. Toland, of Canton, Ill., the pointer bitch Jessie Ranger, by Ranger Croxeth—Fannie Faust, whelped October, 25th, 1884.

Mr. Truman's bitch is a litter sister to Drake Ranger, a dog of considerable note for beauty and field quality. Jessie Ranger is said by her recent owner to be well broken, and to possess extraordinary courage and hardihood. She has been hunted over on prairie chickens, and has had some experience on quail. She was bred by Mr. S. B. Dilley, from whose kennel the race of Bassford pointers came, and in her pedigree, in addition to famous old Ranger, appear Faust, Sefton's, Sam, Croxeth, and a long list of other pointers notable for field excellence.

Mr. T. J. Watson, of this city, has recently purchased the English setter Sunshina Noble, by Sport Noble—Medora Gladstone; Sport Noble by Count Noble—Rosaling; Medora Gladstone by Gladstone—Carria J. The breeding is very fine, and the bitch is said to show much quality. She was bred by Mr. C. F. White, at Montrosa, Iowa, was whelped on August 4th, 1885, weighed forty-six pounds, and is black, white and tan in color. Bred to Carl R. or Harold she should produce great dogs.

To several who have written wishing to know where they could procure hounds, the information that Mr. Geo. T. Allender at Watsonville has a good one, a bitch, which he does not need, will be acceptable.

New Fox-Terriers.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have received from Mr. Edward Kelly, of New York, the fox-terrier bitch Clover Fidget, 2106 A. K. R., by Belgrave Tony, ex Tricksey by Oliva Tart, ex Needle by Bailiff. Belgrave Tony by Belgrave Joe, ex Tingle by Tony, out of Branstone's Nettle. Clover Fidget is white with a tan head, and has good head, eyes and ears, good body, but, as is the case with fox-terriers when

showing age, she is wide in front and out at the elbows; her winnings are, third at New York and second at Cincinnati in 1885; C. at Newark, C. at New Haven and H. C. at New York, 1886. I have bred Fidget to Clover Turk by Mixture—Spitz; Mixture by Spitz—Fairly III. Turk has won first in Puppy class, New York, 1886, and C. in aged class Fox-Terrier Club Show at Newport, 1886. I have also received from Mr. August Belmont Jr., the fox-terrier bitch pup Beatrix, by Bacchanal, ex Blanton Arrow. Color white, with black and tan head. Bacchanal by Champion The Belgravia, ex Champion Badlamits; Blanton Arrow by Champion Royal, ex Blanton Bird. Belmont Arrow received H. C. at the Fox-Terrier Club Show; Newport, 1886. Bacchanal has won repeatedly on the bench both in England and the United States. J. B. MARTIN.

From Mr. Seitzer.

Mr. B. F. Seitzer writes from Dayton, Ohio, as follows:

I am sorry your field trial did not bring you to Dayton, the gem city of the buckeye State. I do not go to many field trials; that is a luxury confined to sportsmen who have plenty of spare time and loose change. Then, too, there has been much to desire in the way of changes in the manner of conducting trials. The professional element has been too prominent, but I look for better things. I wish I could show you my pointer pups. I'll call this roll for you:

1. Lass, the mother of mors field trial and bench show winning pointers than any other pointer bitch in this country.
2. Planet, stud dog (Meteor—Accident) by Fast.
3. Patterson, by Rapp—Darle.
4. Lady Croxeth, by Croxeth—Lass.
5. Lilly Bang, by Bang Bang—Lass.
6. Trinket's Bella, by Bang Bang—Trinket.
7. Spinaway II, by Bang—Spinaway.
8. Trinket II, by imp. Drake—Tassel.
9. Idstone Pride, by Planet—Spinaway II.

Also seven pups by Planet out of Lilly Bang, and eight pups by Planet out of Lady Croxeth.

And I give you my word for it no man has any better look or better working pointers. Planet, you see, is a litter brother to Cornerstone, who ran so well at the Western Trials last fall, and Planet is as good, if not better, than his illustrious brother. And, what is of vastly more importance to me, is that he gets pups to hunt. I think if some of your pointer fanciers of California could see these pups they would open their eyes wide. Give my regards to Mr. Bennett, and if ever you come East again this year, I trust you will look in upon

B. F. SEITZER.

Mr. Nesbitt on Llewellyn Outcrosses.

I have for a long time purposed writing you a few notes, but the weather has been so hot I have found it a burden to write even my few business letters. J. B. Lucas' bitch Countess Rake (Rake—Phyllis) is heavy in whelp to Rodrigo. I expect something extra here, as I regard Rod as the coming sire in this country, and I regard Countess Rake as the best Rake—Phyllis bitch, both for looks and field quality, I have seen. Have you been following up the controversy in the *American Field* in regard to setter breeding, and especially have you noted the conclusion arrived at by some correspondents that the Llewellyn setter is so much inbred that it is degenerating, has no stamina nor endurance, and, in fact, is a poor "no account" brute as compared with the "old reliable native," etc. It is somewhat curious to an old-timer like myself to note how all new beginners start in with the same opinion, viz., that the Llewellyn setter, from its inbreeding, must, of necessity, be weak, sickly, lack endurance, and, in fact, be everything undesirable in the dog line.

I recollect well the first importation of Llewellyns. Luther Adams brought over old Dora in whelp to Llewellyn's Prince, and L. H. Smith brought Dart in whelp to Leicester. The *Rod and Gum*, published by the Parkers, was then our sportman's paper. My brothers, then living in Cambridge, Mass., had their share of native setters, than which we supposed there could be nothing better in the world. We studied up the pedigrees of the new-comers, and concluded that they must be of no account. "Why," said I, "these dogs all run back to two dogs, and from such breeding one cannot expect dogs to be healthy or in any way desirable. Well, we went over to Mr. Adams' and looked this bitch and her litter of pups over, and still pronounced them "N. G." "too large," "long, curved tails," "heavy heads," etc., etc. Well, it would have a long story to tell of my conversion. I hunted over old Dora, saw Draka in his prime, saw Gladstone, Lincoln, Count Noble, and all the dogs from the first importation down to the present day. Dora died in my brother's kennel. I have bred a great many litters of Llewellyn pups and do not find them harder to raise than other pups, either setters, pointers, or bull-dogs, if given equal freedom, while pregnant, to the dam, and the pups are not over-fed and pampered. Neither does distemper kill them more readily than other dogs. I have not lost but one dog with distemper since the spring of '85, simply because my dogs have had mild attacks of the disease. In the spring of that year we had an epidemic of distemper, and it was equally as bad on the cur and other dogs as on mine. I had fifteen highly bred pointers and setters in my kennel—all Llewellyns except two pointers. I lost one of the pointers and two Llewellyns, and had one Llewellyn bitch left with a bad case of chorea. Not a bad showing I think. I know one man who lost twelve fox-hounds—all he had and they were not inbred—and never knew collar and chain in their lives. Now, sir, I can look back over ten years, and can truthfully say that not only has the Llewellyn setter not degenerated, but we have made a steady and constant improvement, not only physically, but also in all the other and higher attributes of the dog, viz.: docility, bird sense, courage, etc. Of endurance I know of a dozen or more I have trained within the past two years that cannot be run to a stand-still, and few breakers give their dogs harder tests than I do. You saw Mr. Hayward's Natalie (Gladstone—Donna J.), in the Western Trials? I will refer to her as she is the smallest setter I ever trained, and also because you saw her work, and know she has pace and range in an eminent degree. Mr. Hayward took her home after the trials, and after using her wrote me as follows: "She is the best dog I ever owned, is a splendid finder, perfectly staunch and of endless bottom. I hunted her for six successive days, leaving home at daylight in my buggy and putting her down at 8 A. M. She was hunted steadily until dark each day with but a half-hour's rest for luncheon. I got home each night at 8 P. M., fed her and washed her feet to remove the mud, and that was all the attention she had. She never lessened her pace or range, and, save a slight stiffness Saturday morning which soon wore off, I saw no signs of giving out. Natalie weighs just thirty pounds in field condition; her sister, Queen Bess, as tough as Natalie, weighed five pounds more, which is also the weight of Major Taylor's Lit, who "did up" the famous native Grouseale.

That there are good natives I don't deny, but when you

find them you find a strong infusion of Llewellyn blood. Grouseale's dam was by Rock, imported by Luther Adams, ex my brother's old Mand by Morgan's imported Cato, ex Belle by Lindu's imported Don, ex Metcalf's Nell. The sire of Daisy F., of recent field-trial fame, was bred by Joseph Dew, and was by imported Lincoln, ex the Laverack bitch Daisy Dean. It is good blood to cross on native stock, and the further you get away from this native the better the dogs become. I don't want anybody to think I am a "Llewellyn crank." I am handling at present more pointers than setters and have some pointers that will puzzle any dog to beat. I speak of the Llewellyn setter as I find him, and it is my firm conviction, not only that the dog has not degenerated, but is far ahead of the earlier importations of this breed, not only as a field dog, but also on the bench. They are being bred to a more uniform standard, will average a larger per cent. of good dogs to a litter, and I still look for greater improvement. If I had time I would tell you what I consider the best "nick," and also what blood I would accept and what reject, and may in a future letter, but am afraid at present of the general cussing I would get from some breeders. You can put this in this waste basket, if you choose. It was all written without previous forethought. Yours truly,

N. B. NESBITT.

CHESTERVILLE, MASS.

[Mr. Nesbitt is in error about the breeding of this sire of Daisy F. Glean, the sire of Daisy F., is by Lincoln—Blaze, she by Sam—Countess Bear.—Ed.]

Pacific Coast Field Trial Club.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on August 21, in this city. Present, President J. G. Edwards, Judge C. N. Post, Messrs. J. M. Bassford Jr., Wm. Schreiber and Sam'l Allen. The question as to when the trial should be held was first discussed. Mr. Schreiber thought December was a bad month for the reason that it was a particularly busy one. Judge Post coincided with Mr. Schreiber, but thought this determination about the date should be preceded by the selection of the place, for the reason that the date would in a measure be governed by the locality chosen. As to locality Mr. Schreiber thought the ground chosen for the trials should be about like that on which the dogs are broken and on which they have to do most of their ordinary work. He thought that if they were taken to an entirely new locality the dogs could not show to advantage. Mr. Edwards said that he thought the dogs did better work last year than ever before, and they were then taken to perfectly level ground at Hanford, although it was true that tar weed inferred somewhat with scenting. Mr. Schreiber thought the work of dogs on hilly ground should differ materially from that suited to level plains. He thought quartering, which might be suitable for the level, would not be suitable for hilla. Judge Post preferred the level plains for trials, because everything could be seen.

Mr. Bassford said Mr. Eill, of Sonoma County, offered the use of his ranch to the club and would preserve the birds. The ground there was said to be good, by Mr. Allen, who had been over it. Mr. Schreiber preferred to choose a place where spectators could attend without inconvenience, for the reason that it would increase the interest and prompt new men to procure good dogs and run them. The general sentiment was that such ground as that used in '85, in Marin County, was most unanitable. Mr. Thos. Bennett, who was present as a member of the club, said that in the Hanford country the cover was thick and full of small seeds which got into the "scent valves" of the dogs and prevented their during the heat of the day from showing their qualities.

Mr. Edwards said that Mr. S. C. Lillis, near Kingsburgh, had invited the club to use his ranch, and offered to entertain the club and its visitors. Mr. Lillis' facilities for entertainment were practically unlimited, and he meant what he said when he asked the club to visit him. Last year, part of the club stayed in Hanford and part with Mr. Lillis, and the fact delayed operations in the mornings. Those who stopped in Hanford had a bonn's drive to the grounds and the trials did not begin until about ten o'clock. On motion of Judge Post, seconded by Mr. Schreiber, it was ordered that the trials be held on the third Monday in January, upon the ranch of Mr. Lillis, near Kingsburgh, and that the club accept Mr. Lillis' invitation to stay at his place.

After desultory talk about judges the Committee adjourned, to meet in September.

Manitoba Trial Entries.

The entries to the second trials of the Manitoba Field Trial Club give promise both in number and in quality of a good meeting. Eighteen setters and three pointers have been entered.

DERBY.

- Mr. H. N. William's Gordon setter dog Kildonan, by Turk—Gyp II.
- Mr. Thos. Johnson's liver and white ticked pointer dog Birtle, by Croxeth—Bellah.
- Mr. Thos. Johnson's blue belton setter dog Morris, by Cable—Bredna.
- Mr. Hubert Galt's English setter dog Great Expectations, by Dashing Bondhu—Countess Bear.
- Mr. Chas. A. Boxer's English setter dog Duck, by Dime—Flash.
- Manitoba Kennel's black, white and tan ticked English setter dog Morden, by Mark J—Bredna.
- Manitoba Kennel's black, white and tan English setter bitch Regina, by Mark J—Bredna.
- Mr. Thomas Moore's lemon and white English setter, bitch Gretna, by Mark J—Bredna.

ALL-AGE STAKE.

- Mr. George Tempest's liver and white pointer dog, Saskatchewan, by Bang Bang—Phoebe.
- Mr. Hubert Galt's orange and white English setter dog Swift, by Dan—Qu'Appelle Belle.
- Mr. D. Smith's orange and white English setter bitch Fannie M, by Count Noble—Prairie Belle.
- Major Bedson's black and tan setter dog Shot, by Dan—Lilly.
- Mr. Thos. Johnson's white and orange English setter dog Dash B, by Dava Bryson—Lucy.
- Mr. Thos. Johnson's blue belton English setter bitch Cambria, by Cambridge—Pet Laverack.
- Manitoba Kennel's lemon and white ticked English setter bitch Manitoba Belle, by Pride of Dundee—Jeanette.
- Manitoba Kennel's lemon and white English setter bitch Winnipeg Belle, by Rocketeer—Manitoba Belle.
- Mr. Thos. Moore's liver and white pointer dog Bert, by—
- Mr. C. W. Armstrong's white and black ticked English setter bitch Flirt A, by Dan—Qu'Appelle Belle.
- Mr. C. A. Boxer's black, white and tan ticked English setter bitch Qu'Appelle Belle, by Mark J—Betsy.
- Mr. S. W. Trott's white and orange English setter dog Psdd, by Ginger—Duchess Dolly.
- Dr. W. M. Evan's black, white and tan English setter dog Pedro E, by Cambridge—Belle.

On Feeding.

[By Thos. Bowhill, V. S.]

In introducing such a subject as this, it is necessary that the feeder should have some idea of the relation of plant and animal life. On examining the simplest forms of life it is a puzzle to say whether they belong to the vegetable or animal kingdom. These small objects may consist of a single cell carrying on all the functions of life. It is only when cell is added to cell, and when the various cells and tissues formed from them have different functions to perform, that the characteristics which distinguish animal from vegetable life can be clearly seen. It is impossible to lay down precise rules for distinguishing animals from plants. Said rules may be applicable to the higher members of the two great kingdoms, but fail when applied to the lower and more simple forms.

All vegetables with green leaves, when supplied with air, moisture and sunlight, are able to extract from the earth and from the air certain inorganic substances from which they build up the highly elaborate chemical materials of which they are composed. Vegetable matter is thus formed from mineral or inorganic matter. The food of plants is in the air and in the earth, but with animals the case is quite different; they cannot construct their bodies out of such raw materials. Their food must be organized and elaborated for them; it must have had life, and have been derived from plants.

But there are animals that never eat any vegetable matter, but prey upon the bodies of other animals; but on further investigation we find that the animals they prey upon have been nourished by vegetable matter of some kind, so that all animals either proximately or ultimately have been formed from material grown in the bodies of plants.

A great constructive process is going on in the growth of plants, and the heat of the sun supplies the energy to make the structure; that energy is stored up in the plant in the form of highly complex vegetable substances such as albumen, oil, sugar, and other matters closely related to these.

When those substances gain the animal body they undergo a long series of changes. The ultimate result is that they are broken down into very simple compounds, and for the most part into the same form which they had before they were transformed by the energy of the sun into the tissues of the plants. During the process of breaking down while in the animal organism, they give up the energy which they had stored up in them, and thus supply the animal with heat and strength, and all that we call energy of body and mind, whatever form it may assume.

In the growth of plants there is always a certain amount of tear and wear going on, but exceedingly small compared with the process of construction and storing up of energy. In the growth of animals there is a certain amount of construction going on, but exceedingly small compared with the constant tear and wear of tissue and expenditure of energy. There is a large amount of energy expended in the animal body in maintaining the necessary functions of life, and goes on continually and involuntarily at every moment of life. A wonderful complicated series of operations is always going on in the animal body; whether sleeping or waking, its manifold organs are continually working in harmony together, and every one requires constantly to undergo repair in order to maintain its efficiency, and therefore a certain amount of daily nourishment is necessary. The animal body in this climate is considerably above the temperature of the surrounding air, and the maintenance of that temperature necessitates the expenditure of some of the energy derived from their food. Again, the bodies of animals are constructed for the purpose of voluntary motion and outward exhibition of energy, and a certain amount of that is necessary to the health of the individual; but all such motion involves the tear and wear of tissue which must be compensated by the energy derived from the breaking down of the complex substances contained in their food, if the animal's strength is to be maintained; and it must be evident that the quantity and quality of the food must bear a proper relation to the amount of external and internal work which the animal performs.

Another well marked and characteristic difference between plants and animals is found in their chemical composition. Compare the composition of a full-grown animal with that most characteristic of all plant food, namely, rye-grass; the result is as follows:

	Animal.	Rye-grass.
Water.....	75.....	70
Albumen.....	16.....	3
Fat.....	4.....	1
Carbohydrates, etc.....	trace.....	24
Mineral Salts.....	5.....	2
	100	100

Comparison of this table will illustrate the fact that, in animals albumen predominates, while of carbohydrates there is only a trace; while in rye-grass nearly four-fifths of the dry matter of the plant consists of carbohydrates, such as sugar, starch and gum, and including woody fibre. There is not much difference between the albumen of plants and animals, and therefore we are prepared to learn that the vegetable albumen and fat are digested by the animal and stored up in its body as animal albumen and fat.

The carbohydrates are also, in a great measure, digested by the animal, but as only a mere trace of them is found in the animal economy, they must have been converted into something else. Careful experiments have shown that the carbohydrates digested by animals rapidly break down, and in their decomposition supply the energy which maintains the high temperature of the animal body and they have other functions to perform in supplying and preserving tissue and assisting in repairing the waste which is the inevitable concomitant of animal life.

Should an animal consume less food than is necessary to repair the waste that is going on, the animal becomes weaker and lighter; if more food is consumed than is required to repair the waste, it is not lost, at least not all, but is in greater or less degree, according to circumstances, stored up in the animal body in the form of flesh or fat or some other tissue, whereby the animal gains in weight or improves in what is called "condition."

The bodies of animals are plastic, that is, they are capable of being developed in one direction or in another, within certain limits, according to the nature as well as the amount of food they consume.

A feeder should know the kinds of food best suited for his purpose according to the kind of stock he is feeding and the state of their progress, whereby he may attain the end he has in view by the shortest and cheapest route. This is a subject which opens up a large field of study and inquiry. What is it that a feeder must know in order to be able to say that he understands the rudiments of his industry? He must know what is the nature of the important ingredients in fodder—what extent they are present in different kinds of fodder—not only as regards their species, but also their

conditions of growth; in what way they should be treated and mixed, so as to supply his stock with a ration of a kind and concentration which will involve the least waste, and produce the best results. He must know something of the physiology of the animals under his control, and what are the external as well as the internal conditions most favorable to their health and progress. In order that the health of the animal body may be duly maintained, it is necessary that the various kinds of food should be sufficient in quantity and undeteriorated in quality. It is necessary that food should contain at least three constituents, each of which plays an important part in the nourishment of the various organs and tissues of the body.

I. Substances containing nitrogen which nourish muscular tissue and other albumenoid tissues.

II. Hydrocarbons, which include sugar, starches and fats, these substances supply materials which undergo combustion in the body and assist in maintaining animal heat.

III. Saline materials in order that the solid structures of the body be built up and maintained in health. Although chemical analyses have enabled us to know the quantities of nitrogen, carbon, etc., contained in food, it does not follow that food which possesses these constituents in the greatest abundance will produce the most beneficial results. Good digestion, readiness of assimilation, absence of unduly heating properties, and many other qualities are needed in order to make a substance possessing the necessary ingredients available as food.

EFFECTS OF OVER-FEEDING.

Too much hydrocarbonous food favors the development of fatness; for example, pet dogs and cats fed upon cream, sugar and tidi-bits of various kinds. Those animals die before half their days are over from fatty degeneration of the heart, liver and other organs. Old carriage and other favorite horses die from the same cause.

Accumulations of flesh-forming and nitrogenous elements in the blood, and their non-elimination, cause the development of many blood diseases.

It is essential to health that food should be sufficient but not over-abundant in quantity, and its quality so regulated as to supply all the wants of the economy. It is, however, a well-known fact that the lower animals will live for a very long time on very common fare, provided it is sufficient in quantity, and they are not exposed to extreme cold. But to have health, energy and condition, both food and water must be of good quality.

Preparation of Dogs for Shows.

One of the most satisfactory articles we remember to have read upon the preparation of dogs for benching was contributed by Mr. John Brown to the *Calcutta Asian*. It covers pretty much the whole ground, and does so in such clear fashion as to make it well worth preservation and study by all readers in "the fancy." Mr. Brown says:

A dog in show condition should be in perfect health, and, while not gross, should be fairly fat; the ribs should not be discernible to the eye so as to count them, but they should be plain to the touch in passing the fingers over them. The eye should be bright, the nose cold and moist, and the coat carrying the bloom of health. Lastly, the dog should be lively and bold, looking his best when shown on the chain, and not appearing timid or shy or afraid of his master.

I will take the subject of feeding first, as naturally this is one of the most important points in attaining the desired condition. A dog in a poor and ragged state, and one plump and sleek with a bright, glossy coat, look two very different creatures; an inferior dog in show condition will beat a much better one if the latter happens to be low in flesh and staring and ragged in coat at the time. If, therefore, a dog be out of form don't show him; do your best to bring him up to concert pitch on the show day, but if you fail leave him at home, especially if he be a really good one and you have any cause to be jealous of his reputation. Puppies and young dogs not filled out, always contrast badly with full-grown ones in the prime of life, so it is not advisable to show the former with the latter, unless you have any special reasons for doing so.

For feeding, no exact rules can be laid down, as the "good doers," or those that eat heartily and greedily of anything put before them, have always to be treated differently to the dainty and delicate feeders whose appetites often require coaxing. With the former the difficulty may be to prevent them eating too much; with the latter, to induce them to eat enough. Every dog must be studied in its characteristics and treated accordingly.

Spratts', and other dog biscuits, so largely given in England, form an admirable food. However, there is no reason why, with good oat or wheatmeal, we should not do as well with our dogs. Oatmeal is perhaps the best of all foods, and alone or mixed with Indian meal is most commonly used in England.

Wheatmeal is, however, little, if at all, inferior to oatmeal, but in either case the meal should be whole, that is, the whole grain should be ground to flour without discarding the outer part, which is usually rejected for bread-making purposes. A grain of wheat contains in itself all the necessary materials for a perfect diet in correct proportions; it has carbon for supplying heat, nitrogen for the muscle, earthy matter for the bone and fibre, which tends to keep the bowels in good order. In rejecting the outer part of the grain, we reject the fibre and the greater part of the muscle and bone-making material. Whole meal is by itself sufficient to sustain life in perfect health, while the fine white flour used in making white bread and biscuits is by no means so. It moreover induces obstinate constipation, and should be studiously avoided.

This whole meal would then form the foundation of the kennel food; it may be baked in the form of bread, or chapatties, or hoiled as puddings before mixing with the more appetizing ingredients. The latter may be as much soup or milk as will tempt the dog to attack his food and eat it with a relish; or both may be given, milk with the morning meal and soup with the evening. Although many dogs thrive as well, or better, on one meal a day, it will, as a rule, be advisable to feed twice a day to obtain the proper show condition. I always do so myself. The evening meal should be the more substantial one, given at, say, five or six o'clock in the cold weather, and seven or eight in the hot; the morning meal or breakfast, may be lighter, not more than half the amount of the evening one. The quantity of food by weight per diem should be about one-twelfth to one-twenty-fourth the weight of the dog; the former for young, fast-growing dogs, and the latter for full-grown ones in hot weather. These weights are given roughly as a guide; a very little experience will inform the owner of the amount his dogs thrive best on.

In giving soup it should be just sufficiently strong to impart that flavor to the food to make the dog enjoy it, and in quantity sufficient to soak into the chapatties or puddings,

without leaving at any rate much over. It is always advisable to give vegetables with the soup to avoid heating the blood too much, well-boiled potatoes, cabbage leaves, turnips, almost anything in the way of green food may be given with advantage, mixed up with the soup and mixed with the chapatties, so that the dog must necessarily eat the whole together.

In giving milk give skim milk by preference, but assure yourself that it is unboiled: It is the custom in India to boil the milk to make the cream rise and to prevent it becoming sour; but, at any rate in cool weather, there is no reason why unboiled milk should not be allowed to stand for cream; you may not get quite so much butter this way for your own consumption, but you can make separate arrangements for that. Dr. Stables says: "Butter milk is invaluable; butter milk cools the blood; butter milk cleanses the skin; butter milk makes the coat shine like a boatman's beetle. There is nothing like butter milk. I swear by it." This is enthusiastic language, but we require for dogs a nourishing food which shall not be at the same time too heating; and milk, deprived of its fatty constituents, or in other words butter milk, is a very near approach to what we need. If you have not made any arrangement for skim milk, mix water with the cow's milk; it is certainly too rich if given pure and unadulterated; goat's milk is less objectionable on this point.

Indian meal is more fattening than wheat or oatmeal, and may be given occasionally as a change, alone or mixed with the oat or wheatmeal; being rich in fat-forming properties, it is valuable when it is desired to get a lean dog into lusty condition. Rice is not good as a general food, but I frequently give it as a change, boiled and mixed with soup and vegetables in the form of "pish pash." A dog enjoys a change of food, especially in the hot weather when the appetite is capricious, and to give absolutely the same food from one end of the year to the other is little else short of cruelty.

With hearty feeders the plate of food should be taken away as soon as the dog has finished eating for the time being, but many delicate and nervous dogs will not eat enough this way, and in such cases I certainly recommend the plate being left by them; they will often, eating a little at intervals, finish the whole during the night.

I do not believe in feeding dogs on the earth as advocated by *Idstone*; wholesome food and good water supply the necessary earthy constituents to the blood without its being necessary to have recourse to earth, pure and simple. *Idstone* also states that "plates of meat, thin bread and butter and cake are cruelties;" so they are in a general way, but at the same time I once rapidly brought a thin fox-terrier into show condition by feeding her twice a day on slices of brown bread and butter when other means of feeding had failed. I should not, however, think of giving grease in any form to a dog who could be maintained in good condition without it. I merely quote the above instance to show that, in an exceptional way the usual rules may be departed from, and often with satisfactory results.

An occasional bone, or even one daily, will do no harm; but poultry bones, which are exceedingly hard and indigestible, and at the same time so small that they are easily broken up and swallowed by the dog, should be avoided. The bone should be a fair-sized one, such as a shank of mutton bone, which a dog can gnaw and nibble at but not swallow. Puppies in their fifth month, when the second teeth are coming through, have a constant desire to bite and gnaw something, and such I should certainly keep supplied with bones. Dogs that are allowed meat, and are at the same time liable to constipation, boiled liver is the best form of flesh to give; it is slightly aperient, and keeps the bowels working.

For bringing a lean, unthrifty-looking dog into show condition, cod liver oil surpasses everything. It acts as an alternative, keeps the bowels in order, has a good effect upon the coat, and lays on the fat in a wonderful manner. I have often achieved surprising results with it in a very short time. For hitches much pulled down after nursing, and puppies which are not thriving as they should do, it is especially beneficial. The dose would be about a teaspoonful twice a day, after meals, for young puppies, to a tablespoonful for grown dogs of about twenty pounds weight, up to two tablespoonfuls for large dogs. Most dogs will lap it up greedily, so that there is no difficulty in administering it; but if they don't take to it at first, feed by dipping small pieces of meat into it. They soon become accustomed to the taste of the oil, and eventually acquire a strong liking for it.

A lean dog, with nothing else the matter with it, can be brought into condition in a very short time, but do not be in too great a hurry. If you find the food you had been giving too heating, and the dog dull and listless in consequence, lower the diet and give the milk of sulphur and magnesia mixture every other day for a time. Should this not have the desired effect, and the animal still appear dull and heavy, with a dry, cracked nose, it is probable the liver is out of sorts, and a podophyllin pill might be administered. Dogs, however, that have free access to grass at all times rarely require any drugs for slight ailments; they will doctor themselves.

A small dose of sulphate of quinine, a grain or two according to the size of the dog, and given once or twice a day, will often be found beneficial, especially during the hot and rainy months, when the appetite is often wanting. Many people have an idea that quinine is bad for dogs; do not credit this statement; it is just as valuable in the case of dogs as in that of human beings.

Bathing and grooming are important points. A cold douche in the morning, and a rapid hand-rubbing afterwards, suits some dogs admirably well, and they show that they enjoy it by their frisky actions afterwards. If, however, a dog shivers and looks unhappy after the shower bath, certainly discontinue it; many dogs, especially those who have been some time in the country, and whose livers are weak, cannot stand the cold douche. All dogs, however, for the sake of cleanliness should be regularly washed in warm water; they should be thoroughly dried after the bath, and if the weather be cold, give a run afterwards to prevent their catching a chill.

The cheap and strongly alkaline soaps should be avoided; they make the coat harsh and dry and devoid of gloss. For the last washing before a show, or whenever it is wished to make a dog's coat look particularly nice—especially in the case of long-haired dogs—yolks of eggs may be used with advantage in the place of soap. The result will be far better than if soap were used; the hair will be better and appear far more glossy and silky. The number of eggs required depends of course, on the size of the dog; two would be sufficient for a small one. If the coat appears at all harsh and staring at the last wash before a show—and this often happens when too coarse a soap has been used—a little, a very little, sweet oil may be used to give the necessary gloss; just a drop of the oil on the palm of each hand is sufficient, the hands being afterwards rubbed over the coat in the direction the hair grows.

The ordinary hand-glove is as good as anything for grooming the coat of a short haired dog, such as a smooth terrier or greyhound; but long-haired dogs, such as the Maltese

setter, etc., must be carefully combed and brushed if the appearance of the dog be a matter of consequence.

Dogs intended for show should not be allowed to lie about habitually on the hard ground; it takes the hair off the elbows and hocks, and spoils the appearance. A bed after the pattern of the ordinary native charpoy, made to any size you like, is inexpensive and as good as anything. A dog likes to be raised from the ground, and the bed is sufficiently soft and springs not to have any injurious effect on the coat. The bed should be thoroughly disinfected at intervals to keep vermin at a distance; washing with Phenyle and water and afterwards putting out in the hot sun will be found effective. The difference in the appearance of a long-haired dog never allowed to lie on the ground, regularly washed, combed and groomed, and one who does not enjoy these benefits, is very marked. Many dogs dislike being washed and groomed extremely, but the reason is often the unnecessarily rough treatment they undergo in the hands of the sweeper or dog-boy. He will let the soap get into their eyes, tug out handfuls of hair in combing them, and having to wash four or five dogs, instead of taking and finishing one dog at a time, he will wash a dog in turn, and the poor things will be left wet and shivering in the open for twenty minutes until the man is ready to commence the drying process. A pet dog that I frequently washed myself used to come to me for the purpose with joy, and seemed to like the operation, but she always objected strongly to being bathed by the kutta-walla. In such cases it will be necessary to speak tenderly to your dog-boy, and, if an improvement does not take place, it will be better to dismiss him.

A bald place will sometimes appear on a dog, often for instance on the tip of a fox-terrier's tail; this is a decided blemish from a show point of view. I believe it occurs generally from a heated state of the blood. See that the dog does not sleep too warm, or in an unventilated room, and give him a little sulphur and nitre, or the milk of sulphur and magnesia before alluded to. It also sometimes occurs from weakness when the dog is recovering from some debilitating disease; in this case some tonic medicine is indicated; the hair will soon grow again as the health of the dog improves. The following ointment is recommended by Dr. Stables for making the hair grow; he calls it the "Dogs' Macassar":—

"Unguent Stimulant.....1 ounce
Butyr. Casco, Theobrom......5 drachms.
Olei Amygdal.....3 drachms
Adipis Odorati......4 ounces

M.

"After washing the bald part, and well brushing it, rub a portion of this ointment well in."

Exercise is another very important point. A dog who is always, or nearly always, chained up suffers in health and becomes cross and morose. At the same time I do not advise a dog being always at liberty; a certain amount of chaining up does him all the good in the world, and he enjoys his scamper all the more after it. The amount of exercise must, of course, depend upon the dog's condition. A dog liable to become grossly fat will require a great deal of it; in fact he can hardly have too much; while, on the other hand, an excitable, lean dog has often to be much restricted in exercise for some days before a show to prevent too much loss of flesh. This is a matter for the owner's discretion; we desire a dog to look his best, to have plenty of solid flesh and muscle; we do not wish the hip and rib bones to show, nor do we desire an unwieldy state of system. A very broad, fat saddle, however much we may like it in a piece of grain fed mutton, is not desirable in the show dog. Much exercise under a hot sun is not advisable, and, unless you are able to exercise your dog during the cool of the morning and evening, it will be better to exercise him in the house, in an empty room, running after a ball for instance.

As a dog is shown on the chain it is desirable that he should look his best on it. Many dogs do not do this; they may perhaps have been accustomed to be put on the chain for punishment, for being led away to be washed, or to be tied up in the sweeper's house, and consequently they do not look happy on the chain. Regularly putting a dog on the chain when about to please him in some way, will have a contrary effect. I trained a fox-terrier to be a grand shower on the chain by accustoming him to be put on it whenever there was a rat for him to kill; he consequently quite enjoyed the chain being brought, and showed himself to full advantage.

This may appear to be a very minor point, but the smallest details, provided that nothing dishonorable or illegitimate is done, should be studied; they often tell when the competition is keen and two dogs very nearly equal. Anything and everything by which you can make your dog appear to his best advantage to look in perfect health and condition, and bold and happy, is legitimate treatment; by illegitimate I mean such tricks as artificially coloring a dog badly marked, shaving hair off where it should not be, sticking it on where it should, and all the innumerable dodges of the "faking" fancier.

"J. N." advertises this week some spaniel puppies by Brian Born—Nellie. They are very handsome and hearty and should make the best of retrieving dogs. They are several months old and of excellent breeding, their sire Brian Born being a dog of most fashionable pedigree.

Mr. E. Leavesley will have on exhibition at Central Park, on Aug. 31st and following days, a draft of English setters and some spaniels, both water spaniel and cocker. The dogs will be offered at private sale.

William Byrd Page, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, has at last achieved the height of his ambition. At the annual games of the Stonbridge (England) Athletic Club, Aug. 15th, in the running high jump he made a record of 6 feet 3½ inches, clearing the bar easily in his first trial at that height. The previous highest amateur record in the world was 6 feet 2½ inches made by P. Davin, at Carrick-on-Saur, Ireland, July 5, 1880, and the best English amateur record was 6 feet 2½ inches, by M. J. Brooks, of Oxford University, at Lillie Bridge Grounds, London, April 7, 1876. Davin is a man of more than average height, while Brooks was a Titan of 6 feet 2 inches, and both were of mature age and growth. Page is a lad of 140 lbs. weight, 21½ years of age, and 5 feet 6½ inches in height. That so small and young a lad should achieve a world's record in a game requiring such combined strength and skill is little short of marvelous.

Death of Ada C.

This well-known mare died last week at the ranch of Col. McNasser, near Sacramento. She was by Revenue, dam Selly Morgan, foaled in 1863, and was bred by Hon. T. B. Poindexter, Louisiana, and purchased by Theodore Winters many years ago. Ada C. was the dam of Ballot Box, Connor and other great race horses, the two former making her famous. She had a suckling foal by Joe Hooker, and was bred to the same horse when she died.

Santa Rosa Fair.

This interesting Fair, the third of the Circuit, opened on Monday, and the first day's racing came off on Tuesday, 23d of August. There was an excellent attendance for an opening day, and the sport was satisfactory. The weather was warm and the track in fine order for fast time. The report of the first day's racing is as follows. The result shows that Carmen has added another victory to the credit of Laurelwood stable:

First Race—The entries for the five-eighths dash for two-year-olds were: Carmen, Rosedale, Alma E. (formerly Tricksey), Serpolette and Ito. Pools sold: Carmen \$40, field \$20. After five breakaways, Ito running nearly a quarter of a mile each time, the flag fell. Ito was first away and passed the half-mile pole three lengths in the lead, the rest bunched. Around the lower turn Ito still led by three lengths, Rosedale second two lengths before Carmen and Alma E., who were running neck and neck, Serpolette bringing up the rear. Swinging into the stretch Carmen closed on the leaders, and at the seven-eighths pole came away and won in a canter by two lengths, Rosedale second, two lengths ahead of Alma E., Serpolette fourth, Ito fifth. Time, 1:03. Mutuals paid, \$8.05.

SANTA ROSA, Aug. 23.—Running, for two-year-olds, Maidens allowed five pounds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$100 added, \$25 to second. Five-eighths mile.
Laurelwood Stable's c f Carmen.....Navias 1
J. B. Chase's c f Rosedale.....Murphy 2
C. H. Eldred's b f Alma E. (for Tricksey).....Stewart 3
Owen Bros.' c f Serpolette.....Taylor 4
P. Carroll's b c Ito.....Hazlett 5

Time, 1:03.

The second race was a purse of \$200 for two-year-olds, substituted for two-year-old District trot. The entries were Alfred G., Anti-Coolie, Clara Z., Pilgrim, Harry Starr and Alto. The last three were drawn. Pools sold: Alfred G. \$45, Clara Z. \$40, Anti-Coolie \$3. Alfred G. drew the pole, Clara Z. second position and Coolie outside. In scoring Clara and Coolie acted a little rank. When the word was given Alfred at once took the lead and led to the one-quarter by three lengths, Clara second, and Coolie, who broke badly, ten lengths back. At the one-half Alfred still led Clara by three lengths. Coolie, who trotted very fast down the back stretch, was within three lengths of Clara on the turn, and into the stretch the positions remained the same. Down the stretch it looked as if Clara would win as Alfred seemed tired, but Dustin lashed him winner by one length, Clara second three lengths before Coolie. Time, 2:47½. Mutuals on heat paid \$7.20. Second heat—pools: Alfred \$40, Field \$60.

As soon as the word was given, like in the last heat, Alfred rushed off with the lead, and at the one-fourth was five lengths ahead of Clara who was the same distance in the lead of Coolie. From there to the stretch, the positions remained the same; in the stretch Clara closed some of the gap, but was unable to overtake the leader, and Alfred G. won by three lengths, Clara Z. second, Anti-Coolie third. Time, 2:42½. Mutuals paid, \$13.70.

Purse \$200. For trotting, two-year-olds. Mile heats, 2 in 3.
Alfred G. b c—E. G. Guerne.....1 1
Clara Z. g f—A. J. Zane.....2 2
Anti-Coolie, br c—L. De Turk.....3 3

Time, 2:47½, 2:42½.

Third Race—2:27 class. Entries: Lilly Stauley, Palatine, Luella, Mt. Vernon and Maid of Oaks. The Maid did not start. Pools sold: Stanley \$40, Luella \$12, field \$7. Luella drew the pole, Stanley second position, Palatine third, and Vernon outside. As usual Luella did her usual amount of running and backing in scoring, and was finally sent off on a break. Near the turn Palatine broke and swerved, colliding with Mt. Vernon. Lindsey, the driver of Palatine, was thrown out and the mare ran a mile and a half before being caught. The rest trotted behind her, Luella beating Mt. Vernon by two lengths for the heat, Stanley third. Time, 2:25. It was a very unsatisfactory heat to mutual buyers, as Stanley was favorite for the heat. There were four tickets sold on Luella and each paid \$43.90.

Second Heat—Stanley \$20, field \$10. Vernon was first around the turn, and at the quarter led Palatine by half a length, she two lengths ahead of Stanley, Luella, who broke on the turn, running at Stanley's wheel. At the half Vernon had increased his lead and led Palatine by three lengths, Stanley third, Luella's position unchanged. On lower turn Stanley trotted into second place, and Vernon only led her by a length at the three-quarter. In the stretch Luella out-trotted Stanley, but could not catch Vernon, who won by one length, Stanley third, Palatine fourth. Time, 2:25. Mutuals paid \$10.15.

Third Heat—Vernon \$40, Luella \$20, Palatine \$4. Stanley drawn on account of lameness. Goldsmith, at Dustin's request, got behind Mt. Vernon. Luella had the best of the send-off, but on the turn broke, and Vernon took the lead and was first to the quarter by two lengths, Palatine second. At the half the positions were the same; on the lower turn Luella passed Palatine, who had fallen back and was within two lengths of Vernon at the three-quarter pole. Vernon trotted very steadily, and won easily by three lengths, Luella second, Palatine third. Time, 2:24. Mutuals paid \$8.60.

Fourth Heat—Vernon \$20, field \$5. Vernon and Palatine trotted head and head to the quarter, but down the back stretch the clip was too fast for Palatine, and Vernon led her at the half by three lengths, Luella three lengths behind her. On the upper turn Luella passed Palatine, and was near Vernon at the three-quarter, but Vernon was too good and won in a jog, Luella second, Palatine third. Time, 2:25.

Purse \$460. 2:27 Class
J. A. McDonald's b c Mt. Vernon.....2 1 1 1
H. Hitchcock's b m Luella.....1 2 2 2
L. B. Lindsey's sp m Palatine.....4 4 3 3
J. A. Goldsmith's br m Lilly Stanley.....3 3 dr

Time, 2:25, 2:25, 2:24, 2:25.

A remarkable quartette of trotting horses, drawing a high seated pheon, drove out the main gateway of Thorndale Stud one morning recently, and took their way at a dignified pace through the beautiful Dutchess Valley. The leaders were the famous stallions Thorndale, 2:24, and Nil Desperandum, 2:24, and the wheelers Daisydale, 2:19½, and Edwin Thorne, 2:16½. In the carriage were seated three sons of the master of Thorndale. The occasion was an affectionate tribute from the father to his youngest son in honor of his attaining his majority. Neither pair of horses were ever hitched double until the previous day.

Young Mr. Thorne enjoyed a privilege seldom accorded to man. The two lords of the Thorndale Stud in the lead, and Thorndale's best son and daughter at the wheel. All four wore the shoes in which they made their records. Was there ever a more affectionate testimonial from a father, or a more novel pleasure trip?

Mr. J. B. Haggis arrived from the East on Tuesday. He recently purchased the buildings at Sheephead Bay which were used by the Walcott Stable. They are reported to be the finest-equipped and most elaborately fitted up boxes in the country.

The Golden Gate Fair.

In another column will be found the complete programme of the Golden Gate Fair, which this year will be held on the Bay District Tract, in this city, and open on Monday, Sept. 5th, which will be devoted to trotting. For the two events, the 2:40 and 2:25 classes, the entries are liberal, eight for the first named and four in the second. The latter includes Marin, Woodnut, Jane L. and Joe Artherton. On Tuesday the runners will have the track to themselves, starting with the Alameda Stakes, for all ages, three-fourths of a mile. Ten horses are entered. Natalie, Lizzie Dunbar, Edelweiss and Rathbone are the best-known performers in the lot.

The California Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, has thirteen nominations, including Ninena, Narcola, Notidle, Adeline, Robson, Jim Duffy and other fast ones, enough to make a dashing race over the distance.

The Juvenile Stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, has Snowdrop, Carmen, Kildare, Rosedale, Kyrle D., and some names new to the turf. From the eleven entered a good field should come to the post. For the mile heat's purse, Moonlight, Manzanita, Patti, Mary D. and Elwood are the possible competitors.

Trotting will be the order of the day on Wednesday, the 2:27 class, and the three-year-olds Sable Wilkes, Soudan and Ella are entered, and with them Maiden and John C. Shelly. They are the pick of the State as three-year-olds.

Thursday will also be a trotting day for the 2:23 class. Eleven horses are entered, and the event should prove one of the notable races of the meeting. The two-year-old purse will be trotted for on the same day, with Memo, Grandee, Governor, Grace Lee, Lowell and Moses S. to try conclusions.

Friday has four running events. Selling Purse, one mile and an eighth; Oakland Stakes, for all ages, one mile and a half. John A., Moonlight, Adeline, Narcola, Rathbone, Patti, Jack Brady and Lizzie Dunbar are the field. The two-year-olds try conclusions at seven furlongs, with the principal entries in the Juvenile Stakes to fight the battle over again. For the All-Aged Purse, three-quarters of a mile heats, there are nine entries.

Saturday, September 10th, will be the pacers' day, with the free-for-all and named horse races. On Monday, September 12th, the extra day, the great Stallion trot and the Stanford Stakes will be contested. With such a programme the meeting must prove a thorough success both from a racing view and from a financial standpoint.

Important Sale of Trotting Stock.

Messrs. S. B. Whitehead & Co. announce in another column an important sale of trotting stock to take place on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at the Bay District Track during the meeting of the Golden Gate Fair Association. The stock consists of two fine young stallions and a broodmare from the ranch of Messrs. McDonald Bros. of San Miguel, San Luis Obispo County. They should attract attention of horsemen from their breeding, the lines being Altoona, Almont and Belmont, A. T. Stewart and Mambrino Patchen. The stock can now be seen at the Bay District Track, and are reported to be in fine condition.

An Intelligent Horse.

At Higgins' Lake, Roscommon County, Mich., recently, Mrs. Charles H. Pettit and her little daughter aged three years, were boating, when the child fell into the water. The mother in her anxiety and fright upset the boat, and as they were alone the chances were they would both be drowned. Such would have been the case had not their horse, an intelligent French pony, which had been turned loose to graze on the shore of the lake, come to the rescue. It swam out to them, and when they had taken secure hold of its mane, struggled back to shore, a tired but heroic pony. The animal is inclined to be balky, and he never would pull anything but a light load, but he is a prime favorite now.

LAWN TENNIS.

The scientific success of a game, says an English writer, must not be hurriedly judged from the extent of its spread amongst the general public. Marbles and tops, to say nothing of hoops and tip-cat, are the most popular of games, and are played by hundreds of thousands; but none of them can claim to reach a very high point of skill, and do not, therefore, enter our pabulum of national games. It would be precisely the same with lawn tennis if it were simply a means to the end of obtaining exercise, combined with the enjoyment of society, but no more. When one speaks of the growth of "the game" one implies something beyond; and, however gratifying it may be to see the establishment of fresh grounds upon which future Renshaws may be developed, it is more profitable to consider in what way the development of the game has gone ahead. Upon this head we candidly wish that we could say more. We should like to be able to point to half-a-dozen rising youngsters, who, in 1888, would make the various champions tremble for their positions; to a pleasant prospect is so far from being realized, that the player is found who may be relied upon to defeat the player. This state of affairs is somewhat disheartening; but it is not altogether unnatural. Lawn tennis has not yet attained

The records arrived at were as follows, but the opening in this case was only 9 in. by 2 in.:

42 GRAINS SCHULTZ AND 1 1/2 OZ. SOFT SHOT.—40 YARDS.				
Number of inches of water pierced by the pellets.	First Shot.	Second Shot.	Third Shot.	Fourth Shot.
9	1	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—
14	—	1	—	—
15	1	2	—	—
16	—	1	—	—
17	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	1	—
19	—	2	—	—
20	2	—	—	—
21	—	1	—	—
22	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—
24	1	2	—	—
25	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—

Average 17.65 in. penetrated.

42 GRAINS OF SCHULTZ AND 1 OZ. OF SOFT SHOT.—40 YARDS.				
Number of inches of water pierced by the pellets.	First Shot.	Second Shot.	Third Shot.	Fourth Shot.
9	1	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—
12	—	1	—	—
13	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—
15	1	1	—	—
16	—	—	2	—
17	—	—	1	—
18	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—
20	2	1	—	—
21	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—
24	1	—	—	—
25	—	1	—	—
26	—	—	—	—

Average 17.27 in. of water penetrated.

42 GRAINS OF SCHULTZ AND 1 OZ. OF SOFT SHOT.—40 YARDS.			
Number of inches of water pierced by the pellets.	First Shot.	Second Shot.	Third Shot.
9	1	—	—
10	—	—	1
11	—	—	—
12	—	—	—
13	—	—	1
14	—	—	—
15	3	—	—
16	—	1	—
17	—	—	1
18	—	2	—
19	1	—	2
20	2	—	—
21	—	—	1
22	1	—	—
23	—	—	—
24	—	—	—
25	—	—	—
26	—	—	—

Average 17.60 inches of water penetrated.

One shot at twenty-five yards, with 1 1/2 oz. and 42 grs. Schultz resulted in an average of 19.80 inches penetrated, and another shot at forty yards with the friction prevented in an average of 19.83 inches.

Trap and Trigger, Cincinnati, says: There are about eight hundred shooters in the United States—not more—able to hold their own at great shooting tournaments to the world. Their number will not increase rapidly. On the contrary, the number of amateur trap shots is increasing at an amazing rate. The attendance at great tournaments is not increasing. Experts derive less profit from them every year. Amateur shots have little or nothing to do with them. State Association shoots are increasing in numbers and in attendance. The logic of all this is that the classification of shooters, according to some system, and the handicapping of guns is a vital necessity for the future of great shooting tournaments.

And adds a bit of news which will be gladly read by many western sportsmen, when it remarks:

Mr. Harvey McMurchy, who has had such remarkable success in bringing the L. C. Smith gun into use, not only in and about Cincinnati, but everywhere else that he has traveled, will soon make a business trip to the Pacific Coast by the way of the Southern Pacific Railway.

THE RIFLE

Care on the Rifle Range.

During the past month a fatal accident occurred on a new rifle range near Boston. The marker, a boy of inexperience, who was stationed at the pit, placed the paper targets in position, indicating his readiness for the commencement of the shooting. A delay was made at the firing-point, and, for some inexplicable reason the marker left the pit unseen, went behind the target, and while picking up bullets was shot and almost instantly killed. This tragic occurrence calls to mind an almost similar occurrence which took place at another new rifle range in Massachusetts, a few years ago, where the marker left the pit without signaling his intentions, and met a similar fate. During a number of years of frequenting rifle ranges we have several times witnessed narrow escapes from death by markers' carelessness in disregarding rules for signaling before leaving the rifle-pit. As many new rifle clubs are now springing into existence, it behooves them to make every effort to secure safety on the rifle range. It has been proved conclusively to our minds that, however rigid and complete the shooting rules are made, notwithstanding the strict laws governing marking, and the movements of the markers in the pit, there is danger when left for the human memory as a safeguard. The mind, unfortunately, cannot always be relied upon, and persons will unconsciously walk into the very jaws of death when they are thoroughly aware—when their mind is not wandering—that failing to observe rules means risking their lives. The danger to inexperienced markers is greater than to those with experience; but the danger exists with all, and, that being the case, it seems proper to advise riflemen to devise a means of automatically signaling when any person leaves the pit, and not relying upon the human mind, which is found to be unreliable. It would not be a very difficult task to have the door to the pit so arranged as when opened to throw a danger signal directly in front of the targets, or raise a conspicuous danger signal at the end of the hut. There are various ways of accomplishing this desirable precaution, and with the ingenuity of most riflemen we have no doubt it can be done in a very effective manner. Two lives have been lost within a short time from the want of such safeguards.—*The Rifle*.

Harbor View.

The California Schuetzen Club held its postponed target shoot at Harbor View last Sunday. The weather and conditions were nearly perfect, and the result was some really excellent scores, the records in the second, third and fourth classes particularly being almost unequaled. The first class medal was won by Anthony Johnson, with 412 rings. This being the third time Mr. Johnson has won this handsome and valuable trophy, it becomes that gentleman's personal property, and he is promoted into the champion class. The other medal winners were: second class—A. T. Fields, 392 rings; third class, H. Gumbel, 365 rings; fourth class, Jeff Martin, 380 rings. Cadet class—First class medal, A. Ehrenpfort, 356 rings; second class medal I. Wertheimer, 270 rings. Seventy members of the club were present. T. E. Cerson made the following phenomenal record in five shots: 24, 24, 25, 25, 22—120 rings, an average of 24 to the shot. And this, too, is all the more remarkable as it was made with a Remington-Heppburn military rifle, with a six-pound pull of the trigger and open sights.

The San Francisco Turner Schuetzen Section also held its monthly medal contest. The following were the prize winners, ranking in the order named: John Utschig, R. Finkling, A. Utschig, Philo Jacoby, F. Ottinger, C. Sagehorn, F. Acker, Captain Zimmer, S. Thierhech, H. Enger, O. Burmeister, D. Schoenfeld. The shooting was up to the well-known excellence of this club.

The Germania Schuetzen Club held its regular prize shoot on the same range. Val. Schmidt won the first prize for the most bull's-eyes. H. F. Kopcke made the best bull's-eye, being only 7-100 of an inch from the dead center, also winning the second prize. Leo Klotz, third prize, made the second best of bull's-eyes. L. H. Ksuffing, fourth prize, making the second best center. G. Robinson, fifth prize; Ph. Klare, sixth prize; F. Krug, seventh prize; J. Young, eighth prize; R. Hermann Jr., ninth prize.

Shell Mound.

The attendance at Shell Mound was not as large as usual on Sunday last, and of those who did shoot many were novices. Some of the old reliables appeared, however, and rolled up some good scores.

The German Fusiliers, Captain Volkmann, held their regular monthly medal shoot, with the following result: For the first class medal—G. Schwane, 43 out of a possible 50; H. Tietjen, 41; Capt. A. Volkmann, 38. Second class medal—W. Schnorr, 38; C. Schafer, 37; E. Mack, 32. Honorary Members—Major A. F. Klose, 43; A. Bemmert, 41.

Mr. Kehrlein, of the Golden Gate Rifle Club, shot at the double distance, ten shots at each target. His score was:

200 yards.....5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4
500 yards.....4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—90

Some members of Company F, Fifth Infantry, fired a few rounds at the short range for the purpose of keeping their hands in. They did very well.

The shooting members of Company C, Third Regiment, turned out in full force, confining themselves to the short range. Sergeant McBrien made the best score in a ten-shot string, the others getting fair averages. This company is paying more attention to target practice of late, and there are several members who promise to make first-class marksmen.

The Hibernia Rifle Club, a new organization, had a large representation. They shot with military rifles at the 200-yards target. While most of them, of course, were new at the business, the results of the day's practice were very encouraging to those present. They did fair to make a valuable addition to the list of rifle shots.

R. C. Moore, "Old 90 per cent," as the boys call him, after a short vacation, put in an appearance, and rattled off two strings at the 200 and 500-yard targets. His score was:

200 yards.....4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 4—45
500 yards.....4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5—47—92

The editor of *The Rifle* says of two well-known San Franciscans:

"The shooting of Private A. Johnson and Mr. E. L. Hovey, in the Bullard Match No. 4, is deserving of special commendation, and of the latter gentleman in Match No. 3, as well as in the individual contest. Even if the surmises of the inspector of targets, that a special barrel of small calibre may have been fitted into the Sharp's action, are correct, the excellence of the shooting and the skill of these gentlemen is still apparent, for they undoubtedly shot with regulation military sights, without cleaning, and with a six-pound trigger-pull. Private Johnson's 50-shot score with a special military rifle, on the Standard American target, is the best on record."

AQUATICS.

Oakland Canoe Club.

Sunday was a very dull day in the estuary, what with the heat and lack of wind, there was little to tempt the sailing men. The Agnee, and the new Rushton boat, had it all to themselves in the morning. About 2 o'clock the Flirt was launched, and after a short spin her skipper cast anchor and apparently went to sleep in the sun after bathing. Shortly afterwards the Zoe Mow came out, and, the breeze freshening, all took a sail down the basin. The Columbia has been purchased by G. T. Wright, owner of Shadow, and will shortly be repaired and put in commission. There are a lot of large aloops and eel boats hired out from Brooklyn and manned by hoodlums who infest the creek every Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and are a source of great annoyance and danger to the members of the canoe and rowing clubs, who like to enjoy their sport without being run down or sworn at. Most of these would-be sailors do not know the port from the starboard hand, and the question of right of way in their opinion is as to which is the larger boat. It is a pity there is no remedy for this nuisance; as anyone can see it is not a pleasant sensation to the occupant of a light canoe or rowing shell to be borne down by a aloop full of yelling hoodlums and either run down or his boat damaged, and this without a chance of retaliation.

The Thistle.

The *Tribune* solves the mystery of the Thistle by giving the correct measurements and description of the Scotch yacht, which her owners have been so anxious to keep secret. It says the fact of the matter is that the Thistle is a gay deceiver. A writer in a nautical journal shortly after she was launched dubbed her the champion fraud, and the appellation seems to be to the point. Appearances are deceitful in the case of the Thistle. Her greatest depth is about

one-third of the distance from the stern, and her bottom shelves upward gradually from that point to a depth of not more than one foot at the bow, and the stern post has an immense rake. Her length over all is just 112 feet according to actual deck measurement, and no one looking at her from without would imagine this to be the case. The Volunteer's length over all lacks five feet of this. Her length on the water line is about 85 feet. Her extreme beam on the deck amidships is 20 feet 3 inches, and at the water line about 20 feet. The Volunteer has the advantage, her beam measuring 23 feet on deck and 22 feet at water line.

Owing to her peculiar build the Thistle's water draught varies exceedingly. At one-third the distance from the stern it is about 14 feet, and forward it is only 12 inches. How extremely slight is the resistance she offers to water may be gathered from this: Her bowsprit in-board measures 13 feet, out-board 33 feet; total, 46 feet. The Volunteer's bowsprit out-board is 37 feet. The length of the Thistle's mast from truck to deck is 120 feet. The lower mast is accountable for 75 feet of that, as compared with the Volunteer's mainmast measurement of only 65 feet. The Thistle's topmast is 44 feet 2 inches, as against 48 for the Volunteer. The length of the mainboom is 81 feet 6 inches to the center of the mast, the Volunteer's is larger, measuring 84 feet. The length of her gaff is 40 feet.

The Volunteer's is put at fifty-two feet. The Thistle has no keel, in the common acceptance of that term. The nearest description that may be applied to her bottom is that it resembles a trough filled with lead. Her sail area is not accurately known. Her mainsail has an area of 4,800 feet, and the jib-topsail measures 600 feet. For light winds the Thistle has a silk spinnaker and a silk jib-topsail, and her heavier sails are of cotton. The briefest and best possible description of the Thistle that can be given is that she is just like a mussel-shell on edge.

Crabs.

A canoeist and pleasant writer gives some gelly hints in *The American Canoeist*, which may easily be put in practice by the Corinthians and the Oakland Club. He says:

Crabs are found in five different states. They are as follows: First, hard shell; second, shedders; third, soft shell; fourth, stale and badly cooked; fifth and lastly, well cooked. The hard crab should be caught first and handled carefully, for when he bites he means business; boil him, put plenty of salt in the water or, better, use sea water. Eat cold. If you like a fancy dish and do not mind the trouble, then pick out all the meat, avoiding any pieces of shell, and including the fat in the corners of the upper shell; chop all finely with a liberal allowance of cayenne; put the meat back into the upper shell and into each put a piece of hatter about the size of a hickory nut, cut up and place on the top. Sprinkle liberally with stale bread, rolled finely, or Indian meal will do at a pinch. Now place your crab on your gridiron over the fire until they get thoroughly hot, and then take a board and burn one end for about one foot, so that it is all charcoal, then hold it over the crabs and brown them. It makes a delicious dish, but the great trouble is to avoid eating the meat as you pick it out.

The second state in which they are found is the shedder. Put them on one side in salt water or grass, of the eel variety, and let "nature take her course." The shell will be dropped, and she will come out larger than ever, which brings us to the third state, the one *par excellence*, the soft crab.

The fourth state canoeists have nothing to do with. We will leave them to the world-he gourmets who stay in the hot city and imagine that they know what the fifth state of the crab is, viz., the well-cooked soft crab.

And now how to put them into that fifth state. Take off your stockings, roll your knickerbockers up as high as they will go, or put on your bathing dress. Take your net, and when the last two hours of the ebb have commenced to flow, wade out into the water where it is about two feet deep; on the flats is the best place to find them. Walk along the shore and keep your weather eye open. If you see a crab stick your net over him and draw it toward you. A few misses will teach you where you fall short, and you will get the hang of it. Make a dive for every shell you see; it may be a hard, shedder, soft or empty shell—it is quite hard to tell, especially for a novice. Every soft one or shedder you get put into your bag, which hangs over your shoulder, with some grass to keep them moist.

Crab fishing by the above means stands in the same relation to the other way of catching them, as fly-fishing for trout does to the country boy's way of *vi et armis*; and in my estimation wading for crabs is far more exciting than doing the same for trout, *de gustibus non est disputandum*.

After you have tagged enough of the crustaceous creatures, and keep at it till the water gets too deep to wade, for you cannot get too many. A baker's dozen is enough for two, half-and-half, and the extra one to the cook. Bag filled, make a hee line to the camp and put the party who looks after the fire at work, make a brisk fire and let him try out plenty of bacon in the frying pan. Now take any shedders you may have and place them on one side in the grass to shed their shells. Then take an egg or two, mix white and yolk together. The next operation is to take a soft crab in the left hand and lift up the shell or skin at the point and with a sharp knife cut off the feathers, then do the same with the other point, putting the shell back in place again. Now cut off the eyes and mouth. Dip in egg mixture and then into Indian meal; if you don't have any, roll in very dry bread crumbs; plump at once into theizzling fat and cook a nice light brown, throwing the hot lard over them with a spoon. Treat each crab the same way and be careful not to cut all before you commence to cook—clean one and cook it, then another. The grand secret is to get them into the pan alive. It may be cruel, but it is more so if you cook and eat a dead crab and put your own insides into a chronic state of dyspepsia and crabbiness. After they are cooked don't put them on toast, as it soaks up all the fine flavor and juice, and as there is not enough of either to fill the toast it is all lost. Eat your crab and toast separately, and it will be a revelation to you who have only tried the dish at some city restaurant, where they have to use a galvanic battery to give some appearance of life to the crustacean. Alive and cooked quickly it's a dish fit for the gods. I did intend to cruise down the Susquehanna this season, but penning the above I have got the crabmania, and will again have a hack at the lucious crustacean, the lord of all the shellfish.

From recent importations of underwear, scarfs, ties, vests, handkerchiefs and gloves, the most desirable selections can be made; a complete stock of driving gloves of the finest material, and the best workmanship. Shirts made to order by an experienced cutter. Prices always reasonable. Goods of the most desirable qualities. Beamish's, No. 10 Block, Market and Third Street, San Francisco.

THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Mr. C. C. Petrus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street,
duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND
SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange
advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent,
selector and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 27, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been
removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office
not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in
the issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

Sonoma County, A. P. Association, Santa Rosa, Aug. 22d to 27th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Asso. Petaluma, Aug. 30th to Sept. 3d.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, August 30th to
September 3d.
Chico Fair, Chico, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District, at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 6th to
10th.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Bay District Tract September 6th to
12th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevad. State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Asso., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Flumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 3d
to 7th inclusive.
Monterey Agricultural Asso., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Fresno, October 5th to 8th.
Lone, October 9 to 11.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 11th.
Sixth District Agricultural Asso., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.

Closing of Entries.

SEPTEMBER FIRST.

Trotting Purses, Nevada State Fair.

SEPTEMBER 15th.

Monterey.

San Jose.

We are, of course, delighted at the prosperity of San
Jose. It is one of our favorite places to visit, though for
that all the California towns we have visited are favor-
ites, and to select the premier in our affections is a diffi-
cult job. Notwithstanding the delight attending
"the boom" which shows a sharing in the belief in
solid advantages possessed by the Garden City and the
beautiful valley of Santa Clara, it is rather interfered with
the attendance at the Fair, and also made it difficult to
obtain a room and provender such as were to be found at
the Auverais in old times. "An inside" was the best
that could be had, and when that was given up, a "cot
in the hall" was the next investment. The first was
somewhat gloomy; the second intolerable, so that two
nights were sufficient, and reluctantly, indeed, a home-
ward journey on Thursday morning resolved upon.

The opening day was mainly notable through the
death of Grosvenor, and this great loss was intensified
when we saw his family brought out on the parade
Wednesday morning. A grand lot of colts, every one of
them having claims to consideration, some of them of
such high form that it was troublesome to award the
championship. The trotting on Tuesday was very good,
while the three-year-olds fall rather behind expectations
in the time made. The race was so closely contested
that the issue was in doubt until the last moment, and
five heats necessary to decide the battle.

The first race of the season between animals is
usually below what is likely to be the mark later, and we
shall be much surprised if both Soudan and Maiden do
not show a reduction of the time by several seconds.

Soudan, without showing as much speed as was
expected, won by his superior steadiness, and the race
throughout was, on his part, an exemplification of honest
trotting. Maiden is likely to prove one of the best of
Palo Alto's great colts. Time will remedy her only
defect, viz., a propensity to leave her feet when least

expected, to make a bobble, and when this part of her
trotting education is mastered, there is little doubt of her
gaining a first-class diploma.

Again there were five heats with only two horses to con-
tend, and very seldom a race is seen with so many start-
ling episodes. Adair is not quite at himself yet, as was
shown by his race on the Bay District last Saturday.
He appears to lack the speed which was always his forte,
and in neither of the races he has taken part in has he
shown his old-time glibness. Anteeo is not expected to
show very well in his first races, though he fell short of
expectations in the first heat. He would not trot more
than one hundred yards at a time, and either broke or
fell back to a slow gait. Adair did not have to make an
effort to win the first heat in the very slow time of 2:26½,
and it was not surprising that pool-buyers rated his
chances at 4 to 1 better than his opponent. The second
heat made a change. When Dustin brought Anteeo out
he was accompanied by a runner, and around the track
at a fast pace was the order. When the signal was given
he shot from the outside at a rate which gave him the
track before a hundred yards were compassed, and at the
quarter, in 35½ seconds, led Adair two lengths. Going
down the back stretch Wilbur sent Adair along and it was
head and head past the half mile in 1:09½. There were
great expectations of a fast heat. Anteeo was behaving
as well as a horse could, and so was Adair until he left
his feet a little beyond the half mile mark, and from
there Anteeo won easily in 2:21½.

State Sportsman's Association.

The annual meeting of the California State Sports-
man's Association will be held in San Francisco begin-
ning on the third Thursday of October next, which is the
20th of the month. The Association met in this city in
1882, and was entertained in a manner which reflected
credit upon the Gun Club, the California Wing Shooting
Club and the Cosmopolitan Shooting Club, upon the
members of which rested the privilege of providing for
the pleasure of their valued sportsmen visitors. To the
success of the local clubs as entertainers there are as
many generous witnesses as there were visitors. At that
time the programme of recreations included a meeting at
the traps, an excursion to points of interest about the Bay
and an old-fashioned clam bake. With the approach of
the annual session it becomes the duty of resident sports-
men to meet and adopt some plan which will insure the
gratification of visiting delegates. The Association at its
last meeting resolved that for the trap meeting of 1887,
all who desired should be permitted to enter the various
matches, whether members of the Association or not.
The vice-President, Mr. Fay, presented to the Association
a very rich diamond badge, to be contested for yearly at
a nominal entrance, the entrance-money to go each year
to the winner of the badge at the previous meeting.
Such a match will attract a large field of shots. Other
matches are projected both at live birds and at artificial
targets, and the added money in them will be generous,
beside a large number of special prizes, contributed by
friends of the Association. The President of the Associa-
tion, Hon. L. D. Freer, desires to meet resident members
and all sportsmen who desire to make the coming meet-
ing a success, on Wednesday evening next, at Mr. Fay's
offices in the Grand Hotel. At that time proper com-
mittees will be appointed and the plan of entertainment
formulated. It is necessary that the work be subdivided
and portions allotted to active gentlemen who will move
earnestly in the matter. The occasion is one of import-
ance, and a full representation from local clubs should be
had. Invitations will be sent to members of all the Gun
Clubs in San Francisco and Oakland, and those who re-
ceive them will, we are sure, be prompted by a proper
pride to participate in the preparations for what will be
the greatest gathering of sportsmen yet seen in Califor-
nia.

The Los Angeles Fair Meeting.

The energetic and ever-watchful Secretary of the Sixth
District Agricultural Association points out that Los
Angeles leads the State in the matter of entries for the
fall season's racing. Thus, for six days, Los Angeles
has 170 entries; the State Fair has nine days' racing and
241 entries, an average of over 28 horses per day for
Los Angeles, against a fraction over 26 for the State
Fair. Mr. DeCamp, in writing of the meeting, says,
enthusiastically, "We play second fiddle to no State Fair
from this out. Pretty soon we will be the key meeting
in the Grand Coast Circuit, anyhow, when we are South
California!" "Great Expectations" is engraved on the
heart of every citizen in Southern California, and the
grand strides now being made in every direction justifies
the faith that is in them. So long as the noble sport of
horse-racing is kept prominently in the foreground, that
country will have one certain element of success and pros-
perity.

The Petaluma Fair.

The first day's racing connected with the Petaluma
Fair comes off on Tuesday next, the 30th inst., the pro-
gramme opening with the five-eighths of a mile race for
two-year-olds. The entries are Rosedale, Kildare, Car-
men, Kyrle D., Tricksey, Ito and Serpolette, an excel-
lent lot from the families of Joe Hooker, Norfolk, Wild-
idle, Kyrle Daly and Ironclad.

The two-year-old district trotters will appear next. J.
H. White has two fillies by Hernanni. Dawn's produce
include A. L. Whitney's colt Pilgrim, W. R. Overhol-
ser's colt Oaknut, and J. M. Proctor's filly Silky. M.
O'Reilly has entered Alto by Anteeo, and the others by
the same sire are D. B. Misner's colt Anti-Coolie, George
E. Guerne's colt Alfred, and A. McFadyers' colt Red-
wood. There are two by Mambrino Eclipse, Thos.
Smith's black colt Sar K; and W. C. Turner's filly Nel-
lie; A. J. Zane's filly Clara Z. by Capri; J. I. Ludwig's
colt George W. by Alex. Button, and S. Crandall's colt
by Gray McClellan complete the list from which a fair
number of starters and a good race may be expected.
The 2:25 class follows with Woodnut, Joe Arthurton,
Longfellow and Marin. If all are fit, a grand struggle
may be looked for.

For Wednesday the free-for-all mile and repeat opens
with Grover Cleveland, Ninena, Patti, Billy the Kid,
Moonlight, Fannie Parnell and Oro as possible starters.
They are nearly all well-known performers, Ninena
being especially good at repeating. Then comes the 2:38
class, and the day closes with the 2:20 class, for which
Sister, Maid of Oaks, Lot Slocum and Menlo are entered.
The names are enough to guarantee a great race.

Thursday's events open with the three-year-old race,
one mile and a furlong, Jim Duffy, Narcola, Adeline,
Notidle, Sunday and Alice T. are entered. On paper it
looks like anybody's race. The pacing free-for-all
follows with L. C. Lee's Pocahontas and Chapman as
competitors. The yearling trotting race has fifteen
entries representing the produce of many of the best
sires in the State. Friday's events are district race, one
mile, for all ages, district trotting, for three-year-olds,
with five entries, rotating stake for two-year-olds for
which Direct, Goldleaf, Memo, Linda, Moses S., Grandee,
Clara Z., Nellie G. Minot, Pilgrim and a Hernanni filly
are entered. The 2:33 class follows with nine entries.
For the closing day there is the all-aged purse, one mile
and a half, with eight entries, the 2:27 class and the
free for all. For this Sister, Lot Slocum, Anteeo and
Adair are entered, making a brilliant finish to a most
attractive programme. There will certainly be a large
gathering of San Francisco people present. The sport
is of such an attractive character, the journey so easy to
make, and the fare for the round-trip merely a nominal
sum.

The Marysville Fair.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Thirteenth District
Agricultural Society, opens at Marysville on Monday,
and the racing programme begins on Tuesday, 30th inst.,
with two trotting and one running events. The open-
ing trotting event is for district two-year-olds, the
second for the 3:00 class. The running event half a mile,
for horses of the Third, Thirteenth and Tenth Districts.
Four events are named for the second day, trotting, for
2:35 and 4:00 classes, the running being half-mile and
repeat, free for all, and three-quarters of a mile and repeat,
free for all. The 2:27 class trot, on the third day, and
the free for all pacers try conclusions; between these a
district walking match, the competitors being teams and
stallions. On Friday the programme opens with the 2:45
class, followed by a two mile race, free for all. Then
comes the Ladies' Riding Tournament for horsewomen of
the district, the days' sport closing with a one mile race,
free for all. On Saturday the 2:30 class will trot, and
the pacing race for the 2:30 class close the week's pro-
gramme. The Thirteenth District is just waking up to
the importance of horse racing as a factor in promoting
breeding of the best strains of blood. Near Marysville
there are already some enterprising breeders of fashion-
able stock; the number will increase year by year. When
the Society is able to offer large purses and stakes they
can depend upon securing liberal entries by horse owners
and breeders, and, of course redoubled patronage from
the public.

The Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of this society closed last Satur-
day, and was in every way satisfactory, so far as the
management, patronage and general features of the
sport were concerned. The bills for expenses were all
paid on Tuesday last, and the Treasurer's cash book now
shows a snug balance in the Society's favor, which will
be devoted to making improvements on the ground.
The Director's have received many well-deserved compli-
ments upon their energy and promptness in all their
financial arrangements.

Entries to Fixed Event of Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

[Continued from First Page.]

18. D. J. McCarthy, ch c San Francisco by Hyder Ali, dam Belle of Topeka.
 19. D. J. McCarthy, ch c Harry Mc by Hyder Ali, dam Madam Rowett.
 20. D. J. McCarthy, b c Dan M. Murphy by imp. Speculator, dam Leona.
 21. D. J. McCarthy, ch c Sorento by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.
 22. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Daphnita by Jocko, dam Lilly Ashe.
 23. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Sinfire by Kyrle Daly, dam Cousin Peggy.
 24. W. M. Murry, h c Robin Hood by Flood, dam Robin Girl.
 25. W. M. Murry, b c N. Y. M. by Shannon, dam Demirep.
 26. W. M. Murry, b c Almont by Three Cheers, dam Question.
 27. Palo Alto, b f Faustine by Flood, dam imp. Flirt.
 28. Palo Alto, b f Gerhardine by Flood, dam imp. Goneaway.
 29. Palo Alto, b f Shannon Rose by Shannon, dam imp. Fairy Rose.
 30. Palo Alto, b f Flood Tide by Flood, dam Lady Evangeline.
 31. Palo Alto, b c Geoffrey by Flood, dam Glendew.
 32. Palo Alto, b c Kenneth by Joe Hooker, dam Katharine.
 33. Palo Alto, ch c Philander by Wildidle, dam Precious.
 34. W. L. Pritchard, ch c Louis P. by Joe Hooker, dam Lizzie P.
 35. W. L. Pritchard, ch c Jim Blaine by Leinster, dam Annt Jane.
 36. W. L. Pritchard, ch c Sherman by Leinster, dam Lilly D.
 37. P. Robson, b f Lady Helen by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
 38. L. U. Shippee, b f Glencola by Glengarry, dam Marcola.
 39. L. U. Shippee, b c Harvester by Joe Hooker, dam Addie O'Neal.
 40. L. U. Shippee, b f Picnic by Pickwick, dam imp. Countess.
 41. L. U. Shippee, ch f Agnes B. by Glengarry, dam Ensue.
 42. L. U. Shippee, b f Songstress by Luke Blackburn, dam Malbran.
 43. L. U. Shippee, b f Free Love by Luke Blackburn, dam Janet Norton.
 44. L. U. Shippee, b f Libberty Flibbet by Bullion, dam Flibberty Gibbet.
 45. L. U. Shippee, b f Scat by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten.
 46. L. U. Shippee, ch f Kathleen by Long Taw, dam Athlene.
 47. J. C. Simpson, b f Jo-Viva by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Viva.
 48. Chas. Thomas, b c Cordova by Balboa, dam Armeta Howard.
 49. H. I. Thornton, br f Zinfandel by Longfield, dam Enfaula.
 50. H. I. Thornton, br g Jack Pot by Joe Hooker, dam Lugena.
 51. H. I. Thornton, ch c Joe Hoge by Joe Hooker, dam Viola R.
 52. W. B. Todhunter, b c Hotspur by Joe Daniels, dam Sister to Jim Douglas.
 53. Geo. Van Gorden, ch f Evalita by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen.
 54. Theo. Winters, ch c Don Jose by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
 55. Theo. Winters, ch c Bronco by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston.
 56. Theo. Winters, ch or rn c Telish by Norfolk, dam Ballnette.
 57. Theo. Winters, ch c The Czar by Norfolk, dam Marion.
- 1889-SPRING MEETING.**
- The Tidal Stakes.—For three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, half forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on Jan. 1st, 1888; or \$20 if declared out Aug. 1st, 1888; or \$30 if declared out Jan. 1st, 1889; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$200, third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.
1. W. L. Appleby, b c Wild Oats by Wildidle, dam Mary Givens.
 2. John Arnett, br f Lady Emma by Joe Daniels, dam Queen Emma.
 3. J. D. Carr, br f Maid of Salinas by Kingston, dam Jessie D.
 4. J. B. Chase, ch f Glen Ellen by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
 5. J. T. Courtney, ch f Little Rose by Joe Hooker, dam Roseland.
 6. E. Flittner, ch f Maid of Honor by Joe Hooker, dam Puss.
 7. J. B. Haggin, ch c by Kyrle Daly, dam Trade Dollar.
 8. J. B. Haggin, b g by Kyrle Daly, dam Mamie B.
 9. J. B. Haggin, b g by Kyrle Daly, dam Lina.
 10. J. B. Haggin, ch g by Longfield, dam Sozodont.
 11. J. B. Haggin, b g by Jim Brown, dam Trophy.
 12. J. B. Haggin, ch g by Wanderer, dam Flower Girl.
 13. J. B. Haggin, ch g by Wanderer, dam Flower Girl.
 14. Lanrelwood Stable, ch f Lakme by John A., dam Lottie J.
 15. T. F. Lynch, b c Billy Kelly by Duke of Norfolk, dam Lon Spencer.
 16. D. J. McCarthy, ch g Tihron by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Queen.
 17. D. J. McCarthy, ch f Gertrude McCarthy by imp. Hurrah or Duke of Magenta, dam La Gloria.
 18. D. J. McCarthy, ch f Jennie McCarthy by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Gemista.
 19. D. J. McCarthy, ch c San Francisco by Hyder Ali, dam Belle of Topeka.
 20. D. J. McCarthy, ch c Harry Mc by Hyder Ali, dam Madam Rowett.
 21. D. J. McCarthy, b c Dan M. Murphy by imp. Speculator, dam Leona.
 22. D. J. McCarthy, ch c Sorento by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.
 23. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Daphnita by Jocko, dam Lilly Ashe.
 24. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Sinfire by Kyrle Daly, dam Cousin Peggy.
 25. W. M. Murry, b c Robin Hood by Flood, dam Robin Girl.
 26. W. M. Murry, b c N. Y. M. by Shannon, dam Demirep.
 27. W. M. Murry, b c Almont by Three Cheers, dam Question.
 28. Palo Alto, b c Flood Tide by Flood, dam Lady Evangeline.
 29. Palo Alto, h c Geoffrey by Flood, dam Glendew.
 30. Palo Alto, ch c Philander by Wildidle, dam Precious.
 31. Palo Alto, b f Fanstine by Flood, dam imp. Flirt.
 32. Palo Alto, blk f Felicia by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
 33. W. L. Pritchard, ch c Louis P. by Joe Hooker, dam Lizzie P.
 34. W. L. Pritchard, ch c Jim Blaine by Leinster, dam Annt Jane.
 35. P. Robson, b f Lady Helen by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
 36. J. McM. Shafter, ch c Gurt by Joe Hooker, dam — I.
 37. L. U. Shippee, b f Picnic by Mr. Pickwick, dam imp. Countess.
 38. L. U. Shippee, ch f Agnes B. by Glengarry, dam Ensue.
 39. L. U. Shippee, b f Songstress by Luke Blackburn, dam Malbran.
 40. L. U. Shippee, b f Acquitto by Long Taw, dam Acquitall.
 41. L. U. Shippee, b f Free Love by Luke Blackburn, dam Janet Norton.
 42. L. U. Shippee, ch f Kathleen by Long Taw, dam Athlene.
 43. J. C. Simpson, b f Jo-Viva by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Viva.
 44. Chas. Thomas, b c Cordova by Balboa, dam Armeta Howard.
 45. H. I. Thornton, br f Zinfandel by Longfield, dam Enfaula.
 46. H. I. Thornton, ch c Joe Hoge by Joe Hooker, dam Viola R.
 47. W. B. Todhunter, b c Hotspur, by Joe Daniels, dam Sister to Jim Douglas.
 48. Geo. Van Gorden, ch f Evalita by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen.
 49. Theo. Winters, ch c by Joe Hooker, dam Allie W.
 50. Theo. Winters, b c Leah by Joe Hooker, dam Illusion.
 51. Theo. Winters, b c by Norfolk, dam Sister to Lottery.
 52. Theo. Winters, ch c The Czar by Norfolk, dam Marion.
 53. Theo. Winters, ch c Don Jose by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
 54. Theo. Winters, ch c Bronco by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston.
- 1889-FALL MEETING.**
- The Vestal Stakes.—For three-year-old fillies (foals of 1886); \$25 each, p. p., with \$500 added; second to receive \$100; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.
1. John Arnett, b f Lady Emma by Joe Daniels, dam Queen Emma.
 2. J. D. Carr, b f Maid of Salinas by Kingston, dam Jessie D.
 3. J. B. Chase, ch f Glen Ellen by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
 4. J. F. Courtney, ch f Little Rose by Joe Hooker, dam Roseland.
 5. E. Flittner, ch f Maid of Honor by Joe Hooker, dam Puss.
 6. J. B. Haggin, b f by Kyrle Daly, dam Irene.
 7. J. B. Haggin, b f by Kyrle Daly, dam Chiquita.
 8. J. B. Haggin, b f by Kyrle Daly, dam Wild Rose.
 9. J. B. Haggin, ch f by Wanderer, dam Carissima.
 10. C. Halverson, b f Isabella by Norfolk, dam Maggie S.
 11. Lanrelwood Stable, ch f Lakme by John A., dam Lottie J.
 12. D. J. McCarthy, ch f Gertrude McCarthy by imp. Hurrah or Duke of Magenta, dam La Gloria.
 13. D. J. McCarthy, ch f Jennie McCarthy by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Gemista.
 14. Maltese Villa Stable, by Daphnita b g Jocko, dam Lilly Ashe.
 15. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Sinfire by Kate Dyrle, dam Cousin Peggy.
 16. Palo Alto, blk f Felicia by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
 17. Palo Alto, b f Fanstine by Flood, dam imp. Flirt.
18. Palo Alto, b f Shannon Rose by Shannon, dam imp. Fairy Rose.
19. Palo Alto, b f Bessie Shannon by Shannon, dam Bettie Bishops.
20. P. Robson, b f Lady Helen by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.
21. J. McM. Shafter, b f Louis M. by Kyrle Daly, dam Nighthawk.
22. L. U. Shippee, ch f Agnes B. by Glengarry, dam Ensue.
23. L. U. Shippee, ch f Kathleen by Long Taw, dam Athlene.
24. L. U. Shippee, b f Free Love by Luke Blackburn, dam Janet Norton.
25. L. U. Shippee, b f Scat by Joe Hooker, dam Kitten.
26. L. U. Shippee, ch f Ernestine by Bertrand, dam Kitty M.
27. J. C. Simpson, b f Jo-Viva by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Viva.
28. H. I. Thornton, ch f Regina by Joe Hooker, dam Hattie Ball.
29. H. I. Thornton, ch f Sonoma by Longfield, dam Carrie C.
30. H. I. Thornton, br f Zinfandel by Longfield, dam Enfaula.
31. Geo. Van Gorden, ch f Evalita by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen.

The Fame Stakes.—For three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, half forfeit, or \$10 if declared out August 1st, 1888; or \$20 if declared out Jan. 1st, 1889; or \$30 if declared out Aug. 1st, 1889; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$200, third to save stake. One mile and three-quarters.

1. W. L. Appleby, b c Wild Oats by Wildidle, dam Mary Givens.
2. J. D. Carr, br f Maid of Salinas by Kingston, dam Jessie D.
3. J. B. Chase, ch f Glen Ellen by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
4. J. F. Courtney, ch f Little Rose by Joe Hooker, dam Roseland.
5. E. Flittner, ch f Maid of Honor by Joe Hooker, dam Puss.
6. J. B. Haggin, ch c by Kyrle Daly, dam Trade Dollar.
7. J. B. Haggin, ch g by Wanderer, dam Flower Girl.
8. J. B. Haggin, b g by Jim Brown, dam Trophy.
9. J. B. Haggin, ch g by Longfield, dam Sozodont.
10. J. B. Haggin, b g by Longfield, dam Sweetbriar.
11. T. F. Lynch, b c Billy Kelly by Duke of Norfolk, dam Lou Spencer.
12. D. J. McCarthy, ch g Tiburon by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Queen.
13. D. J. McCarthy, ch f Gertrude McCarthy by imp. Hurrah or Duke of Magenta, dam La Gloria.
14. D. J. McCarthy, ch f Jennie McCarthy by Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Gemista.
15. D. J. McCarthy, ch c San Francisco by Hyder Ali, dam Belle of Topeka.
16. D. J. McCarthy, ch c Harry Mc by Hyder Ali, dam Madam Rowett.
17. D. J. McCarthy, b c Dan M. Murphy by imp. Speculator, dam Leona.
18. D. J. McCarthy, ch c Sorento by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.
19. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Daphnita by Jocko, dam Lilly Ashe.
20. Maltese Villa Stable, b f Sinfire by Kyrle Daly, dam Cousin Peggy.
21. W. M. Murry, b c Robin Hood by Flood, dam Robin Girl.
22. W. M. Murry, b c N. Y. M. by Shannon, dam Demirep.
23. W. M. Murry, b c Almont by Three Cheers, dam Question.
24. Palo Alto, b c Flood Tide by Flood, dam Lady Evangeline.
25. Palo Alto, b c Geoffrey by Flood, dam Glendew.
26. Palo Alto, b f Fanstine by Flood, dam imp. Flirt.
27. Palo Alto, ch c Philander by Wildidle, dam Precious.
28. W. L. Pritchard, ch c Louis P. by Joe Hooker, dam Lizzie P.
29. W. L. Pritchard, ch c Jim Blaine by Leinster, dam Annt Jane.
30. W. L. Pritchard, ch c Sherman by Leinster, dam Lilly H.
31. J. McM. Shafter, b c Bwoelf by Kyrle Daly, dam Proserpine.
32. L. U. Shippee, b f Picnic by Pickwick, dam imp. Countess.
33. L. U. Shippee, b f Songstress by Luke Blackburn, dam Malbran.
34. L. U. Shippee, b f Libberty Flibbet by Bullion, dam Flibberty Gibbet.
35. L. U. Shippee, b f Acquitto by Long Taw, dam Acquitall.
36. L. U. Shippee, b f Glencola by Glengarry, dam Marcola.
37. J. C. Simpson, b f Jo-Viva by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Viva.
38. Chas. Thomas, b c Cordova by Balboa, dam Armeta Howard.
39. H. I. Thornton, b f Zinfandel by Longfield, dam Enfaula.
40. H. I. Thornton, ch c Joe Hoge by Joe Hooker, dam Viola R.
41. W. B. Todhunter, b c Hotspur by Joe Daniels, dam Sister to Jim Douglas.
42. Theo. Winters, ch c The Czar by Norfolk, dam Marion.
43. Theo. Winters, ch or rn c Telish by Norfolk, dam Ballnette.
44. Theo. Winters, b c by Norfolk, dam Sister to Lottery.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

Subscriber, Rhonerville, Cal.

What are the laws governing owners of stallions who offer premiums for races between their produce? Can they be held to their original proposition after advertising and fixing a certain date for entries to close, or have they the privilege to re-open purses at any time they wish? The case in point is by enclosed card. W. H. E. Smith offers a purse of \$200 to be trotted for by the produce of his stallions Pascoora Hayward and Grand Moor, entries to close July 1, 1887. A public announcement is now made that the entries are to close September 1st. Can this change be made without a penalty?

Answer.—Owners of stallions who offer purses to be trotted for by the produce of said stallions have the right to change either date of entry for the race or to allow the race to lapse. Should they allow the race to come off without notice, they must either pay the purse or be ruled off.

H. Stowell, Santa Maria.

How does a horse get a record for trotting, on what kind of a track, public or private?

Answer.—Rule 43, Sec. 1, of the National Trotting Association is as follows: A record can only be made in a public race, the horse to trot or pace a full mile according to rule, and the time must be taken by at least two timers selected for the purpose, and the record of their names, as well as the time, must be kept.

Mr. O. A. Hickok arrived from the East, on Sun with his stable of trotters, and reports Arab and the fine condition. He has taken up his quarters at the District Track, where he is working his horses for the

THE GUN.

Pottering After Snipe.

For all its vagrant habits, a snipe is wonderfully constant to his old haunts. Times after time does one move him from a particular flat or a particular rush bed, while the next one, not a hundred yards away, has never held a bird. One tiny ditch I know which seldom fails to produce a snipe, when there are any about—and I as seldom fail to visit it—though on the other side of the field a much more likely venue is invariably a blank. Snipe after snipe have I shot there, and yet another always succeeds to this vacant throne. It is the same everywhere; if you have studied the ground, you know exactly where to look for almost every bird.

It is curious, however, how slight a circumstance will alter their habitat for the time being. A fall of a couple of inches, almost, in the level of the water, will scatter them one and all for miles around; the advent of the cows in February will scare them from their most favorite haunts; a stray log cast up by the floods will shy them for weeks together. High farming, too, is the very ruin of snipe shooting. Many and many a marsh do I know where there were scores of snipe ten years ago, which will never hold a bird again. One such place, especially, I have in my mind's eye now. Twenty years ago it was swarming with wildfowl of every description—so noisy at night as any farmyard at mid-day. Then came the reign of science. Barbarian agriculture cut a rude drain across it. In five years there was never a duck to be seen in the whole fifty acres, but still the snipe swarmed. Another five years and even they were dwindling fast, though the land could produce nothing more valuable than rushes. For three or four years more I used regularly to move one unhappy jack in the lowest corner, but after a time even he got notice to quit. Now the only sound that breaks the stillness of the night is the harsh croak of the corn-crake in the deep hay grass that covers it from hedge to hedge.

But, though Scolopax is so ready to desert his old feeding-ground on the approach of civilization, he does not take kindly to the opportunities of a retrograde movement. However carefully you may prepare an artificial bog, it will be years before the snipe will take advantage of it. They are good old Tories in this way—eminently suspicious of novelty in any form. I remember, a few years ago, the river broke through a quasi-dam that had been formed for the protection of a low-lying grass field by the mill, and hollowed out a long, winding channel through the meadow till it found its way back into the mill-pool below. The dam was repaired in the autumn, but the water had left its mark in the shape of a wide, shallow ditch, which is now overgrown with rank grass and rushes, generally holding an inch or two of water in the winter. This one would set down as a very paradise for snipe—but no; often as I have followed its sinuous course I never moved so much as a jack there, though on a small flat, not two hundred yards away, I would undertake to find a couple three days in the week.

Then, again, a snipe is so dependant on the weather. In a mild, open winter they are scattered about everywhere; in ploughs, grass fields, hedgerows, lanes, you may put one up anywhere, though the chances are considerably against your bagging him—at all events among the high hedges of—shire. At such times, too, you will generally find half a dozen together. In a favorite haunt you may move fifty or sixty in a wisp, though it will take you all your time to count them. It is only the frost that scatters them in ones and twos. As soon as ever the thermometer goes down they are off to the rivers and streams where the mud at the edges is kept soft continually by the lapping of the water. If the river freezes you must try the brooks and springs. Every soft place will produce a snipe, however frequented it may be. Time after time I have moved one from a watercress bed, not a hundred yards from the house, where some one must be passing within twenty yards nearly every hour of the day.

Frost, it is said, puts all wild-fowl on the alert, and makes them more difficult of approach. With most birds this is undoubtedly true, but the snipe can plead to be an exception to this, as it is to almost every other rule under the sun. On some days, certainly, he is as wide awake as any crow, but if the frost holds for any time he will generally lie as close as any stone two days out of every three. Perhaps he is loth to leave his hard-won feeding ground, or perhaps he is weak with continued abstinence, or, more likely still, it is pure perversity; but certain it is, one way or another, that snipe which would be off the instant you entered the field in mild weather, will over and over again rise at your very feet, or even half-a-dozen yards behind you, in a hard frost.

There is always a good deal of real "cussedness" about a snipe. If you skip a corner there is sure to be one there; if you walk down a narrow neck of land, with the brook winding round on either side of you, whichever way you turn your eyes the beggar is sure to get up the other. If there is any place which is peculiarly awkward to shoot, that is the place a snipe will choose to lie in. If there are coveys anywhere handy, he is sure to fly right across them. If you shoot and kill your bird and hurry on with an empty gun to retrieve him, there is sure to be a second round the corner ready to take advantage of you. It is more than craftiness very often, it is downright malice. There is one time, however, when our friend may be caught napping; but one has to look very sharp to profit by it; the first few hours of a thaw, or before a big storm, will give you a bigger bag than a week's work in open weather.

A snipe is a first-rate meteorologist. He knows as well as the "clerk of the weather" himself when the good time is coming, and is not to be deterred by his paltry considerations of personal safety from getting his fair share in the feast. In a couple of hours he has had his fill and settles down quietly to digest it. If any two-legged creature with a gun is rude enough to disturb his *stesta*, he treats him with dignified contempt, and refuses to move. If his toes are actually trodden upon, he will rise, but even then under protest, and he flaps away with an injured air, as much as to say "You may shoot me, but it isn't sport." It doesn't take him long, though, to recover himself, and once his "crude peacock" is digested in the "bath," he hides defiance to the wicked will of man. If you do hit on just such a time as this, you ought to make a good thing of it, brother sportsman; but the luck is generally against one. To begin with, the thaw—as far as my experience goes—nearly always begins on a Sunday. If it doesn't, it is sure to be in the night, or on just the only day that you can't possibly get away, or when you have got uprained wriat, or a funeral, or a wedding, or something equally unpleasant to attend to. It is no good; you can't put Scolopax off; when the first six hours of the thaw are gone you may as soon expect to shoot a dodo as a snipe. It is just like the May-day cæcan in this. If you can "take them on this hop," so to speak, it is "just heavenly," as an Amiri-

can would say, but this companion fixture is a darned blank.

The birds are in better condition, too, in a thaw; the hard weather plays the very dickens with their internal economy. There is not much eating on them at the best of times, but I would defy a flea to make a square meal off a full snipe's breast after a month's fasting. A full snipe's, I say, advisedly; for, curiously enough, a jack will always come up as plump as a Norfolk turkey, be the thermometer where it will.

In this part of the world, however, the frost seldom holds long enough for absolute starvation, and *cateris paribus*, a frosty morning is the time for the snipe. You must start early, before the ground is disturbed, and if you have a mile or more to walk before you can begin business, it is all to the good, for it takes ten minutes or so of hard walking to acclimatize one's fingers to an icy gun barrel.

Perhaps there is a thick white mist in the air and a thin sprinkling of snow on the ground, and Scolopax looms out like a great owl in the fog; for one moment he looks as big as a haystack, and then, before he is thirty yards away, all trace of him is gone, save the sound of his pinions in the air. But before long the infant snipe asserts his power and the mist melts slowly into daylight. Everything is bright and lively now—the rushes along the water's edge are alive with small birds, thrushes, field-fares and redwings are scattered broadcast over the fields, hunting for a stray worm that may have forced its unwilling way through the frozen earth.

Blackbirds, too, are there, close down by the river's bank, getting up a hundred yards away with a scream of warning to every feathered fowl within half a mile. Snipe after snipe have I lost through the officious "cave" of their black plumed friends.

Presently, perhaps, if you creep warily round a corner, you may light on a couple of ducks that ought to have been off to safer quarters three hours ago. If you are lucky they will only live long enough to rue it. The first report startles half a hundred birds around you—a moorhen dashes out from under your very feet, a snipe rises a hundred yards away, a dozen or more of pigeons clatter out from the cover opposite—a flock of plovers rises in the next field and wheel round in companies in the air—a stately heron flaps away leisurely from the waterside, and a kingfisher flashes like a meteor down the stream. The whole river is peopled with bird-life.

Then on you go again, regretting a miss, or chuckling over a successful right and left. Perhaps you stop to mark an otter's "seal" in the mud, and a snipe, taking advantage of your mental aberration, gets clear away. The next, however, will not be so lucky. He hops about from side to side and then straightens at fifty yards distance. Fast as he flies the shot fly faster, and he goes where the good snipe go.

Then comes a jack, a slippery little customer that the best of shots might miss; but, for all that, you are a bit disgusted to see him scudding away as merrily as ever, with the best part of an ounce of No. 8 scattered harmlessly around him. Down he goes in the next field, but you needn't trouble to follow; if you crawl on your face for an hour he won't let you come within distance again to-day. There is no noise, no fuss, no screaming about him; he just jumps up quietly and is off in the most unassuming manner; but still you must respect him—he is a dish fit for a king.

While you are still debating as to how on earth you managed to miss, a full snipe gets up from the water's edge ahead of you, and then another, and another follow suit, screaming wildly, and rising higher and higher at every stroke of their powerful wings. They have been thinking deeply for the last thirty seconds, and have at last come to the conclusion that that extraordinary concussion in the air they have just heard means mischief, and so they are off. They got up out of shot, so you have little to reproach yourself with this time, and shading your eyes with your hand you strive to watch them as they wheel round, a quarter of a mile away, in the bright sunlight. They are gone! No, they are coming round again! Down you go on your knees behind a friendly bush, and watch their approach. As they near their favorite flat once more they wheel again and suddenly come daehing down all together, like a streak of lightning; at the last moment they see you, and swerve again, but it is too late. Their flight is as steady as a rock now, and one, or perhaps two, must pay the penalty of their rashness.

After this piece of luck, for snipe will not always be so confiding, there should be a blank for half a mile or so to stimulate your energies; though, probably, it only succeeds in diverting your attention to the thousand and one creatures around you. The next victim, perhaps, towers, and for a moment you think he is lost, till he comes down suddenly like a stone, on the other side of the stream. Then, if you have no dog, you swear for a bit, and then make up your mind to jump the brook and retrieve your own epoil. If you have sworn much, you will probably get one leg into the water in this attempt, and then you will swear more. So does a small sin lead to a greater one.

On you go, despite mishaps, picking up a snipe every here and there, if you are in form, or missing bird after bird in the most unaccountable manner if you are not. It is no good reasoning about the matter, a miss is a miss, and not all the self-recrimination in the world will rectify it.

Presently you come upon the plovers again, feeding on some bit of soft ground near the stream. Almost before you have caught sight of them through the hedge, their heads are up in the air with a wonderful prescience of danger. For five or six minutes you puzzle your brain how to get near them, but they soon decide the question for you. The nearest outpost is uneasy, and rises to get a better look at the thing behind the hedge, a panic seizes the host, and they all follow suit. If you lie still, and your luck has not deserted you, curiosity may bring some outsider within range. He is well above you, and his white breast shows a deadly bull's-eye against the dark background of the sky. He hovers slowly in the air, unconscious of danger, and then there is a report and a ball of white and green feathers comes tumbling down from the sky at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

But now the clock beneath your waistcoat is striking the hour for luncheon, and the brook has brought you round within half a mile of home again, so it is time to count over the bag and trudge. Two and a half couple, perhaps, of snipe, a mallard and a couple of plovers. Nothing to boast of, certainly, as far as numbers go, but a sufficient average to satisfy a keen sportsman.

There is somewhat of a pot-hunting element creeping into modern sport—a tendency to elevate the mere number of head into the sole criterion of pleasure among "birds and beasts and fishes!" It is only a tendency, certainly, but it is apt to obscure some of the higher instincts that every form of sport should involve. This, no doubt, is the stereotyped complaint of those whose lot has not fallen among big preserves; but, all the same, there is some truth in it wrapped up in many folds of garbage. Cover-shooting—the regular butt of the malcontents—may, and probably does, require the highest skill with the gun, but it lacks the element of wildness which is an essential part of sport. It is like hunting a bug fox, or fishing for gold fish in an aquarium. Sport, *per se*, is the pursuit of wild animals in their natural

haunts. Pheasants, nowadays, hardly come into this category of wild animals, nor can a well-stocked cover be properly called their natural haunt. There is no communing with Nature, no development of one's higher faculties to be got out of standing in the hottest corner of the cover, with a loader at one's elbow and the unconth nterances of the bastards resounding in one's ears.

What an immense deal mors variety, too, there is in a little bit of rough shooting. You never know quite what to expect. The chances are it is snipe—very good; but it may just as well be a duck, or a teal, or a plover. Rarer birds, too, cross one's path every now and then; goosanders and even whistling golden eyes get driven inland occasionally, a rail gets left behind for the winter, and there is always the off chance of picking up a double snipe, though it has never been my luck to do so. Over and over again a six-ounce snipe deludes one for the moment, but the white breast always betrays its lowlier origin. I remember once seeing a swan come down the river in a big frost—only a mute, probably, that had wandered far afield from some private water. I had no glass, and was unable to identify him, as he was as wild as any one of his northern cousins, and resented every attempt at a stalk. But in old days his congeners were by no means rare. The geese, too, have long deserted us, though few winters pass without our seeing a long string of them half a mile up in the air, coming, heaven knows whence, and making for an equally unknown destination. Duck and teal are still fairly plentiful, widgeon naturally more scarce so far inland. Last Christmas day I was watching a company of duck on the river just in front of the windows, paddling about in charge of a wary old drake, but they were far away by the Monday. Birds and fish, one is aware, know Sunday as well as any person, but it was an effort of genius to spot Christmas day. As for the lesser tribes of water birds—coots, moorhens and dabchicks—their name is legion. One farmer here has a regular family of moorhens. He feeds them every day, and never allows a gun on the place. You may see a hundred or more of them feeding like chickens in the paddock. But the old man is hard at death's door now, and I fear a new Pbariah will arise and know not Joseph. A slaughter of the innocents—to change the scene suddenly—is just the thing to tempt the rustic mind, though what pleasure or profit there can be in shooting a score of moorhens my feeble intellect fails to grasp.

Every now and then, though, one meets with a real sportsman among the lower classes—a stray relic of bygone days, before poaching and wholesale burglary had become synonymous terms. One such I know in the village now, a man who will shoot his three or four couple of snipe, three days in a fortnight, with an old muzzle-loader. The birds pay big game license, at all events, if they do not help on the farm, for he gets a shilling apiece for as many as he likes to send in to the local dealer.

Talking of muzzle-loaders, there are very few of these modern cheap guns that will compare with many an old muzzle-loader that has been in a farmer's family for generations. Despite their rough usage the barrels are cleaner now than those of a good many £5 Brummagens that have not been in use for twelve months. No doubt there is a good deal in the solid breach—to employ somewhat of a Hibernianism—but still the real difference lies in the metal. Bad iron, like bad most things, is peculiarly a nineteenth century invention.

But even if you have got the best gun ever built it is a problem what to put inside it for this sort of work. No. 8, no doubt, is the right shot in the right barrel, but the difficulty lies in the left. If you use a larger size you must keep your second string for larger game. No. 4 in none too heavy for a mallard, but it plays the dance with the two-inch breast of a snipe, if it manages to score at all. Perhaps, on the whole, the smaller size is the best for both barrels. It will kill anything below a goose well enough at a pinch, and for every duck that can carry it away comfortably you bag an extra couple of snipe, so the balance comes pretty even.

One often hears of men using No. 10 for snipe-shooting, but the practice is strongly to be condemned. Bird after bird will fly away from it apparently unharmed, only to fall dead half a mile away or die by inches in a corner.

Part and parcel with this use of small shot is the pernicious doctrine that it is legitimate to pull on a snipe at any distance. "A single shot will bring him down, however far away." "No fear of a snipe getting off if he is touched," so say these wiseacres. True, enough, a single shot will kill if it touches a vital part—a single shot will break a pinion bone if it have sufficient impetus—but how many non-vital spots are there, even in the small area of a snipe's body, where a shot will take no immediate effect beyond condemning the unhappy victim to a lingering death in utter solitude? Surely the piteous cry of a wounded snipe as he struggles in the water or flutters vainly among the rushes with a broken wing, should strike a chord in every sportsman's breast. It is bad enough that our pleasure should necessarily involve another creature's pain without our seeking to increase it by reckless torture.

Snipe-shooting on a big scale is pretty well played out in England now. The margin of cultivation (whatever it may be) goes down, and the snipe go down with it. One may potter about after them and kill one here and one there, but ten couple is a good day's work in almost any country of England, far the east coast. Nimrod must go further afield nowadays for a big bag—to the Emerald Isle, to Albania, Spain, or India. But this same pottering is a most fascinating pursuit. It is all very well to talk of wading up to your waist in an Irish bog, or lying low behind a mud bank fighting. When it comes to this end of the day the "potterer," with his three couple of snipe and a couple of ducks, has had a better time of it than the enthusiastic bog-trotter with four times the number. Flighting, too, is very good fun while it lasts, though its goodness is generally in exact proportion to the badness of the weather, but walking is better than waiting, be the short half-hour of sport as exciting as you will. One may shoot snipe, too, at flight if a dump seat and an accumulation of rheumatics be an especial object. Often, in former days, I have lain concealed under a certain hush, watching for the snips as they dashed down to the flat at dusk. What a pace they came in: It took a quick hand and a still quicker eye to make much of it, but at the time it seemed the very acme of enjoyment. We used to stalk them, too, from the water sometimes in a light canvas punt of home-made origin. It was a cranky concern to shoot from, but, lying low in the bottom of the boat, you could often get within a yard or two of the birds feeding in perfect unconcern on the mud. It was a curious sight to watch them dabbling their bills and washing their feet in the water. A single movement of your head, and they were off. There was no jumping up and taking aim; you had to get your gun up as beet you could, with nothing but the top of your head above the gunwale. Five to one on the snipe, of course, but then the odds generally run those, or thereabouts. The chief charm about it was the extreme probability of an upset, though, what would have become of the gun under such circumstances I can hardly say.

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD AT RENO, Commencing September 21st and Ending October 1st.

35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS LIBERAL PREMIUMS

Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle Races! Stock Parades!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 28 and September 30, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.

President Powning offers a Special Premium, a GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, to the best Exhibit in Any Department.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society was established in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County; P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County; AL. WHITE, of Washoe County; JOHN SWEENEY, of Ormsby County; R. B. RICEY, of Douglas County; C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County; ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County; THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County; F. DANGHERO, of Douglas County; W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. District horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 3.—PACING—One mile and a quarter. District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 4.—TROT—One mile and a quarter. District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 5.—HANDICAP—One mile and a half. District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 6.—TROT—One mile and a half. District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

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No. 52.—TROT—One mile and a half. District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 53.—TROT—One mile and a half. District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 54.—TROT—One mile and a half. District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 55.—TROT—One mile and a half. District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit. In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p.m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. Where there is more than one entry by one person, to start in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p.m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over. Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries. Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock p.m. All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.

Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accomplished and graceful lady riders, Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 25, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The Society offers four premiums, valued respectively at \$100, \$75, \$50 and \$25.

The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have second choice, and so on.

Ladies must ride with saddles.

It is expected that other special premiums will be added to this list by private contribution. No one but ladies of this highest respectability will be allowed to compete for prizes.

Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please send name to Secretary, indorsed by two members of the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.

On Thursday, Sept. 22d, Monday, Sept. 26th, and Thursday, Sept. 28th, the novelty of an Indian pony race will be provided, and the amusing sight of twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted on the wildest and most unmanageable cayuses imaginable, galloping around the track at break-neck speed, will, as they say at the circus, be alone worth the price of admission.

CLYDESDALE MEDALS.

The American Clydesdale Association will give a valuable medal of suitable design for the best recorded Clydesdale stallion, and a similar medal for the best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

Arrangements have been made for a series of balloon ascensions during the Fair, daily from the race track.

BICYCLE RACES.

Two or three bicycle races will take place between the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten cents are counted upon.

C. C. POWNING, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

C. T. BENDER, Treasurer.

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Stockton Fair.

September 27, and Continuing five days.

BEGINNING

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Santa Clara Valley

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPEED CONTESTS,

— FROM THE —

15th to 20th of August;

Inclusive, 1887.

SAN JOSE.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Monday, August 15th.

1. STALLION RACE, Trotting Stake—\$100 entrance half forfeit, \$150 added. Closed April 1st, with five entries.

2. TROT—For two-year-olds—Purse \$250. The get of the following stallions, viz: Brown Jug, J. H. Mulyenna, Reas Nutwood Nutwood Boy, Woodnut Baywood, Fleetwood, Commodore Nutwood, King William, Grosvenor, Bismarck, Menlo, Elmo, Stranger, Hamiltonian, George, J. H. Welch's horse and Captain Ham's horse. Mile and repeat.

Second Day—Tuesday, August 16th.

3. TROT—For three-year-olds—\$25 to accompany nomination, \$25 additional for starters; failure to make second payment forfeits first; \$250 added. Stakes and added money divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

4. TROT—Purse \$1,000. 2:17 Class.

5. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:40 Class.

Third Day—Wednesday, August 17

6. RUNNING STAKE for two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$100 added; \$50 to second, \$25 to third; non-winners this year allowed 5 lbs. three-quarters of a mile.

7. RUNNING STAKE, free for all—\$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$50 added; \$50 to second; third to save entrance. Maidens allowed five pounds. One and one-half miles.

8. RUNNING—Free purse, \$20, for all ages; \$50 to second, \$25 to third, and repeat.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Aug. 18th.

9. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:27 Class.

10. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:30 Class.

11. PACING—Purse \$500. Free for all.

Fifth Day—Friday, Aug. 19th.

12. PACING—Purse \$300. 2:30 Class.

13. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:30 Class.

14. RUNNING—Free purse \$200. \$50 to second horse. One mile and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Aug. 20th.

15. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:25 Class.

16. TROT—Purse \$500. 2:30 Class.

17. TROT—For two-year-olds; \$10 to accompany nomination; \$15 additional for starters. Non-payment of second forfeits first; \$200 added. Stakes and added money divided 60, 30, 10 per cent. Mile and repeat.

CONDITIONS.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, purses divided as follows: 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third.

All Trotting or Pacing Races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only except when distancing the field, then to first and third monies.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 2.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, before starting a race the race cannot be finished on this closing day of the Fair, it may be continued.

In all trotting and pacing races five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by deducting a proportionate amount of the purse.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, divided as follows: 66 2/3 to first horse and 33 1/3 to second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Races to commence each day at two p.m.

Entries to close July 20th, 1887.

N. B. EDWARDS, President.

G. H. BRAGG, Secretary.

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KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

HON. C. GREEN, Sacramento.

HON. J. D. CABE, Sallinas.

J. P. SARGENT, Esq., Hon. JOHN BOESSE, Sargents.

HON. L. J. ROSE, Hon. A. WELBATH, Los Angeles.

J. B. HAGGIN, Esq., San Francisco.

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Ren, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the

important auction sales in this line for the past thirty years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence on the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street.

and

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,

Honorary Graduate of

Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Castration a Specialty. Advice by mail \$2.00.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St.

Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.

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Seventeenth

Agricultural District

FAIR

Count

Got Onto his Racket.

"You remember that fat horse, Prince, that I had two years ago?" said one judge to another, in the stand at Guttentburg the other day. "Well, sir, I had an experience with him that showed me how much reliance can be placed on the average driver. I had the horse at Pawling, in August, 1885, and his driver was a man I had done so much for that I never dreamed he would give me the cross. Prince could trot in 2:25 easy enough, and he was in a race the first day which my driver told me he was sure to win, and I thought so and put my money in the pool-box hand over fist, until I saw my own driver buying the other end. Of course I quit, and my horse was beaten. I said nothing, but sent word for a driver at Newark to be there two days later when Prince was to start again. When the new driver came I told him to sit as far back in the stand as he could, and not to show himself until I sent for him. Again my money went into the box on my horse and again my driver's went in on the other end. Prince won the first two heats in 2:35, 2:37, but was beaten in the third in 2:56. When they came out for the fourth heat, just as my old driver was about to get into the sulky I stepped up and said: 'Here, my friend, I have another man who will drive this heat,' and up came the artist from Newark. You never saw a man's jaw drop so far. He knew I was onto him and had not a word, nor could he get a dollar out of the box, for he did not dare skip for the pool-stand while my eye was on him, and the horses got off quick, and Prince won the heat and race in 2:31. That driver was giving me the double cross, but I fetched him with a triple cross." —Walter A. Chester.

Gen Wm. T. Withers, of Fairlawn Farm, Lexington, Ky., has sold to B. P. Williamson, of Raleigh, N. C.: Honeysuckle, bay mare, three years old, by Happy Medium, dam Sansau Brady, by Strader's C. M. Clay Jr.; price, \$1,500. To Thomas Roman, Wyoming Territory, hay snoking filly, 3 months old, by Aberdeen; dam Annabel, by George Wilkes; price \$1,000. To William L. Twalt, Vincennes, Ind., Blackwood Medium, brown stallion, five years old, by Happy Medium, dam Bettie Blackwood by Blackwood; price \$750.

Messrs. S. B. Whitehead & Co., who have done the pool-selling at the Santa Rosa and Petaluma Fairs last week and the previous week, will sell pools at the coming meeting of the Golden Gate Fair Association. Bay District Track.

W. L. Appleby purchased last week from H. C. Jondson a black filly by John A., dam Ella Doane; price \$1,000.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS!

The Great French Veterinary Remedy for past Twenty Years.



COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Prepared exclusively by J. E. COMBAULT, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to French Government Stud. Supersedes all Caustery or Firing. Impossible to Produce any Scar or Blemish. For Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pinkeye, all Lamenesses from Sprain, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure. It has been tried as a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, &c., &c., with very satisfactory results.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Every bottle of CAUSTIC BALSAM sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, &c. Address LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. Cleveland, O.

For sale in San Francisco by LANGLEY & MICHAEL, Wholesale Druggists. aug13 J. O'KANE, Horsemen's Supplies

Bids for Privileges.

Sixth District Agr'l. Fair, (OCTOBER 10 TO 15.)

ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

1st—For publication of a Fair Paper.

2nd—For Auction and Pool Privileges during the meeting. Should bidders desire to include Book-making, it is to be stated and can be included. Bidders to furnish two or more Fair pool boxes.

It is desired to have bids in two forms—so much cash, and so much per cent, on all pools sold. All bids to be sealed and endorsed "Bids for Privileges," and directed to E. A. DeCamp, Secretary, Box 210, Los Angeles, Cal. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. aug13tf

Important Sale Trotting Stock

S. B. WHITEHEAD & Co

AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell by Public Auction

Wednesday, Sept. 7th, 1887,

BAY DISTRICT TRACK.

Between the heats of 2:20 class at the races of the Golden Gate Fair Association, the following well-bred trotting stock, from the ranch of Messrs. McDonald Bros., San Miguel, San Luis Obispo County:

No. 1. GIPSY, bay mare, sire A. T. Stewart, dam by a son of Belmont. Gypsy is a handsome mare of good trotting action, and will prove a valuable brood-mare.

No. 2. SORRELL JIM, ch stallion, sire Altoona, he by Almont, dam by a son of Belmont. Sorrell Jim is five years old and a very stylish horse.

No. 3. KEPPOCH, ch stallion, four years old. Sire Altoona, dam Lady Stewart by A. T. Stewart, he by Mambrino Patchen. Keploch has a fine natural gait, and with very little work shows great speed.

The stock can be seen at the Bay District Track now.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO., Live Stock Auctioneers, 27aug2 20 Leidesdorff St., San Francisco.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Los Angeles,

Best Fair in the State,

Not excepting Sacramento.

170 Entries in the Races.

Including fastest horses in the world.

Fruit, Agriculture and Horticultural Display at

THE PAVILION.

Fifth and Olive Streets.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST.

J. W. ROBINSON, President.

E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary—Box 210. 27augtf

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUOT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

Our Mr. S. B. Whitehead has for fifteen years successfully managed all the principal sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

(By permission).

ARIEL LATHROP, ESQ., SETH COOK, ESQ.,

J. B. HADGON, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,

R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,

and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO. 20 Leidesdorff Street, San Francisco. 19marf

Bay District Association.



Fall Season! Fall Season!

COMMENCING

Saturday, Oct. 1st, 1887,

Followed on Saturday, October 8, 15, 22 and 29th, with contests on Intermediary days, to be hereafter announced.

RUNNING, TROTTING and PACING

Contests for Liberal Prizes, in the following Classes: Three minutes, 2:40, 2:35, 2:30, 2:27, 2:25, 2:23, 2:20, 2:17, and a Grand Free-for-all for both Trotters and Pacers.

See future edition of this paper for full particulars.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary. 29augtf

EXCURSION Rates

Santa Rosa

AND Petaluma FOR THE FAIRS.

The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad

Announce Special excursion rates from all Points to Santa Rosa and Petaluma for visitors to the Fairs.

Santa Rosa from August 22d to 27th. Petaluma from August 30th to Sept. 3d.

Round-Trip Tickets

GOOD FOR ONE WEEK.

From San Francisco to Santa Rosa and return,

\$2.00.

From San Francisco to Petaluma and return,

\$1.50.

Ticket offices at the Ferry,

222 Montgomery Street, and

No. 2 New Montgomery Street.

PETER J. McGLYNN, Gen. Pass & Ticket Ag't.

H. C. WHITING, Superintendent. aug13tf

KENNEL.

FOR SALE.

Some fine-bred Irish Water Spaniel puppies

out of imported stock; over three months old.

Address J. N.,

27aug4 P. O. Box 2060, S. F.

SETTERS FOR SALE.

English setter puppies of the most approved

Llewellyn breeding. By Harold (Oath-Oem) ex

Janet (Count Noble—Dashing Novice). In blood they

have no superiors.

CALIFORNIA KENNELS, (POST & WATSON,) 614 I Street, Sacramento, Cal. 27aug4

DO YOU WANT A DOG? DOG BUYER'S GUIDE. Colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Mailed for 15 Cents. ASSOCIATED FANCIES, 237 S. Eighth St. Philadelphia, Pa. 9apr

GLOVER'S ALBUM. A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES. CONCISE AND PRACTICAL. Handsomely Bound and Illustrated. PRICE 50 CENTS, POST-PAID. GLOVER'S IMPERIAL



DOG MEDICINES.

Mange Cure, 50c. Distemper Cure, \$1.00. Blood Purifier, 50c. Vermifuge, 50c. Canker Wash, 50c. Eye Lotion, 50c. Diarrhoea Cure, 50c. Cure for Flts., 50c. Tonic, 50c. Liment, 50c.

Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c. These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

ALL DOG DISEASES TREATED

H. CLAY GLOVER, D. V. S.

Veterinarian to the Westminster Kennel Club, New Jersey Kennel Club, Rhode Island Kennel Club, Hartford Kennel Club, Hemstead Farm Company, etc. 18jul12 1293 Broadway, New York

Animal Portraits.

Domestic Pets, Field Dogs, Horses, Cattle, and all descriptions of Live Stock drawn or painted to order, either from photograph or from life.

Original designs or drawings on stone, wood, etc. for illustration purposes, furnished.

9octtf H. BOYD, Artist. 18 Post Street.

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Irish Red Setters

By Mike T.—Lady Elcho T., both First prize winners on the bench, beside winning several specials. Champions Elcho, Rose, Noreen, Carryover, Palmerston, all famous winners, appear in the pedigrees of the dogs offered. Breeding and health guaranteed.

ELCHO KENNELS, 212 Eleventh Street, S. F. 6agtf

St. Bernards

At Stud.

Champion Apollo—Fee \$100.

Unbeaten in Switzerland or America.

Litter brother to English champion SIRIUS, and sire of champion Hector, Rigi and other noted prize winners.

Victor Joseph—Fee \$50.

Born Dec., 1884. Champion Beauchief, ex-Bertha. Imported Nov., 1886. Winnings, 1st—St. Bernard Club, England, 1885; 1st—New York, 1887.

Importing.—Mr. Hy. Schumacher selects for us in Switzerland; Mr. Sydney Smith in England.

W. W. TUCKER—LORENZO DANIELS.

P. O. Box 1338, N. Y.

Kennels—Montclair Heights, N. J. 28apr12

FOR SALE,

Or speedy qualities to let for the Fall Circuit.

FRED ACKERMAN.

With a pacing record of 2:23. He is a bright bay

weighs 1350 lbs, eight years old; has been driven on the road for the last eighteen months; is sound and kind, and anyone can drive him. Address all communications to

30jytf C. H. GILMAN Sacramento.

Hunting Dogs.

Hunting Dogs taken to handle on game, the coming season.

aug13tf E. LEAVESLEY, OILROY.

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STUD-BOOK.

Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries will close for part Three on September 30, 1887. Address,

Sec'y, American Kennel Club,

Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway New York, 5feb

CALIFORNIA ANNUAL State Fair

Will be held at
SACRAMENTO,
Sept. 12 to 24 inclusive, 1887.

TWO WEEKS FAIR!
NINE DAYS RACING!

SPEED PROGRAMME.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three and four-year-olds, in 1887, 1888 and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Fair Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than \$200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE.—Closed in 1885, with twenty-nine nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1887, \$1,045.

No. 2.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.

No. 3.—PACING PURSE, \$800—2:30 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE.—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$20 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5.—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE.—For foals of 1884; \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Closed in 1886 with twelve entries. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6.—THE CITY STAKE.—For four-year-olds; \$50 entrance; h. f.; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st. \$300 added; of which \$100 to the second horse; \$50 to the third. Weighted five pounds below the scale. Winner of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weights. One mile and five eighths.

No. 7.—FREE PURSE, \$250.—Winners of any race, this year, of the value of \$300 to carry five pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, five pounds; if four years or upwards fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Third Day.—Saturday, September 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 8.—TWO-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE.—\$50 entrance; of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 payable July 1st, and remaining \$25 payable Aug. 10th, 1887; \$300 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats.

No. 9.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.

No. 10.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:17 Class.

Fourth Day.—Monday, September 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 11.—THE PREMIUM STAKE.—For all ages; \$50 entrance; h. f.; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 12.—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—For foals of 1885; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$100; third horse \$50. Closed in 1886 with twenty-four nominations. One mile.

No. 13.—THE LA RE STAKE.—Handicap for all ages; \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit, with \$500 added, of which \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Weighted announced September 1st. Declaration, \$20, to be made with the Secretary by eight o'clock p. m., September 12th. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one-quarter miles.

No. 14.—SELLING PURSE, \$250.—Of which \$50 to second. Fixed valuation \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Fifth Day.—Tuesday, September 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 15.—THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE.—For all colts (except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, and Sable Wilkes), \$100 entrance, of which \$25 must accompany nomination; \$25 payable July 1st, and remaining \$50 payable September 1st, 1887; \$300 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Closed April 15th, with fourteen nominations. Mile heats, three in five.

No. 16.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:20 Class.

No. 17.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:20 Class.

Sixth Day.—Wednesday, September 21st.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE.—For two-year-old fillies; \$25 entrance; \$15 forfeit; or only \$10 if declared on or before September 1st; \$150 added; \$25 to second; third to save stake. Those that have started and not run first or second in the race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 19.—THE SHAFER STAKE.—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds.

No. 20.—THE DEER STAKE.—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Three-year-olds to carry 10 pounds; four-year-olds, 10 pounds; five-year-olds, 12 pounds; sex, but not heat, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 21.—FREE PURSE, \$300—\$50 to second. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed ten pounds. Winners this year of any race of the value of \$400 to carry five pounds extra; winner of No. 7, ten pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day.—Thursday, September 22d.

TROTTING.

No. 22.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.

No. 23.—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE.—(Conditions same as No. 15.) Closed April 15th, with ten nominations.

No. 24.—PACING PURSE, \$800—Free for all.

Eighth Day.—Friday, September 23d.

RUNNING.

No. 25.—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE.—For foals of 1884; \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; second horse \$100; third \$50. Closed in 1886 with fifteen nominations. One mile and a half.

No. 26.—THE PALO ALTO STAKE.—For two-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$250 added; \$75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old stake this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds. One mile.

No. 27.—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE.—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry five pounds extra; colts not 1, 2, 3, in No. 10, allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE.—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Stake to be named after the winner of Nighthawk's time, (1:32) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29.—FREE PURSE, \$250.—For all ages; \$50 to second. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day.—Saturday September 24th.

TROTTING.

No. 30.—SPECIAL THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE.—For Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, Sable Wilkes and others. (Conditions same as Regular Stake No. 15.) Closed April fifteenth, with six nominations.

No. 31.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—Free for all.

No. 32.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:40 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-89 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme.

No. 1.—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE.—For foals of 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added of which \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2.—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE.—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1888; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$250 added; second colt \$100; third \$50. One mile.

No. 3.—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE.—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1889; \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$15 if declared January 1st, 1889; or \$25 if declared May 1st, 1889; \$200 added; second horse \$100, third horse \$50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting. But the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to alter the order of the races.

A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, but be divided as follows: 66% to the first, and 33% to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 2.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary Monday, August 1, 1887.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 21my17

FIRST FAIR

OF THE

Amador and Calaveras
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 26.

— AT —

IONE,

Commencing October 5th

And Continuing Three Days.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 1. Running—600 yards and repeat, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado counties. Purse \$160.

No. 2. Trotting—Mile heats, two in three, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. Purse \$20.

No. 3. Running—Quarter-mile and repeat. Free for saddle horse in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. Purse \$50.

Thursday, October 6th.

Ladies Tournament, for various prizes.

No. 4. Running—Novelty Race. Free for all. First horse at quarter, \$50; first horse at half \$50; first horse at third quarter, \$50; first horse at mile's end, \$50. Total amount of purse \$200.

No. 5. Running—Half-mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse \$20.

No. 6. Trotting—Mile heats, three in five; 2:30 class. Free for all. Purse \$250.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 7. Running—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse \$20.

No. 8. Trotting—Mile and repeat, for three-year-olds. Free for all. Purse \$200.

No. 9. Running—Three-quarter dash. Free for all. Purse \$200.

Consolation races and other special contests will be arranged during the Fair.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

District horses must have been owned in the District prior to and continuously since August 1st, 1887.

In all the above races five to enter and three to start, unless otherwise specified; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Purses will be divided at the rate of 75 per cent. to first horse and 25 per cent. to second horse.

Non-starters in all races will be held for entrance money.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the race.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

The Board reserves the right to run or trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to run or trot a special race between heats.

Entries in all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on Saturday, September 10th. Racing colors to be named in the entries.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nomination.

U. S. GREGORY, President.
CLOVIS T. JAGRAVE, Secretary. Ione, Cal

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

Petaluma Fair.



From Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, 1887,

— INCLUSIVE —

Over \$10,000 in Purses.

Agricultural District No. 4, comprising the Counties of Sonoma, and Marin.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

Tuesday, August 30th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Two year-old Stake. Five-eighths mile dash. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second horse. Winner of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more five pounds extra.

No. 2. TROTTING—District. For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Closed May 1st, with fourteen entries.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:25 Class. Purse \$700.

Wednesday, August 31st.

No. 4. RUNNING—For all ages. Free purse \$200; \$50 to second. Mile and repeat. Purse \$600.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:35 Class. Purse \$1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:30 Class. Purse \$1,000.

Thursday, September 1st.

No. 7. RUNNING—For three-year-olds. One and one-eighth mile dash. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all. Purse \$400.

No. 9. TROTTING—For foals of 1886. Mile dash. \$25 stake; \$150 added. Closed February 1st, with fifteen entries.

No. 10. TROTTING—For three-year-olds. Purse \$600.

Friday, September 2d.

No. 11. RUNNING—District—For all ages. Mile dash. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second.

No. 12. TROTTING—District. For three-year-olds. Purse \$300. Closed May 1st with five entries.

No. 13. TROTTING—For foals of 1885. Mile and repeat. \$50 stake; \$200 added. Closed February 1st, with eleven entries.

No. 14. TROTTING—2:25 Class. Purse \$800.

Saturday, September 2d.

No. 15. RUNNING—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse \$50, \$50 to second.

No. 16. TROTTING—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$400.

No. 17. TROTTING—2:27 Class. Purse \$700.

No. 18. TROTTING—Free-for-all. Purse \$1,200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse to accompany nomination.

In all trotting and pacing races, four money, viz: 60, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. except Trotting Stake Races Nos. 9 and 13, in which money to be divided and races trotted according to published conditions.

All races, best three in five, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats. Also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee, and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid-up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only except when distancing the field, then first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start. If the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors. Entries close Aug. 1st, 1887, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.
W. F. COX, Sec'y. P. O. Box 77, Petaluma, Cal

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

\$7,000! \$7600!

OF

PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA, AND MOZOC

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

(Washoe Co., Nevada, Lake and Grant Counties, Oregon, and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for racing purposes)

— AT —

Susanville, Cal.

COMMENCING

Monday, October 3, '87,

And Continuing Five Days.

Purses \$5,000.

Premiums \$2,000.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Money in all races to be divided as follows: First horse, 60 per cent.; second, 30 per cent.; third, 10 per cent, unless when otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

First Day.

1. TROTTING—2:50 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$200.

2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse \$125.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse \$200.

4. RUNNING— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile dash; purse \$100.

Second Day.

5. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse \$1,000.

6. RUNNING— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile dash; purse \$100.

7. RUNNING— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile dash; purse \$200.

8. TROTTING—Three-year-olds (District) Three-quarter mile dash; purse \$100.

Third Day.

9. TROTTING—2:40 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$250.

10. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse \$150.

11. RUNNING— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile dash; purse \$250.

12. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30. Entries to close at time of race; purse \$50.

Fourth Day.

13. TROTTING—2:

FOR SALE!

ONE GRAY GELDING,

153 hands high. Weight 150 lbs. A fine disposition, the best of constitution. Five years old, perfectly sound and without a blemish. A natural trotter with a big, open, pure gait. Has had 4 months training. Can trot 3 or 4 heats from 2:30 to 2:35. Has a record of 2:52.

Sire Peacock, record 2:23, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Dam Young Molly, by Budd Dobie, he by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

Young Molly is the dam of Brown Jug, by Nutwood. Brown Jug's private trials were made in 2:19.

Anyone looking for a first-class young horse, that bids fair to trot low down in the twenties in his six-year-old form, should not overlook this promising horse. Anyone desiring to see him work with a view to purchase can do so by calling at the Big Tree Store, Sacramento, Cal.

F. A. Jones,

P. O. Box 154,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

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FOR SALE.

The Handsome Thoroughbred Stallion.

Billy Ayres.

Sire Shannon, dam Lady Clare. Billy Ayres is a bright bay, six years old, and so well and favorably known as a race-horse that further description is unnecessary. Apply to

W. M. MURRY.

215 Twenty-Third St.,

Or at the Race Track, Sacramento.

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To Owners and Trainers of Racing Stables.

I hereby warn all horsemen not to employ MORRIS BRENNAN or WILLIAM KENNALLY, now under contract to me, as they have left my employ without giving me notice.

The racing rules will be strictly enforced in the case of above persons.

JOHN MACKEY,

20aug4 Superintendent Raueho Del Paso.

THE L. C. SMITH 'Top Action, Double Cross-Bolted' BREECH-LOADING GUN!



L. C. SMITH,

Manufacturer of both Hammer and Hammerless Guns.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Demonstration of the Shooting Qualities of the "L. C. Smith" Gun.

In the trial for position in the Chamberlin Cartridge Co. tournament, eleven contestants broke nine hundred straight inanimate targets. Five of the eleven used an "L. C. Smith" Gun, and below we give the names of the gentlemen and their place of residence.

M. Dan. Powers.....Cleveland, O. Mr. Fred Erb, Jr.....La Fayette, Ind.
Mr. Andy Meaders.....Nashville, Tenn. Mr. H. McMurphy.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. J. C. Hendershot.....Cleveland, O.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

WEIGHTS.
No. 10 gauge 8 1/2 to 11 lbs.
No. 12 gauge 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 lbs.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the hind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-strap or band I, and the rear band J and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For details of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. MCKERRON.
No. 229 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.



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All Sizes and Weights in Stock.

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Road Carts of all kinds, at lowest Prices.

CHOICE OLD WHISKIES!

PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

We offer for sale on favorable terms to the Trade.

CATHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED FINE OLD WHISKIES

of the following brands, namely:

ranston's Cabinet, Century, A. A. A., Old Stock, Heer's Bull Double B, and Mcnogram, Very Old and Choice.

Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

Brunswick Club (Pure Old Rye) and Upper Ten (Very Old and Choice).

For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported. It is only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

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SOLE AGENTS, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. - - - - -

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With Splendid Track and Unequaled Equipment for the Speedy and Safe Transportation of Horses and Live Stock, in its own or in Private Cars, on Passenger or Freight Trains. Commodious Rest, Water and Feed Stations Situated at convenient distances all along the line.

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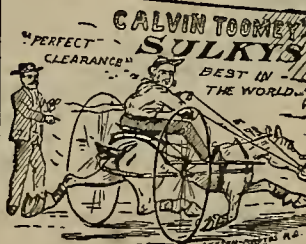
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Our Repository is the Largest and Finest on the Pacific Coast.

We have in Stock Carts from \$ 0.00 up to \$150.00.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

TRUMAN, ISHAM & HOOKER,

421 to 427 MARKET ST. S. F., CAL.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI No. 10,
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

The Fair at San Jose.

The experiment of holding the annual meeting at the Garden City in the early days of the Fall Circuit instead of the hitherto held was a pronounced success. The city was in the midst of a real estate boom with all the attendant excitement, but the draft of the Fair was so strong that the association had no complaints to make of inattention on the part of the public. The handsome grounds were at their best, the management capital, the racing first class, and altogether it was a glorious week. The only incidents that detracted from the general happiness were the deaths of Grosvenor and Lottie M. Grosvenor choked down and died on the track, in a race which he was winning as he liked, and in a heat in which his owner had waived distance and ordered the horse driven for a record. Note of Grosvenor's breeding and general characteristics was made in these columns last week.

Lottie M. met a violent death. She started on Thursday in the race for the 2:23 class, and was so rank and vicious on the hit that her driver, Willis Parker, had all he could do to keep her within bounds. In the third heat, after passing the half-mile mark, she settled and commenced trotting fast. Rexford, who was next in front of her, was driven wide of the pole, and Willis pulled his mare in next the fence. After going a furlong at a fast clip, she broke and swerved toward the fence. At that point there is a bank about eight inches high that marks the inner line of the course, and, as ill-luck would have it, she landed her fore-feet on this bank. This threw her off her balance; she stumbled, struck a post with her rear shoulder, and was shunted headlong out into the middle of the track, the fall breaking her neck. Parker was thrown heavily and was badly cut up about the head and face, but escaped serious injury. Lottie M. was bred and owned by John M. Moore of Stockton; was by Nephew, first dam by Chieftain, second dam a mustang mare that had been used in a pack-train. She had a record of 2:24, made at Petaluma, August 23, 1886, and repeated the performance at Stockton a month later.

One of the pleasant incidents of the meeting was the appearance for the first time of the blue and white of the Laurelwood Stable. Joe Navais carried them on Carmen on Wednesday, and gave them a baptism of victory. Mr. Donahue was present and received the hearty congratulation of a legion of friends.

During the meeting Mr. L. J. Rose sold to D. W. Murphy, of San Luis Obispo, the black colt Soudan, 3, by Sultan, dam Lady Babcock by Whipple's Hambletonian, for \$7,500. The conditions of the sale were that Soudan should fill his engagements in the present circuit under Mr. Rose's management, Mr. Murphy to have a contingent interest in the winnings.

At the close of the season Soudan will be taken to Mr. Murphy's San Luis Obispo ranch, and most likely be relegated to the stud.

The following are the details of the racing:

Aug. 15th.—Trotting Stake for District Stallions. \$100 entrance, \$50 forfeit, \$150 added. Five entries.
Tomieck, b, c by Nutwood, dam Orphan Belle—W. B. Taylor. 2 2 1
Grosvenor, b, m by Nutwood—S. E. Emerson. 1 2 1
ander's—Jas. Boyd. 1 1 1
Time, 2:33, 2:41, 2:40.

*Fell dead on the track.

Same Day.—Trotting. For District two-year-olds. Purse \$250.
Governor, b, c by Grosvenor—A. J. Fleming. 1 1
Flora H., f by Jim Mulvanna—F. M. Stern. 2 2
Hollywood, f by Woodnut—Jas. Weatherhead. 3dis
Time, 2:59, 2:55.

Aug. 16th.—Trotting Stake for three-year-olds. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$200 added, \$50 to second, \$25 to third; allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Six entries.
Laurelwood Stable's ch: Carmen by Wildside, dam Nettie Brown, 102 lbs. 1
Old Nick, b, c by Sultan, dam Lady Babcock—L. J. Rose. 2 2 1
Soudan, blk c by Electioneer, dam May Queen—Palo Alto. 1 1 2 2 2
Maiden, b, f by Electioneer, dam May Queen—Palo Alto. 1 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:32, 2:31, 2:30, 2:29, 2:31.

Same Day.—Trotting. Purse \$1,000. 2:1 Class.
Anteo, b, s by Electioneer, dam Columbine—L. de Turk. 2 1 2 1
Adair, b, c by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller Jr. 1 2 1 2 1
Time, 2:26, 2:21, 2:20, 2:22, 2:23.

Same Day.—Trotting. Purse \$500. 2:40 Class.
Alfred S., b, g by Elmo, dam Nora Marshall—H. W. Seale. 1 1 1
Old Nick, b, c by Electioneer—W. B. Bradbury. 2 2 2
Maggie E., b, m by Nutwood—S. E. Emerson. 3 3 3
Howard, b, g by Electioneer—Palo Alto. 4 4 4
Time, 2:25, 2:23, 2:22.

August 17th.—Running. Sweepstake for two-year-olds; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added, \$50 to second, \$25 to third; allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Six entries.
Laurelwood Stable's ch: Carmen by Wildside, dam Nettie Brown, 102 lbs. 1
J. B. Chasote ch: g Eldare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake, 102 lbs. 1
Maggie E., b, m by Nutwood—S. E. Emerson. 3 3 3
C. H. Eldred's b: f Trickey by Joe Hooper, dam Abbie W., 102 lbs. 3
Time, 1:16.
Pools: Carmen \$20, Trickey \$11, Eldare \$6. Mutuals paid, \$10.10. Won by six lengths.

Same Day.—Running. Sweepstake for all ages. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$700 added, \$50 to second, third to save stake. Maiden allowances. One mile and a half. Five entries.

M. Storn's b: f Narcola, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ada C., 109 lbs. (car. 194) 1
Kelly & Lynch's b: f Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, 113 lbs. 2
Laurelwood Stable's b: f Patti, 4, by Wildside, dam Nettie Brown, 113 lbs. 3
Time, 2:38.

Pools: Moonlight \$50, field \$20. Mutuals paid \$25.70. Narcola led all the way and won by a neck. Patti a close third.
Same day—Free purse \$200, \$50 to second. For all ages. Mile heats.
M. Storn's ch: c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, dam Robin Girl, 111 lbs. 1
D. J. McCarthy's ch: f Adeline, 3, by Enquirer, dam Analyte 97 1
Thos. Hazlett's b: g Belshaw, aged, by Wildside, dam Susie Wil- 2 2
liamson, 112 lbs. Hazlett 3 3
Thos. Fisher's ch: f May D., 4, by Wildside, dam Sallie Hart, 108 4 4
lbs. Nickerson 4 4

Pools: First heat—Adeline \$30; Cleveland \$26; field \$6. Mutuals paid \$13.75. Won by a head after a hard drive, Belshaw four lengths back.
Second Heat—Cleveland \$40, Adeline \$17. Mutuals paid \$9.10. Won by half a length.

August 18th.—Trotting.—Purse \$600. 2:25 Class.
Jane L., b, m by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam by Paul Jones—L. B. Lindsay. 2 1 1
Mt. Vernon, b, s by Nutwood, dam Daisy by Chieftain—J. A. McCloud. 1 6 4 5
Lella, b, m by Chicamanga—H. Hitchcock. 6 2 2 2
Kate Ewing, blk m, by Berlin—L. Shaner. 3 3 4
Artisl, blk g, by McCracken's Goldust—J. R. Hodson. 4 5 6 3
Spry, b, g, by Electioneer—Palo Alto. 5 4 5 6
Time, 2:21, 2:19, 2:20, 2:25.

Same Day.—Trotting.—Purse \$750. 2:30 Class.
Stam boni, b, s, by Electioneer, dam Elvings—L. J. Rose. 1 1 1
Rexford, b, g, by Electioneer—Palo Alto. 2 2 2
Thapin, blk g, by Berlin—E. H. Miller. 3 3 3
Lottie M., b, m, by Nephew—W. H. Parker. 4 4dis*
Bla k Diamond, blk g, by Melton's Goldust—H. Hitchcock. 4dis
Time, 2:19, 2:22, 2:24.

*Died on the track.

August 19th.—Running.—Free Purse \$200. \$50 to second; for all ages. Mile heats.
W. L. Appleby's ch: f Laura Gardner, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Avail, 97 lbs. 1 1
Thapin, blk g, by Berlin—E. H. Miller. 3 3 3
Lottie M., b, m, by Nephew—W. H. Parker. 4 4dis*
Bla k Diamond, blk g, by Melton's Goldust—H. Hitchcock. 4dis
Time, 2:19, 2:22, 2:24.

Pools: First Heat—Moonlight \$18, field \$40. Mutuals paid \$11.75. Won by a head.
Second Heat—Moonlight \$18, field \$40. Mutuals paid \$8. Won by two lengths, May D. a poor third.

Same Day.—Pacing. Purse \$500. Free for all.
L. C. Lee, blk s by Elmo Jr., dam by Kentucky Chief—H. Hitchcock. 1 1 1
Chapman, b, g, by Shaner. 2 2 2
Pochontas, cb m—J. A. Goldsmith. 3 3 2
Time, 2:30, 2:21, 2:30.

Same Day.—Trotting. Purse \$200. 2:30 Class.
Old Nick, b, g by Electioneer, dam Mollie Stockton—W. B. Bradbury. 1 1 1
Lella, b, m, by H. Hitchcock. 2 2 2
Baby Mine, blk m—J. Gordon. 4 3 3
Flora G., br m—James Dewar. 3 4 4
Time, 2:29, 2:29, 2:34.

Same Day.—Pacing. Purse \$300. 2:30 Class.
Fred Rose, b, g—A. M. Alvio. 2 1 2 1 1
Charlie Brown, g, g—James Dewar. 1 2 1 2 4
Haverly, ch, g—R. Haver. 6 5 5 4 2
Bractel, br, g—J. B. Hodson. 5 4 3 4 3
St. Clair, br, g—W. H. Volget. 4 4 3 3 5
Lela S., br m—A. H. Heox. 5 3 3 die
Time, 2:22, 2:24, 2:25, 2:22.

*Fifth heat paced August 20th.

August 20th.—Trotting. Purse \$50. 2:25 Class.
Jane L., b, m by Hambletonian Mambrino—L. B. Lindsay. 3 2 1 1 1
Woodnut, ch, s by Nutwood—B. C. Holly. 1 3 1 2 3 2
Maid of Oaks, ch, m by Duke McClellan—A. McDowell. 5 4 3 4 2 2
Longfellow, ch, g by Whipple's Hambletonian—L. Shaner. 4 5 4 3 4 2
Joe Arthurton, b, g by Arthurton—Wm. Corbit. 2 1 dis
Time, 2:21, 2:20, 2:21, 2:20, 2:22, 2:24.

Same Day.—Trotting. Purse \$1,000. 2:20 Class.
Lot Soudan, br, g by Electioneer—L. Shaner. 1 1 1
Memo, b, s by Nutwood—M. Dwyer. 1 1 1
Sister b, m by Admiral—J. A. Goldsmith. 3 3 3
Time, 2:20, 2:20, 2:20.

Same Day.—Trotting Stake for two-year-olds.
Memo, blk c by Stanley—R. Haver. 1 1 1
Governor, b, c by Grosvenor—A. J. Fleming. 1 2 1
Time, 2:19, 2:19.

A Horse Clipping Match.

A horse clipping match took place at Wooler's Yards, Pitt street, between C. Ray of Sydney, and W. Smerridge of Newcastle, the former laying £15 to £10 on the result. The contest commenced at 2 p. m., when two horses were provided, the choice to be decided by tossing. Messrs. E. McCarty and W. Keys were appointed judges, Mr. Fewing time-keeper, and Mr. Hagerty referee. The match was witnessed by a large number of persons interested in horses, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The conditions of the match included speed and superior workmanship, and so far as the former was concerned the competitors finished a dead heat in sixty-one minutes. The judges, however, were

unable to agree as to the latter condition, and the matter was consequently left for the referee to decide; but he left the convincing ground without giving his decision immediately the contest was over, and could not be found afterward. A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed at the absence of the referee, as neither party can receive the stakes until his decision is made known.

Fall Meeting of the Dixon Driving Park Association.

The Fall Meeting of the Dixon Driving Park Association took place at Dixon last Thursday and Friday, August 25th and 26th. Owing, no doubt, to counter-attractions in the way of the State and numerous District Fairs, the attendance was not as large as it might have been, yet a very fair crowd was present. Betting was quite spirited, and a good many dollars changed hands through the pool-hox. The first day was very windy, but the weather on the following day was warm and delightful. None of the races were very speedy, but the closeness of the contests created considerable interest. The grounds are now in first-class condition. New stables have been added, and before long Dixon can boast of one of the best race-courses in the State. Below we give the full result of both days' racing:

Thursday, August 25th.—No. 1.—Bunning Race. One-half mile and repeat. Purse \$50; 70 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second.
Geo. Shaw's Winter's Boy. 2 1 1
Geo. Parker's Roan Mary. 1 2 2
Time, 1:58, 1:57, 1:54.

No. 2.—Trotting Race.—Celt Slakes—Two-year-olds foaled in Napa, Solano and Yolo counties. Entrance \$40, \$15 added for each starter.
Geo. Woodward's Bunkan. 2 1 1
Wm. McGraw's Silas Skinner. 2 2 2
D. G. Hawkin's Singleline. 1dis
Wm. Hamner's Flora H. 1dis
Time, 2:53, 2:54, 2:53.

No. 3.—Trotting Race. Mile heats, best 3 in 5; \$10 entrance, \$30 added; first horse 70 per cent, second 30 per cent.
Hay's Alice. 3 1 2 1 1
Bradshaw's St. Patrick. 1 2 1 2 2
Drummond's Billy. 2 3 3
Time, 3:03, 3:04, 2:57, 2:56, 2:53.

Friday, August 26th.—No. 1.—Trotting Race, for yearlings; half mile heats, best two in three; purse \$75; \$50 to first colt, \$17.50 to second, and third to save entrance fee.
Geo. Woodward's Mikado. 1 1
S. Whitmore's Sultan. 2 2
Time, 1:58, 1:55.

No. 2.—Trotting Race.—Mile heats, best three in five; purse \$75; first horse 60 per cent, second 30 per cent, third 10 per cent.
Geo. Woodward's Snap Dragon. 1 1 1
P. R. Willett's Black Jack. 1 2 2
Sam Hay's Epp. 4 3 3
G. Wright's Fannie. 3 4
Time, 2:50, 2:52, 2:51.

No. 3.—Bunning Race.—Three-eighths mile dash, free for all.
G. Shaw's Winter's Boy. 1
G. Parker's Roan Mary. 2
Johnson's Buckskin. 3
Time, 40.

At Bay District Track.

Two events were brought off at this track last Saturday in the presence of a small gathering of spectators. The first was a match between the pacers Peacock and Wells-Fargo for \$500 a side. Peacock was the favorite from the start, and in the pools sold at \$20 to \$15. She won the first and second heats handily in 2:23. In the third Wells-Fargo improved, and pressed Peacock to a break, and then won the heat in 2:25, but this did not change the betting, Peacock remaining first choice at long odds. The pair made a fine race in the fourth heat to the half-mile post, where Peacock drew away steadily and won the heat and race in 2:28.

Match \$500.
Peacock. 1 1 1
Wells-Fargo. 2 2 1 2
Time, 2:28, 2:28, 2:28, 2:28.

The second race was a sweepstake, in which Prussian Boy, Mission Boy and Damiana took part. Prussian Boy was made a hot favorite before the start, pools selling on him at \$25 against \$20 for Mission Boy and \$10 for Damiana. The first heat was won by Prussian in slow time, 2:40, with Mission Boy second. Hickok drove Prussian in the second heat. He won in the improved time of 2:34, and the pools sold at \$25 for Prussian Boy to \$8 for the field. In the third heat the Prussian made a bad break, which gave Mission Boy the lead at the three-quarter post. From there Prussian made up his lost ground, and won the heat and race in good style in 2:34.

Sweepstake, \$—each.
Prussian Boy. 1 1 1
Mission Boy. 2 2 2
Damiana. 3 3 3
Time, 2:40, 2:34, 2:34.

Santa Rosa Fair.

Second Day of Racing.

Weather warm; track fast.

First Race—Entries: Moonlight and Patti 108 lbs each.

First Heat—Pools: Moonlight \$20, Patti \$5. An even start was made and they ran head and head to the head of the stretch where the jockey on Moonlight pulled his whip and she showed in front, but only for a few strides. At the seven-eighths they were even, when Patti came away and won by one length. Time 1:44. Mutuels paid \$13.50.

Second Heat—Patti \$30, Moonlight \$10. This heat was a repetition of the first, Patti winning easily by one and one-half lengths. Time 1:44. Mutuels paid \$8.20.

Running, one mile and repeat, free for all. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added, \$50 to second.

Laurelwood Farm's b m Patti.....Navias 1 1

Kelly & Lynch's b m Moonlight.....Stewart 2 2

Time, 1:44, 1:44.

Duhec, Mortimer, Meiden and Flora M. were entered in the three-year-old class, purse \$300. Duhec was the only one to respond to the call, and walked over for the entrance money.

A purse of \$300 for 2:25 pacers was given in place of the 2:20 class, which was declared off. Entries: Ella S., Billy Bunker and Haverly.

First Heat—Pools: Ella S. \$25, Bunker \$14, Haverly \$5. Bunker drew the pole, Ella second and Haverly third. Bunker had a trifle the best of the send-off, and was first to the quarter by two lengths, Haverly second a length before Ella; the position were the same at the half. Coming into the stretch Ella passed Haverly and made play for the heat but broke, and Bunker won easily; Haverly second, Ella third. Time, 2:33. Mutuels paid \$7.75.

Second Heat—Ella S. still favorite at twenty to fourteen for Bunker and four for Haverly. Bunker had the best of the send-off by a length, but on the turn Ella carried him to a break and led to the quarter by two lengths, Bunker second. On the back stretch Bunker broke again, and at the half Ella led by four lengths, Bunker second five lengths ahead of Haverly. On the upper turn Haverly broke badly, and when the leaders swung into the stretch he was a distance out, but in the stretch he paced very fast, and when Ella passed the wire, one length in front of Bunker, he was only six lengths behind Bunker. Time, 2:24. Mutuels paid \$6.50.

Third Heat—Pools: Ella S. \$25, field \$5. Ella led to the quarter by two lengths, Bunker second, the same at the head of the stretch. In the stretch both Bunker and Haverly came fast, but Ella had too much speed and she won easily by one length, Bunker second, Haverly third. Time, 2:24. Mutuels paid \$5.85.

Fourth Heat—No betting. A sure thing for Ella. Ella led from wire to wire with Bunker two lengths back, and Haverly three behind him. Time, 2:24.

Purse \$500, 2:25 pacers.

J. A. Goldsmith's r m Ella S.—Goldsmith.....3 1 1 1

H. Hitchcock's b g Billy Bunker—Hitchcock.....1 2 2 2

K. Haverly's c h Haverly—Haverly.....2 3 3 3

Time, 2:23, 2:24, 2:24, 2:24.

To fill out the day's programme a race for a purse of \$200 was given for Old Nick, Kate Ewing and Homestake (pacer).

First Heat—Pools: Old Nick \$50, Ewing \$30, Homestake \$6. Nick was first around the turn, and at the quarter led Homestake by one length, Ewing three lengths back. At the half the positions were the same. Turning into the stretch Nick led by a length from Homestake, he a length ahead of Ewing. Homestake soon broke badly and Ewing took second position; Old Nick won easily by one length. Time, 2:23. Mutuels paid \$6.30.

Second Heat—Nick \$60, Ewing \$11, Homestake \$2. Nick was first to the quarter by two lengths, Ewing second. On the back stretch it was a grand race, Ewing and Homestake getting on even terms with Nick, and they passed the half all abreast. On the upper turn Ewing led, and, passing the three-quarter pole, led Nick by two lengths, who led Homestake two lengths. Ewing was never in any danger, and won by two lengths, Nick second. Time, 2:24.

Third Heat—Nick \$70, field \$40. Nick was first to the quarter, one length ahead of Ewing and Homestake, who were head and head. On the back stretch Ewing trotted a bit, and at the half was on even terms with Nick. On the turn Ewing broke and fell back last but came fast again. At the three-quarters Nick was four lengths in the lead, Ewing and Homestake again even. Nick had too much foot and won by two lengths, Ewing second, Homestake third. Time, 2:24. Mutuels paid \$6.30.

Fourth Heat—No betting. Nick was first to the quarter by three lengths, Homestake leading Ewing. The same at the half. In the stretch it was a good race between Ewing and Homestake for second place, and near the wire Ewing broke and Homestake secured it, Nick winning by four lengths. Time, 2:26.

Purse \$200.

W. B. Bradbury's b g Old Nick—Duetin.....1 2 1 1

J. Shanser's b m Kate Ewing.....2 1 2 3

J. Donathan's b g Homestake.....3 3 3 2

Time, 2:23, 2:24, 2:24, 2:26.

Third Day.

Weather fine, track good, attendance large.

First Race—One and one-quarter miles for three-year-olds. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$200 added, \$50 to second horse. Maidens allowed 8 lbs. Entries: Notidle, Oro, Narcola, Adeline, Jim Duffy. Pools: Notidle \$25, Narcola \$19, Adeline \$19, Duffy \$17, Oro \$8. They broke away several times and the flag finally fell to a very straggling start, Adeline left standing. The jockeys did not seem to understand that it was a go and some pulled up. Narcola set off in the lead and made a regular procession, Notidle second, Oro third. They ran that way the whole distance, Notidle never being closer than two lengths to Narcola, Oro third. Time, 2:11. Mutuels paid \$17.40.

Running, one and one-quarter miles for three-year-olds. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$200 added, \$50 to second horse. Maidens allowed 8 lbs.

M. Storn's b m Narcola.....Newell 1 1

Laurelwood Farm's s m Notidle.....Appleby 2 2

Owen Broe's b g Oro.....Hazlett 3 3

Laurelwood Farm's b m Adeline.....Daly 4 4

Mr. Lowell's s g Jim Duffy.....Stewart 5 5

Time, 2:11.

Second Race—Entries: Ito, Kidare, Ed McGinnis, Serpolette, Kyrle D. and Alma E. Ito and Kyrle D. scratched. Pools: Ed McGinnis \$30, Kyrle D. \$26, field \$16. The flag fell to a good start for all but Serpolette. Kyrle D. went out and made the running, and passing the half led by two lengths, Alma E. second. At the three-quarter pole Alma E. lapped the leader, but in the stretch Kyrle D. drew away again and won by three lengths, Alma E. second, McGinnis third, Serpolette fourth. Time, 1:17. Mutuels paid \$10.95.

Three-quarter mile heats for two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added. Winner of five-eighths mile to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Laurelwood Farm's b m Kyrle D.....Navias 1 1

C. H. Eldred's b f Alma E.....Stewart 2 2

W. L. Ramey's b c Ed McGinnis.....Gaber 3 3

Owen Broe's s f Serpolette.....Hazlett 4 4

Third Race—Three-minute class. Entries: Meggie E., Alfred S., Perihelion, Allo and Howard. Howard was drawn. Pools sold: Alfred S. barred, Meggie E. \$20, Perihelion \$11, Allo \$6. Allo had a trifle the best of the send-off, and led around the turn, and was first at the quarter a length ahead of Alfred S., who was two lengths ahead of Meggie, she three lengths before Perihelion. At the half the positions of the leaders were the same. At the three-quarter Allo still led Alfred by half a length, but in the stretch Alfred passed him and won easily, Allo second, Meggie E. third, Perihelion fourth. Time, 2:27. Mutuels paid \$25.30.

Second Heat—Pools, with Alfred barred, Meggie \$65, Allo \$50, Perihelion \$10. On the turn Allo and Perihelion both broke, and Meggie was first to the quarter, with Alfred second. From there to the three-quarters Meggie and Alfred trotted like a double team; in the stretch it was very easy for Alfred, who won by two lengths, Meggie second, Allo third, Perihelion fourth. Time, 2:27. Mutuels paid \$7.95.

Third Heat—Pools: Allo \$45, field, Meggie and Perihelion \$39. Allo led around the turn, and at the quarter he and Alfred were head and head, one length ahead of Perihelion, who led Meggie one-half a length. The four made two teams down the back stretch, Alfred and Allo first, and Meggie and Perihelion two lengths behind them. At the three-quarter Allo and Alfred were still even, and like the other heats; in the stretch Alfred came away and won in a jog, Allo second, Perihelion third, Meggie fourth. Time, 2:28. Mutuels paid \$6.55.

Purse \$400, Three-minute class.

W. B. Seale's b g Alfred S.—Shaner.....1 1 1

A. Davenport's b m Allo—Haverly.....2 2 2

S. B. Emerson's b m Meggie E.—Donatban.....3 2 4

J. A. Goldsmith's b g Perihelion—Goldsmith.....4 4 3

Time, 2:27, 2:27, 2:28.

The day's sport wound up with a half-mile heat race for saddle horses. Tohe, Victor and Sailor started. It was won very easily by Victor in straight heats, Sailor second. Time, 5:71, 5:59.

Fourth Day.

Large attendance.

First Race—Entries: Fanny Parnell, Sunday, Grover Cleveland, Johnny Gray, Notidle, Fusilade's Last. Only Cleveland, Gray and Fusilade's Last started.

First Heat—Pools: Cleveland \$30, Fusilade's Last \$11, Gray \$5. They were delayed at the post by Cleveland, who would not go back to the post after breaking away. When the flag fell Cleveland was a length behind. Gray was first to the half, Fusilade's Last second. On the upper turn Cleveland passed Fusilade's Last, and coming into the stretch was on even terms with Gray. In the run home it was a gallop for Cleveland, who won by two lengths, Gray second. Time, 1:16. Mutuels paid \$8.05.

Second Heat—No betting. Gray was first away and led to the upper turn, where Cleveland took up the running and led to the wire by four lengths, Gray second. Time, 1:17.

Three-fourth mile heats, free-for-all. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added, \$50 to second horse.

M. Storn's b m Grover Cleveland.....Newell 1 1

Owen Broe's g Johnny Gray.....Hazlett 2 2

B. C. Holly's s f Fusilade's Last.....3 3

Time, 1:16, 1:17.

Second Race—Entries: Woodnut, Longfellow and Joe Artherton.

First Heat—Pools: Woodnut \$30, Artherton \$10, Longfellow \$5. While scoring Goldsmith stopped to have some part of the harness adjusted, and just as Longfellow was passing Artherton backed and the sulks came together throwing Shaner out; he, however, held onto Longfellow, turning him into the fence where he was caught. Both sulks were badly damaged. Artherton showed the way around the turn, and at the quarter he and Longfellow were neck and neck; on the back stretch Woodnut out-trotted the other two and led the rest of the way winning by a length, Artherton second, Longfellow third. Time, 2:23. Mutuels paid \$14.25.

Second Heat—Woodnut \$70, field \$12. Longfellow had the best of the send-off, but broke on the turn. Woodnut led to the one-quarter by a length; Artherton second, four lengths before Longfellow. The positions were unchanged to the wire; Woodnut winning, Artherton second, Longfellow third. Time, 2:24.

Third Heat—No betting. Longfellow and Woodnut trotted even to the quarter, two lengths ahead of Artherton. At the half Woodnut led Longfellow one length, Artherton four lengths back, at the three-quarters the same. Near the wire Woodnut broke and Shaner just landed, Longfellow winner by a head. Time, 2:24.

Fourth Heat—Woodnut had the best of the send-off by two lengths and led all the way; Longfellow an Artherton making a good race two lengths behind Woodnut for second place; in the stretch Holly turned Woodnut loose and he won by five lengths; Longfellow second four lengths ahead of Artherton. Time, 2:22. Mutuels paid \$650.

Second Race—Purse \$450, 2:25 Class.

Woodnut, s b by Nutwood.....B. O. Holly 1 1 2 1

Longfellow, s g.....J. A. Shanser 3 3 1 2

Joe Artherton, b g.....J. A. Goldsmith 2 2 3 3

Time, 2:23, 2:24, 2:24, 2:23.

The free-for-all pace, for a purse of \$350, was an easy thing for L. C. Lee.

First Heat—Pools: Lee barred, Pocahontas \$25, Chapman \$10. Chapman broke on the first turn and Lee led Pocahontas by two lengths at the quarter, at the half the same. Chapman, who broke on the back stretch a distance behind Lee, won easily by a length from Pocahontas second, Chapman just inside the flag. Time, 2:31. Mutuels paid \$6.95.

Second Heat—Chapman drawn, Lee led Pocahontas by a length from wire to wire and won in a jog. Time, 2:23.

Third Heat—Like the last it was only a jog for Lee who won the heat and race. Time, 2:26.

Purse \$350, Free-for-all pacers.

L. C. Lee, by Elmo Jr.—H. Hitchcock.....1 1 1

Pocahontas—J. A. Goldsmith.....2 2 2

Chapman—L. Shanser.....3 dr

Time, 2:31, 2:23, 2:26.

Fifth Day.

Fine weather and track; attendance large.

First Race—Entries: Narcola, Oro, Adeline, Patti, Moonlight, Ninena. Pools: Moonlight \$25, Narcola \$15, Ninena \$12, Adeline \$12, field \$6. Oro was first off and led into the stretch, Ninena second, Adeline third. Passing the stand the first time Narcola led, Oro second, Adeline third. At the one-quarter pole Narcola still led, with Adeline second. Down the back stretch Moonlight moved up and led at the half-mile pole, with Narcola second, Patti third, Adeline fourth. Around the upper turn Adeline took the lead, and coming into the stretch led, with Moonlight second, Ninena third. Moonlight was hard ridden but was unable to catch Adeline, who won by three lengths, Moonlight second, one-half a length ahead of Ninena, Narcola fourth, Patti fifth, Oro sixth. Time, 2:37. Mutuels paid \$54.05.

Fifth Day—One and one-half miles, for all ages. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$200 added, \$50 to second horse.

Adeline, s m by Enquirer—Analyze.....Navias 1

Moonlight, b m, Kelly & Lynch, 113.....Pepper 2

Ninena, s m, B. C. Holly, 100.....Murphy 3

Narcola, b m, M. Storn, 103.....Appleby 4

Patti, b m, Laurelswood Stable, 113.....Appleby 4

Oro, h e, Owen Broe, 103.....Hazlett 6

Time, 2:37.

Second Race—Entries: Stamboul, Jane L., Daisy S., Valentine, Kate Ewing, Thapsin and Bleck Diamond. Diamond drawn.

First Heat—Pools: Stamboul \$60, Jane L. \$20, field \$7. Valentine broke a length the best of the send-off. On the turn Stamboul broke, and all passed him. Valentine was first at the quarter, with Thapsin second, Ewing third. On the back stretch Valentine broke, and at the half Thapsin and Ewing were head and head, Valentine third, Jane fourth, Stamboul fifth, Daisy sixth. On the upper turn Stamboul improved his position, and coming into the stretch was only a length behind Thapsin, who was half a length behind Ewing who was in the lead. Down the home stretch Stamboul out-trotted Ewing and Thapsin and won by one length, Jane L. second, Thapsin third, Ewing fourth, Valentine fifth, Daisy S. last. Time, 2:23. Mutuels paid \$8.35.

Second Heat—No betting. Stamboul led to the quarter, with Jane L. in close attendance, Thapsin third, the rest strung out. They trotted the whole mile that way, Stamboul winning by two lengths, Jane L. second, Ewing third, Thapsin fourth, Valentine fifth, Daisy sixth. Time, 2:21. Mutuels paid \$7.30.

Third Heat—Goldsmith drove Jane L. in place of Lindsey. Stamboul was first around the turn, and led Jane L. to the quarter by half a length, Ewing third. On the upper turn Stamboul broke and fell back fourth. Turning into the stretch Jane L. led, with Valentine second. In the stretch Stamboul got to the front, but near the wire broke again, Jane L. winning the heat by half a length, Valentine third, Ewing fourth, Thapsin fifth, Daisy sixth. Time, 2:21.

Fourth Heat—Stamboul \$60, field \$32. Stamboul had a trifle the best of the send-off, and led Jane L. to the quarter by one length, Ewing third. At the half the positions were the same. Coming into the stretch Jane L. lapped Stamboul. Near the wire Stamboul made a break, and Jane L. was awarded the heat, Stamboul second, Ewing third, Thapsin fourth, Daisy fifth, Valentine sixth. Time, 2:19. Mutuels paid \$11.25.

Fifth and Deciding Heat—Field \$25, Stamboul \$13. Stamboul led all the way to the stretch, with Jane L. second, Ewing third, Thapsin fourth, Valentine fifth, Daisy sixth. In the stretch Jane L. collared Stamboul, and like in the two preceding heats he broke near the wire, and Jane L. won the heat and race amid much applause, Stamboul second, Ewing third, Daisy fourth, Thapsin fifth, Valentine sixth. Time, 2:21. Mutuels paid \$9.60.

Purse \$500, for 2:23 Class.

Jane L., h m, by Hambletonian Mambrino—Lindsey & Goldsmith.....2 2 1 1

Stamboul, b s, L. J. Rose—Mayburn.....1 1 2 2

Kate Ewing, h m, L. Shanser—Shaner.....4 3 4 3

Thapsin, b k, E. H. Miller Jr.—Smith.....3 4 5 4

Valentine, b g, J. H. Kelly—Kelly.....5 5 3 6

Daisy S., e m, B. W. Lewis—Dustin.....6 6 5 5

Time, 2:23, 2:21, 2:21, 2:19, 2:21.

The last race of the week was the free-for-all trot for a purse of \$700. The entries were Adair, Menlo and Sister. In the pool Menlo brought \$80 to \$55 for Adair and \$5 for Sister. Adair led around the turn and to the half, with Menlo second, Sister way back on the upper turn. Menlo lapped Adair, and in the stretch carried him to a break, winning the heat by a length, Adair second, Sister a poor third. Time, 2:21. Mutuels paid \$9.50.

Second Heat—Adair led all the journey, with Menlo second. In the stretch Donathan drove Menlo for the heat but near the drawgate he broke, and Adair won by two lengths, Menlo second, Sister third. Time, 2:21. Mutuels paid \$9.50.

Third Heat—Menlo \$50, field \$45. Adair broke soon after getting the word, and took quite a run on the turn. Menlo broke, and at the quarter Adair led by one length, with Menlo second. On the back stretch Adair broke again, and Menlo led to the half by three lengths, with Sister second. At the three-quarter Menlo still had a lead of three lengths, and won by that distance, Adair second, Sister third. Time, 2:23. Mutuels paid \$8.90.

Fourth Heat—No betting. Menlo's race sure. At Smith's request Haverly drove Adair. Menlo took the lead at the word, and was first to the half by one length, Adair second. On the upper turn Adair had closed the gap, but broke, and in the stretch Menlo came easy, and won the heat by four lengths, Adair second, Sister third. Time, 2:23. Mutuels paid \$7.60.

Purse \$700, Free-for-all trot.

Menlo, b g by Nutwood, W. Dwyer—Donathan.....1 2 1 1

Adair, E. H. Miller Jr.—Smith.....2 1 2 2

Sister—J. A. Goldsmith.....3 3 3 3

Time, 2:21, 2:21, 2:23, 2:23.

Plunging on Horse-Race.

There has been a serious dearth of plungers on the American turf since Mr. Walton discovered that the path of permanent prosperity does not lie through the paddock and abandoned horse-racing for hotel-keeping, and since E. Berry Wall retired from heavy speculative raids on the betting ring to the peaceful seclusion of the judges' stand at Saratoga. The turf is better off without plungers, big or little. Perhaps "Pittsburg Phil" may amuse the bookmakers for a short time, but, after all, his transactions are on a trivial scale compared with Michael Dwyer's. When Mr. Dwyer thinks he has a "sure thing" he sometimes puts up \$30,000 if he can find takers. But he is no wild plunger. He is simply a conservative, sagacious and resolute operator in horse-flesh.

The new Louisiana Jockey Club is already in the field with the announcement of its Autumn and Winter Meeting, which will begin about November 5. The club proposes opening some important stakes to be run during the Winter Meeting, and these will be advertised early in October. The management has begun a number of new stables, and expects to have the finest winter quarters for two hundred and fifty horses. These stables are fitted with all the latest improvements. The supply of water has been largely increased by additional cisterns, and the work on the course has been such that the most perfect system of drainage is secured. One thing the management wishes understood is that the coming meeting will be conducted on the plan of the northern meetings. The deonities and proprieties of life will not be ignored as they have, and an attempt will be made to attract the best elements of New Orleans which have been rather estranged from racing of late years, for reasons which we need not reneat here. Owners of horses are requested to make early application to A. P. Mason, the Secretary, as it is thought the demand for stables will be great.—N. Y. Spirit.

I have never met a veterinary surgeon who knew anything about "cataract of the eye" in horses. I call it that as it is an expressive term. The trouble is the most general of any now affecting the horses of this country. It is the cause of nearly all, if not all, of the shying which surgeons fail to find a reason for, except in "general cussedness." This cataract is a brown growth, of a fungus nature, that spreads over the pupil of the top downwards. It has the appearance of a sponge growing away from its bold. It is difficult to see unless strong daylight falls upon the horse's eye exactly right. Then it can be seen plainly, a silent evidence of the animal's defective eyesight. I have examined horse after horse, and with but two or three exceptions out of about fifty I have found their eyesight thus affected. Of course it is worse in some than others. It grows just like a cataract or cancer; at first just dawdling ominously on the upper edge of the pupil, then gradually extending itself. I have watched it expand on my own horse and its growth has been marked in even the short time of two years. I have observed one thing about it that makes me certain that my conclusions are correct. Every shying horse I have examined has, without exception, been so afflicted. Never have I seen a horse shy whose eye was not clouded by this inexplicable growth. I began to study this curious defect after a long experience in trying to break my horse of shying. I took him to many veterinary surgeons, but all said it was his cussedness. I used to whip and punish him in every way to break him of it, but I could not. Now I remember how curiously he cocked his head at a suspicious object just as a person with poor sight will try to get a better focus. Finally one day the light happened to strike his eye right and I saw the cataract. The whole thing was plain to me then. I have studied the matter carefully since, and the *Globe Democrat* will be the first to say anything about this prevailing effect. If anything has ever been published about it, and if any reason can be advanced I would like to hear of it. Whether it is because of the barbarous and cruel blinds which, by shutting out the light and causing the animal to look forward instead of sideways, affect his eyes, or whether it is because of dark stalls I cannot tell. But I am sure it is the cause of all the shying and much of the stumbling that now make driving and riding so unpleasant and dangerous.—*Ex.*

The Bourbon Case.

On Thursday last the judges at Monmouth Park gave a decision which we venture to say is open to the gravest criticism. The case is pithily stated in the *Sporting World* of Friday, August 19th, as follows:

"Eleven horses were entered for the race in question—a dash of seven furlongs. Of these Strathepy was scratched, and one of the men whom the bookmakers employ to bring them the starters for a race, the jockeys and the scratchings also reported The Bourbon as scratched, and his name was posted over on all the boards. Meanwhile Barnes weighed out to ride. The Bourbon and his number was hoisted on the telegraph board. The fact that The Bourbon was a starter was not known in the betting ring till a few minutes before the horses went to the post, and then I fancy that not all of the pencilers removed the plaster. I know that I did not get the betting quotations for the *Sporting World's* report till very late, and had to send down for a quotation about The Bourbon while the horses were at the post.

"As luck bad it, The Bourbon won the race. The people who had backed Luna Brown to win and Relax for place while The Bourbon was scratched naturally claimed their money, and the judges' stand was immediately surrounded by an excited crowd asking for a decision. Then Mr. Appleby, representing the bookmakers, came out and asked the judges what to do. Mr. Withers then made the astounding declaration that the judges had nothing to do with the betting ring; that The Bourbon was a starter; that his scratching in the betting ring was done through no mistake of any official of the association; that The Bourbon was placed first and Luna Brown second, and that bets went accordingly.

"The matter was then fully explained to Mr. Withers by several gentlemen, Mr. Appleby included, who fully showed the difficulty then prevalent in the betting ring, and urged upon Mr. Withers the necessity of making some decision in the matter, but he most positively declined to consider the matter at all, and simply pointed to the telegraph board, where The Bourbon was placed first and Luna Brown second.

"Mr. Appleby at once did the honorable and equitable thing by ordering all bets to be paid, including those on The Bourbon, Luna Brown and Relax. As no doubt the book had several big bets on The Bourbon, this showed an eminently laudable spirit. Mr. Cridge, too, told me that he would pay all Luna Brown and Relax bets made up to the time The Bourbon was named as a starter, and Mr. Burton, I understand, will do the same thing. Of a great many, however, I have heard that they positively decline to recognize the claims of Luna Brown's and Relax's backers at all, and as, with most of them, The Bourbon was not backed at all, they mean to bag all the money."

What the public thought of the matter is most logically stated by a gentleman who writes to the journal above quoted, and his communication is similar to many others, all expressing the same sentiments. This is what he says:

"Last year it was announced publicly, if not officially, that racing cannot exist without betting, and meetings were abandoned, etc.

"Now the Monmouth judges say: 'We have nothing to do with the betting. The Bourbon is the first in the race and Luna Brown second.'

"Of course the Bourbon wins the race, but will anybody say: If I bet with a hookmaker at a time when he had The Bourbon posted as a non-starter against my bet and make me take a risk which I didn't take.

"The simplest grain of sense is sufficient to decide this; it requires no Solomon to judge.

"Then why can't the Monmouth Park officials promulgate it as their opinion that 'all bets made on Luna Brown, to win and Relax for place with any hookmaker at a time when that hookmaker had The Bourbon eliminated from his list of horses as winning bets, and should be paid.'

"That this is just and fair is shown by the action of half a dozen and more hookmakers who, recognizing the injustice and dishonesty involved in the seeming first decision of the judges, have voluntarily declared their purpose to pay all bets as indicated above."

We recollect a precisely similar case at the Washington Park inaugural meeting. A field of fifteen appeared in the Oakwood Handicap. The betting was heavy on the night before the race, and Foster's name was not on the boards as a starter. Until half an hour of the starting time his name was not mentioned in connection with the race, and his number was not put up at the judges' stand till long after the balance of the field. He was not sold in the mutuels at all, and prior to the time he was posted as a starter he was ignored in the auction pools and in the books. Foster won the race, no appeal was made to the judges' stand, but all bets were settled upon the equitable basis of paying all the Ada Glenn (who ran second) straight tickets as though she had won, provided they were bought prior to the posting of Foster as a starter. The mutuels paid on Ada Glenn as the winner, and so did the auction pools. Had the matter not settled itself in this manner the stewards were prepared to act.

The astonishing point in the Monmouth Park affair is the declaration of Mr. Withers, that the judges have nothing to do with the betting ring, or in other words have no jurisdiction over it. This is an old English racing fiction which has no legitimate place on the American turf. The judges on all our tracks, both running and trotting, have the power to declare all pools and bets off, and frequently exercise it. Betting is legal at Monmouth Park. The racing association derives a larger revenue from the bookmakers than any other association in the land, and in the interest of the public, without whose patronage Monmouth Park would not long exist, the authorities are bound to exercise judicial functions when called upon to do so. Will the judges at Monmouth Park say that they will permit a defaulter to make a hook at their meeting? We take it for granted that they will not. Yet in the case in question, some of the bookmakers were able to repudiate their equitable obligations. To the honor of the leading bookmakers, be it said, they asked for a decision, and when it was refused they recommended a just settlement. It is to be hoped that the balance of the bookmakers will follow the good example set them, and thus settle a scandal which would not have occurred had the judges been mindful of the obligations which they owe to the public.—*Horsemen.*

Maud S.

The queen of the track has made another record. On Saturday last her owner, Mr. Robert Bonner, drove her over the track on his farm at Tarrytown, New York, the fastest mile that has ever been trotted to a wagon. The course is three-quarters of a mile, and the mile was made in 2:13. The first half in 1:08; with a little urging she made the second half in 1:04. This is a wonderful performance because Mr. Bonner is thirty pounds over the regulation weight, and justifies him in his reported statement that "Maud S. is better now than she ever was."

Bell Boy.

It is a great surprise to us that so little prominence has been given by the turf journals to the marvelous performances at Cleveland of the two-year-old colt Bell Boy, owned by S. A. Browne & Co., of the Kalamazoo Stock Farm. Had a two-year-old trotted in 2:27 a few years ago, columns would have been devoted by enthusiastic reporters of breeding and turf journals. Now a two-year-old, carrying regulation weight, trots to a sulky in 2:27, and the performance is hereby mentioned. The performance, though greatly enjoyed and loudly cheered, seems to have been received in a matter-of-fact sort of a way, as much as to say: "Bred in California, sired by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, 2:29 (dam of Hinda Rose, 2:19, three years), by The Moor, sire of Sultan; second dam Minnehaha by Stevens' Beld Chief; and she the dam of three 2:30 trotters!" etc., why shouldn't he trot? Well! true to his breeding, be did, and a grand performance it was, and done in a manner that should make his owners, his breeder, his sire, his dam, his uncles and his aunts all feel proud of him; he never made a mistake in the mile, and trotted along like an old campaigner, his finish at the wire as full of speed as any part of the mile. His gait is the easy, stealing, rapid stride peculiar to the Electioneers. His handsome head, however, he carries a little higher than the electric motors Marvin has flashed before us the past few years. Among them all, none are more pleasing to the eye, either in action or at rest, than Bell Boy. He strongly resembles Mr. Case's Brown. Brown has a greater length of neck, otherwise in conformation they are alike.

Bell Boy is a dark bay, about 15½ hands, compactly built as a Morgan, a neat, well-shaped and intelligent head, well formed, stout neck, muscular shoulders, deep at girth, short back, closely ribbed, deep carcass, broad, muscular loins, smooth hips, deep, full quarters, legs and feet excellent, about even in height at rump and withers which form a physical outline most pleasing to the eye. It is hard for an Eastern, Western or Northern breeder to realize that such a developed colt can be but two years old. He seems as matured as the average of four-year-olds—a colt horse as well as a horse colt.

Bell Boy furnishes us with additional evidence of the climatic advantages of the Pacific Slope in rearing and developing colts. We should say climatic advantages added to blood and speed lines of the highest order, for Bell Boy is of royal lineage, particularly in speed lines. The question now that interests Eastern breeders is, will the Electioneers train on and give us race-horses of the Dictator, Woodford Mambrino, Harold class? This may be demonstrated with the return of Mervin in 1888, as his former colts will then have the advantage of age, which alone can bring perfect physical development. Possibly, however, the grand young horse Antevolo, owned by Joseph Cairn Simpson, of San Francisco, may solve the problem this season, as he is regarded by many intelligent turfmen and breeders as the best of the Electioneers, and very likely to do a mile or a two-mile performance in sensational time during the Fall meetings in California.—*Mambrino, in N. Y. Spirit.*

Watering Horses.

Mr. R. H. Dyer, veterinary surgeon of Limerick, in an article on the diseases of horses, in the *Irish Sportsman*, gives sound and valuable advice when he says: "If water was always within reach of stabled horses they would less frequently be troubled with pains and acacia of the digestive system, and after a few days of such constant and liberal supply they would drink a less quantity than is daily given them. When horses are turned out to grass, especially where water is accessible, they but seldom drink, because the herbage contains moisture. When, however, dry food only is supplied, and that in a stable, they require a larger quantity, and they are in the habit of swallowing, at least, from three to four gallons twice a day, which is highly objectionable. I have before now attested that horses usually eat too much food, and, in some cases, three times the quantity required by Nature. As many pints of water as there are pounds of solid food partaken of is sufficient, and that should not weigh more than two stone in twenty-four hours. It should be always remembered that the stomach of the horse is exceedingly small compared with his size, and that small quantities of food are better adapted than such prodigious ones sometimes supplied; besides, the oftener (in season) the food is offered and partaken of the better. Another thing should be noticed; that large hay-racks, when filled, lead not only to large consumption, but to waste also. Where many horses are stabled, and being the property of extensive firms, it is customary to have all the food prepared, hay cut into chaff, oats crushed and so forth, which is better in every respect than the old-fashioned mode of feeding. By these means quantity can be regulated, and the animals are able to take more rest at night. If bedding be eaten, which is often the case by some ravenous feeders, straw should be discarded and the floors covered with sawdust, turf mould, sand, or some of the prepared litter sold for the purpose."

The California Lawn Tennis Club will play a series of matches next Friday and Saturday on the Club's Courts. The doubles will be the leading attraction for which several pairs associated with the club have entered. The San Rafael Club will be represented by Messrs. O. and S. Stoffman. Alameda will send Messrs. E. A. and A. Cohen. Should the summer winds die out by the 9th, the grounds on that and the following day will present a brilliant appearance. The prizes which have been selected for competition are both handsome and appropriate.

California State Sportsman's Association.

The officers of the State Sportsman's Association met on Wednesday evening last at the rooms of Mr. Fay in the Grand Hotel, President Freer in the chair. Present, Dr. S. E. Knowles, Mr. Crittenden Robinson and H. H. Briggs, Messrs. H. M. Burke, R. A. Caples, E. H. Avery and A. Berend were elected to honorary memberships. District Attorney H. M. Albery of Colusa was elected an individual member.

The date of the annual meeting was fixed for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 6th, 7th and 8th inst. in San Francisco. Messrs. Fay, Knowles and Briggs were appointed a committee to arrange a programme for the meeting. The San Francisco *Chronicle* indicated a desire to present a handsome repeating rifle to the association to be competed for as the committee of arrangements directed. The offer was accepted, and others were invited to follow the generous example set by the *Chronicle*.

On Thursday the Committee on Arrangement met and decided upon the following programme of trap matches to be shot at San Bruno:

TUESDAY, Oct. 6th.—15 live birds, 21 yards rise, plunge traps, use of one barrel; \$5 entrance, in four prizes, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Special prizes to be added.

Fifteen live birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps; \$5 entrance, divided as in the first match, with added prizes.

Twenty blue rock targets, 18 yards rise, 5 screened traps; \$2.50 entrance, divided as before mentioned. Specials to be added.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7th.—6 pairs live birds, 18 yards rise, plunge traps, \$5 entrance, divided as indicated previously. Specials to be added.

Twelve live birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps; \$5 entrance, divided as in the other matches, with added prizes.

Ten pairs Blue Rock targets, 15 yards rise; \$2.50 entrance, in four prizes before noted. Specials to be added.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8th.—Special match for the association. Diamond badge presented by Mr. Fay. At 20 live birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps; \$5 entrance, with added specials. The winner to hold the badge from year to year, until won three times by any member, when it shall become his personal property. The winner at each meeting to surrender the badge at the succeeding meeting, and to receive the entrance money of such last mentioned meeting. Open to members of the California State Sportsman's Association only.

The last day, after the completion of the trophy match, to be devoted to pool-shooting at Blue Rock targets or live birds, as those present may prefer. The committee on arrangements will provide plenty of birds, and the Blue Rock targets may be had in any quantity. Those who desire to offer special prizes may address Dr. S. E. Knowles, at 118 Dupont street, or Mr. Fay at the Grand Hotel.

The Selby Smelting and Lead Company has indicated an intention to make the matches especially attractive to such as use the "Standard" Chamberlain cartridges.

It is to be hoped that the local members of the association will interest themselves actively in insuring the success of the meeting.

The Blue Rock Club shoots to-day at Adam's Point. Take the 1 o'clock Oakland boat.

Coaching gloves, gentlemen's driving gloves, welking and evening gloves in great variety. Seasonable underwear, shirts made to order by an experienced cutter; scarfs, ties, handkerchiefs; hose of the most recent styles. Novelties from Paris, London and New York constantly received. Prices always reasonable and goods to suit every taste. Beamish's Nucleus Block, Third and Market streets, San Francisco.

ATHLETICS.

Mr. Henry Eickhoff informs us that on September 9th there will be a match game of baseball played at Central Park between representatives of the legal and medical professions. The proceeds will be donated to the Boys and Girls' Aid Society, and it is to be hoped that the game will draw well for the sake of the worthy charity.

The California Athletic Club has been reorganized and is stronger than ever. Its exhibition last Tuesday evening was one of the best ever given in San Francisco.

The Golden Gate Athletic Club, at 190 Stevenson street, gives another of its interesting exhibitions on Wednesday evening, September 7th.

The Olympic Club might, with advantage, spend some money on Saturday afternoon competitions once a month, instead of confining its expenditures in the line of out-door sports to its yearly field day. The parent club, with its great resources, should not permit a young and small organization like the Harriers to sustain the brunt of the battle without encouragement. The famous old club is in a way to own its own grounds before very long, but it should not wait until the arrival of that longed-for day before giving the Harriers substantial recognition.

The annual election of the Olympic Club occurs on Monday next. The polls will be open from 2 o'clock p. m. until 9 o'clock in the evening. As is usual, the election fever is raging, and earnest argument is the prevailing mode in the rooms. If all members accord their suffrages with an intent to advance the highest interests of the club and disregard purely personal considerations, a prosperous year may be confidently expected.

Pacific Coast Harriers.

The leading event of the coming week in the way of sport is the meeting of the Harriers on Friday next at the Athletic grounds, corner of 14th and Center streets, Oakland. The games will begin at 1:45 p. m., and the club will go over by the 1 o'clock Oakland boat. The officers for the day are: Judges, R. P. Doonan and J. A. Carmichael; Referee, H. H. Briggs; Starter, Geo. F. Davidson; Clerk of the Course, Jas. M. Hamilton; Judge of Walking, P. N. Gafney. Mr. Geo. W. Jordan will handicap the 100-yards and 220-yards running events, Mr. Peter McIntyre the 1,000-yards run, Mr. J. J. Theobald the one-mile walk, Mr. C. J. Schuster the entries at putting the shot.

The bicyclists had not at the time of going to press sent any entries to the two-mile handicap, but it is expected that they will meet the overture of the Harriers by sending a good list.

The mile bicycle race between Messrs. Wheaton and Patrick, of the S. F. B. Club, will be exciting. The Harriers' roll of members is growing fast, many joining and paying their dues of 25 cents per month who do not participate in the games. The medals won at the last Harriers' meet are on exhibition in the windows of Russell's shoe store on Market street, and are very handsome. Much interest centers in the result of Mr. McArthur's race at one thousand yards, because of the desire to see what he can do when pushed. Mr. Frank Cooley, of the Acme Club, who won the mile race at the last meet, is but seventeen years old, and bids fair to make a fine runner.

Mr. Schifferstein, whose performance in August excited so much favorable comment, is thought to be as good a man as there is in the State. Messrs. Lean, Kenealey, Eagau and Schifferstein will make the sprint races hot. Mr. Flynn's strained tendon is still weak, but he expects to begin exercise soon again. To-morrow Messrs. Kenealey and Eagau run again for the pike for which they contested at Belmont. The race was 150 yards, but was declared off because of the foul. The Harriers are talking of holding a meeting in the Mechanics' pavilion during the coming winter, and are also to give a moonlight run from the Park Gate to the Cliff House. The Harriers have set a great task for themselves in attempting to lower the Pacific Coast record at out-door games. Mr. W. A. Scott's half mile in 2 minutes, 8 seconds; the mile of Mr. Peter McIntyre, while an amateur, in 4 minutes, 43 seconds; Mr. Ray Locke's two miles in 10 minutes, 45 seconds; and the mile walk by Mr. O. B. Hill, in 7 minutes, 10 seconds, are all good performances.

Entries for this coming mastling closs to-day with Secretary Horace Coffin, at No. 2 Pius strst.

The entriss to this hour of going to press are as follows:
100-yards Run—S. V. Casady, V. E. Schifferstein, D. C. Egan, Gso. Jonss, W. J. Kenealey.

1,000-yards Run—Gso. Hill, R. Holroyd, R. McArthur, P. C. Kelly, J. G. Sntton, E. C. Hill, F. F. Plowdsn.

Ous-mile Walk—W. Zsbuss, C. E. Cron, C. M. Yates, H. Coffin.

Putting 16-lbs. Shot—A. B. Tennent, S. C. Hunter, A. H. Lean, W. Zsluer, W. H. Quinn, P. N. Gsfney.

220-yards Run—S. C. Hunter, V. E. Schifferstein, D. C. Egan, R. Gibson, W. J. Knsnsley, Geo. Hill.

From Mr. J. J. Corbett.

ENTROR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Before sparring with Mr. Burke last Saturday evening, in the rooms of the Olympic Club, I promised my relatives that if they made no objections to my appearing at that time I would never engage in another sparring contest in either public or private, and I will be obliged if you will publish this notice from me, intimating that such is my unchangeable resolution. Yours respectfully,
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1887. JAMES J. CORBETT.

[We are informed that, since writing the foregoing, Mr. Corbett has decided to gratify the desire of the general public to see him box with an acknowledged expert, and there is a probability that he will meet Mr. Burke in an exhibition at the Mechanics' Pavilion, after which event he will not again appear as an exponent of the art of which he is so consummate a master.—Ed.]

Corbett vs. Burke.

On last Saturday evening the gymnasium of the Olympic Club was visited by about seven hundred of the members, the attraction being the sparring exhibition by Messrs. J. J. Corbett, the best heavy weight of the club, and Jack Burke, whose skill is undisputed. The affair had been much discussed, and a thoroughly satisfactory test of the knowledge and power of Mr. Corbett was anticipated. To say that Mr. Corbett was not tried at all would perhaps be an overstatement, but it may safely be said that, except in the demonstration of his acquaintance with the art of boxing, Mr. Corbett's capacity to go the race with a first-rate competitor is still a mooted question. All Olympics have pride in Mr. Corbett's remarkable skill with the gloves, and not a few believe that he possesses the gameness and staying power without which all else is of little avail. Mr. Burke has proved his right to recognition as a fine boxer, a plucky man and a stayer. It was not to be expected that Mr. Burke would slaughter Mr. Corbett, even if he could do so, nor was there any reason why he should set the pace through eight rounds or any round. It was Mr. Corbett's opportunity to exhibit all of his resources in the way of skill, all of his ability to punish, and his whole capacity to take a lot of beating. If Mr. Corbett had made hard hitting, his opponent would have been bound to respond, but when the Olympic manifested no desire to do anything but tap lightly, the interest of the spectators was soon lost. It is doubtless much easier to sit by and see openings than to find them when facing such a wary and wonderfully skillful man as Mr. Burke; but admitting all that can be asked, the fact remains that the Corbett-Burke meeting was valueless as a test of the local champion, and without interest except as a pretty exhibition of skill and grace. In actual points scored, such as they were, there was no perceptible advantage on either side. Mr. Corbett showed great coolness and quickness, while his method seemed effective. Mr. Burke was the ideal boxer. Both were in first-class form. Mr. Corbett, perhaps not so strong as longer systematic training would have made him.

All details of the match were well arranged by Mr. W. C. Brown, leader of the club, and except for applause called forth by the beautiful exhortations of the heroes of the evening, the affair was as quiet and proper as any gathering could be. The notoriety which invariably follows such an exhibition is distasteful to Mr. Corbett and his friends, but for the nonce we wish he would submit to the unpleasantness and engage in a really hard set-to with Mr. Burke, with the purpose of determining which is the better in all of the qualities which go to make the effective boxer.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Visits.

Mr. John Rinkless' (Truckee) English setter Daisy W. to Mr. F. A. Taft's Gordon setter Dorri, August 23, 1887.

Mr. Geo. W. Dehenham's fox-terrier hitch Suips to Mr. Jamea E. Watson's Jock, August 23, 1887.

Sale.

Mr. Edwin Goodall, San Francisco, has purchased from Mr. C. B. Rodes, Moberly, Mo., the Irish water spaniel King Slash, 4,260 A. K. S. B., whelped May 8, 1883, by Pat—Tids.

The spaniel fanciers will be interested in seeing King Slash, the purchase of which by Mr. Edwin Goodall, of the city, is noted elsewhere. King Slash won first and special at New Orleans, 1885; first and special at St. Louis, 1885; first and special at Cincinnati, 1885; first at Philadelphia, 1885; Champion and special at Chicago, 1885. He is a dark liver dog of good size, and especially typical, Irish water spaniel form. He has been thoroughly broken, and will be used by Mr. Goodall at the Teal Club preserve.

Several of the members of clubs owning ducking preserves have secured water spaniels for use during the coming winter. Mr. John M. Adams, of the Teal Belle Club, has a fine young dog in preparation for the coming ducks. Mr. Will. Kittle, of the Hardland Club will use his Brian Born during the season. It seems, at first, a little singular that gentlemen who shoot over decoys in "slack water" ponds should need retrieving dogs, but, as Mr. Goodall remarked in a recent conversation, "One who has a good retriever at command will get more shots and have better sport than if he has to push out of his blind to chase cripples." It might also be added that a good dog will retrieve nearly all birds shot, even though they fall in the tules. The presence of a swimming dog in a pond rather attracts than repels passing ducks, and in the ponds along the Suisun the blinds are erected upon solid ground so that the climbing of the dog into the boat after each shot would not endanger tipping the frail craft over, as would be the case in the deep-water ponds along the San Joaquin, where the boat is merely tied to the flage and tules on each side so as to steady it a little.

The Byron Club opens its season to-day; the Teal, Teal Bells and Hardland Clubs begin theirs on September 15th. The clubs at the Bridges do not have good early shooting, and will not put their houses into order before the middle of October.

Extraordinary preparation is being made for the coming quail season, which begins on the 10th of September, next Saturday. Already many sportsmen have been in the likely places about the cities, spying out birds and deciding where to go for the opening day. From such as we have seen this reports indicate a good season. The birds are in great plenty and are, almost without exception, already strong flyers. On Sunday last Mr. Ed. Briggs and Mr. L. B. Cooper, the former with his natty Climax, and the latter with Mr. A. B. Truman's handsome son of Sensation, visited the Brockmorton rancho near Sausalito, without guns. They tramped over a good deal of ground and saw many birds, getting some very pretty work from the dogs, both of which showed good pace and style, and stayed through the day. Others were in the hills back of Oakland, and found great numbers of quails. Still others visited the country about San Mateo and made similar reports. From the Sierra foothills above Stockton reports of large herds come, and the same is true of the neighborhood of Gilroy. There seems to be every reason to expect a good time until the first heavy storm, when the birds grow wild and gather into large flocks. We desire reports from those who go out on the first.

One of our daily exchanges, the *Examiner*, has, among other commendable departures from local newspaper customs, begun the publication in its Sunday issues of illustrated articles describing local dogs of note. The illustrations are very fair, and the accompanying text sufficiently accurate and exhaustive to make the articles well worth preservation. In the last Sunday issue several good pointers were shown and described, among them Tom Finch, Lassie and Climax, all of them first-rate dogs of high type. The series will include animals of the various breeds owned on the coast.

Doctor A. C. Davenport, of Stockton, dropped in upon us last week, and remarked that while others might have good dogs, he was the possessor of a great dog in Harvest Queen by Harold-Janet. The Doctor's commendation is not easy to gain, and the California Kennels may be gratified by his good opinion of one dog of their breeding. The Doctor added that the tales about Stockton were full of "dappers," a bit of news that did not at all conduce to editorial repose and contentedness with chairs and lead pencils and things.

The sportsmen of the State have never been so well fitted out for upland shooting as at the present time. Guns of high quality and from most of the well-known makers are common. Dogs of excellent breeding, great capacity and thorough training are not rare, as was the case a very few years since. The sportsmen themselves have learned very much about methods in pursuit of game, although it may be said of shooting that, like angling, there is no limit to the knowledge to be gained by observant, reflecting persons. The difference in actual pleasure between a day spent in aimless, heated rushing about over the hills after quail, as is the habit of some, without dogs, or if with them without ability to work them, and the day with the better man who uses the knowledge acquired in previous trials to guide him direct to good spots, and who conducts himself with regard for the rights of his companions, is very great. The actual number of birds killed really is of little moment as affecting the pleasures incident to a shooting excursion. If a few good kills are made over striking points with a handsome hack or two, and good retrieves to order, the day is pleasantly passed, and is remembered with satisfaction greater than can accrue from recalling hours of mere killing.

The Executive Committee of the Pacific Kennel Club will meet on Monday evening next at the club rooms. Notice of the election of the club to membership in the American Kennel Club has been received.

Training a Watch Dog.

Many people who buy a dog to guard their persons or property never for a moment think which breed is most suitable, or attempt to train him for his duties, simply contenting themselves with an animal they are told "is a good guard." The dog is then taken home, chained up in the back premises, and if he barks and tags at his chain the owner is quite content, thinking he has got a good watch dog at last. Many are quite satisfied if the poor brute terrifies all trespassers, it never entering the heads of such owners that the barking and tagging at the chain may simply be the dog's protest at being so miserably and inhumanely treated. Ferocity in a watch dog is not needed, but high courage, which is a nobler quality, compatible with cultivated mental faculties, is.

In training a dog as a guard get a puppy, and remember that the first law to instill into him is the same as that taught to the raw recruit—implicit obedience. He must be prompt in coming to your call, and lie down immediately he is ordered. In one of his first lessons something should be placed on the ground that the owner has carried about with him or has handled for some time, calling the dog's attention to it and making him lie on it, pointing to it, cautioning him with such words as guard it, take care of it, etc., etc. It is necessary to be careful that one form of order only is used, so as not to confuse the dog.

After he appears to understand you, the trainer should go away and hide behind something, so that he may see whether the dog deserts his charge. If so, show at once, and take him back, speaking sternly to him, so that he may know that he is being scolded and has done wrong. He should not be shouted at or bullied or threatened. Make him lie down again, and repeat the lesson till he understands and obeys. Care must be taken that the lesson is not too severe, and that he is not kept too long on guard, otherwise he will become disgusted with his work. Short lessons and often is the motto, so as to properly impress upon his mind while he is young.

When he has learned this lesson fairly well, let some one go and not too roughly attempt to take the article away from him. If he resents this, let the man start back, as though afraid, and then renew the attempt. The trainer should then be present and encourage the dog, and should the attempt to get possession of the article have been successful, the trainer should collar the man, and call on the dog to help, getting possession of it again after an apparent struggle. If the youngster has done well, do not be afraid to give him ample praise for it, and as the man who has attempted to steal the article should be known to the dog, its first impression will be that it is only fun, and he will be delighted and run around barking at having been a party to such sport. When he has learned to guard a certain article, it gives him a distinct idea of protection, and soon leads him to take all his master's property under his care.—*Dublin Gazette*.

Ticks.

The official publication of the English Kennel Club, the *Kennel Gazette*, in the current issue gives some editorial hints about remedies for ticks and tick bites that may be of value to such of our readers as live in localities infested by these pests, and such places are many. The editor says:

In all the forest lands of France and Germany, where the soil is light and sandy, ticks abound in such quantities that no dog can hunt there during certain times of the year without being more or less covered with these parasites. During a sporting trip of a few days we were astonished at finding our own clothes full of them, and the dogs a week afterwards were perfect objects, the ticks being in thousands over them. At the same time we examined a deer that had been shot by the party, and this animal was covered with ticks also, and the gardes of the forest told us that it was in consequence of these insects that the deer left the forest to get into muddy-bottomed streams, where they soiled so as to get relief. We examined a rabbit also taken from an earth, and that animal was also covered with the same sort of ticks. The French foresters had two remedies for themselves and dogs—the first was to sprinkle gunpowder through a flour-dredger over the body or through the coat of the dog, and the second was an application of spirits of wine, the latter being the remedy mostly chosen for themselves. A correspondent in the *Field*, signing himself "J. D. B.," says: "Naphtha is a specific for ticks and for most parasites; so is corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid; but corrosive sublimate is a poison, and carbolic acid acts as a strong blister, while naphtha is as harmless as whiskey. The strong, rough naphtha sold by ironmongers is what 'J. D. B.' uses, and he takes a wineglassful and begins at the crown of the head and drops the naphtha all along the spine to the roots of the tail. Thus the liquid runs down and kill all ticks in its way, but it should also be rubbed in behind the ears and along the throat and breast. We differ from the correspondent when he says that dogs do not get ticks when running about but only when lying in kennels, as let him try any sort of sporting dog in any part of the French forests that run from the Seine to the Belgian frontier, and he will be very much undeceived. Another correspondent of our contemporary condemns the use of naphtha, as he had a dog that became ill in consequence of its use. This was scarcely conclusive, though, and our experience is that naphtha is harmless as an outward application. The mixture of it with varnish or tar, though, is by no means so certain according to our own trials to get rid of the pests from buildings, either in stone or wood work. In a kennel for tying a dog up to, built of stone but situated in a bank, it was impossible to keep a dog a week without finding him covered with ticks. We tried tar and varnish and also three coats of paint, but with no avail, and at last we had a fire lighted in the interior to burn for three or four hours, so as to thoroughly char the walls. This had no effect either, as on tying a fresh dog up there about a week afterwards he was covered with ticks most directly, and we came to the conclusion that the insects came from the bank of earth or rubble into which the kennel was built.

Our opinion thus formed, that nothing could rid some quarters of ticks, was confirmed when paying a visit once to the Old Berksbys kennels, and finding a great many of the hounds with odd-looking white flecks on them, and on referring the circumstance to Treadwell, their huntsman at that time, he told us that it was the result of ticks that could not be got out of one of their kennels; and, if we recollect rightly, the building was pulled down in consequence. We were quite aware that in a dog's skin on a black ground the bite of the tick will often be followed by white hairs growing on the spot, though this is not always the case, and often enough no mark is left whatever, the evil existing at the time, as after a pretty severe visitation of ticks a dog's coat will stare and be uneven until he changes it again, and he will grow thin and out of condition through irritation. To eradicate ticks from a building seems so impossible—that is, when the parasites are in unusual quantities—that the better plan would be to remove dogs from it for good and all; but to clear the coat of the dog from such a scourge there cannot be much objection to naphtha or spirits of wine, though a suggestion might be taken from the French foresters' plan of sprinkling gunpowder, as it may not be generally known that for fleas the most certain remedy to clear a dog is to sprinkle saltpetre through his coat, and the composition of gunpowder has only to be considered to account for its peculiar effect on parasite existence. At any rate, to traveling sportsmen, who must have gunpowder with them, but not necessarily the contents of a chemist's or ironmonger's shop, the knowledge that the combustible commodity will rid a dog of vermin at once might be useful, as we have tried it and can vouch for the fact that a tick will drop off directly the powder touches it, and, moreover, the sprinkling of the powder through the dog's coat cannot harm the animal in the least.

ROD.

One of the practical correspondents of which so many contribute to the English *Fishing Gazette*, says of "Methods of Fly-fishing:"

The discussion as to the relative merits of dry and wet-fly fishing seems to be gravitating to the conclusion that the one system is successful on one stream, or on certain stretches of it, under particular circumstances of water and weather, and that the other prevails under conditions that are nearly or exactly the reverse. However, the humor of the trout, or rather his inclination to take whatever food is most available, is the matter that must determine the *modus operandi* for the hour. And as to the issue, that will greatly depend whether trout are really feeding or not. A hungry trout is a creature of impulse, and the fish that darts for food with lightning speed will not for a trifle be pulling himself up to think (and under such circumstances extreme lightness of tackle, though not undesirable, is not all important); but if he catches a glimpse of the fisherman, he will certainly swerve out of his course or finish his rush with closed lips.

Of the two systems wet-fly fishing seems to come between dry-flying and fishing with bait; but not midway by any means. It, however, resembles bait fishing in that the lure, for the most part, passes out of sight, and this intimation that a fish has taken the fly is received from the check of lines, as otherwise from the movement of the float. The striking with a wet fly must be a quicker movement than when dry-flying, and is most certain when the fly is worked up stream, with the point of the rod near the surface, and the line thus held at its fullest stretch.

Dry-flying is a matter of sight from beginning to end, and hence every part of the process is the result of observation, thought and design. A particular fish is stalked, and then the duel between man and fish comes off under circumstances more favorable to the fish than when angled for by other

H. Petrie.....200 yards—8 4 6 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—

THIRD CLASS MEDAL.

I. Clark.....200 yards—4 3 4 5 3 3 4 5 4 4—

The Nationals, after shooting their scores with the Washoe Club, had their regular monthly shoot. Following are the highest scores:

C. F. Waltham	200 yards—4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46
	500 yards—5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—47—93
A. Johnson	200 yards—5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—43
	500 yards—4	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	4—43—85

The Nationals also held their company shoot for class medals, with the following results:

CHAMPION CLASS.											
Robertson	200 yards—5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	—46
	500 yards—5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	—47—63
A. Johnson	200 yards—5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	—45
	500 yards—5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	—46—91
FIRST CLASS MEDAL.											
C. Meyer	200 yards—5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—5—43
	500 yards—5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	—5—46—89
SECOND CLASS MEDAL.											
J. F. Smith	200 yards—3	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	—39
	500 yards—4	2	0	4	0	4	2	3	3	2	—24—63
THIRD CLASS MEDAL.											
W. B. Welton	200 yards—4	4	3	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	—39

Some of the members of Company D, First Infantry Regiment, tried their hand at the short range, Lieutenant Ziesing making the best score of the squad—4 4 4 4 3 5 4 3 4 5—40.

The City Guard Rifle Club contested for medals. C. J. Wesson won the first class medal with 42, B. Lundquist second class medal with 34, and C. Bone third class medal with 25.

Some of the crack shots of the Nationals, having ten shots left in their cartridge boxes, thought they would try conclusions at the 200-yards target to see who was the best man, and C. F. Waltham carried off the honors. Their scores are:

C. F. Waltham	.....	200 yards—4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	—45
A. Johnson	.....	200 yards—4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	—46
P. E. Robertson	.....	200 yards—4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	—46
C. Meyer	.....	200 yards—4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	—44
Capt. J. E. Klein	.....	200 yards—4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	—44

Captain G. R. Burdick, L. R. Townsend, A. F. Ramm and C. J. Wesson, of the City Guard Rifle Club had a match with E. Kehrein, H. L. Pendleton, W. Stratton and C. Rudolph of the Golden Gate Rifle Club at 200 yards, each man firing a double string. The City Guard team won. The scores are:

CITY GUARD TEAM.											
C. J. Wesson.....	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	—42	
		5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	—46—88	
S. Townsend.....	200 yards—	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—40	
		5	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	—41—84	
A. F. Ramm.....	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—39	
		5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	—42—82	
Capt. Burdick.....	200 yards—	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	3	—38	
		4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	—36—74	

Grand total	GOLDEN GATE TEAM.												32
E. Kehrein	200 yards—5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	—39			
	500 yards—4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	46—84			
W. Stratton	200 yards—4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—41			
	500 yards—5	3	4	5	4	3	5	4	3	42—83			
H. Pendleton	200 yards—4	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	3	—38			
	500 yards—4	3	5	5	3	4	4	3	4	39—77			
C. Rudolph	200 yards—0	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	—35			
	500 yards—3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	37—72			

Many enthusiastic members of the Hancock Rifle Company, Third Infantry Regiment, practiced at the 200-yards target and showed decided improvements over previous efforts. Sergeant McBrien in two strings made 42 and 42—84, and Sergeant Crowley made 40 and 41—81.

Harbor View.

The Swiss Rifle Club of San Francisco held its monthly bull's-eye shoot at Harbor View range, last Sunday. There were among the number present Philo Jacoby, A. P. Stanton and P. A. Giannini, veteran target shots, who belong to almost every similar organization in the State. The prizes were won in the following order: P. A. Giannini, first; J. Dornhoffer, second; W. Leeman, third; P. Croce, fourth; M. Wetzel, fifth; E. Zahn, sixth; J. Lenthold, seventh; J. Bachman, eighth.

During the afternoon there was a general contest in which many of the local marksmen competed. Among those practicing with the rifle were a number who will shoot with the breech-loading shotgun at San Bruno in October.

Miss Annie Oakley.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issue of July 23d appears an article signed "A California," which is so far removed from the truth in many particulars that I, as a regular correspondent, cannot help but endeavor to enlighten your many readers on the subject. The Wild West show is meeting with great success—immense crowds at each performance. "A California" says that Miss Smith is knocking the English shooter crazy, and that she has performed before all the Royal family and was presented to Queen Victoria, and that the Queen took her gun in her hand and examined it. The facts are these: Miss Oakley, Miss Smith, Mr. Nate Sallesbury, Buck Taylor and Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) were all presented at once on June 11th, they bowed and retired. There was no handling of gun or personal conversation, so Miss Oakley was not left out in the cold any more than the rest of them. I am highly pleased with the excellent performance of Miss Smith, or Mrs. Willoughby, as it is understood she is the wife of one of the cow-boys, and consider her a marvel with the rifle. It is also a great pleasure to note the performance of Miss Annie Oakley with the shotgun. Miss Oakley recently gave an exhibition on the ground of the London Gun Club of which Viscount Stormont is President, and the Prince of Wales's member. Miss Oakley at that exhibition killed eighteen blue rock pigeons out of twenty-five, a feat unexcelled that day, and if it had been in competition would have won the challenge cup. The club expressed their high commendation of the achievement by presenting to her, through the Prince of Wales, the Club Gold medal valued at two hundred and fifty dollars. His Highness on handing the medal to Miss Oakley said: "I know of no one more worthy of it." So far as I can learn this is the first time the medal has ever been presented to a shooter. Since that time Miss Oakley won \$250 in a sweepstake match at blue rocks, killing twenty-eight out of thirty at twenty-five yards rise; this, I believe, is the first prize ever won by a lady at their world-renowned grounds. Miss Oakley also gave an exhibition of rifle shooting before the members, shooting coins thrown in the air with ball cartridges, and did some very fine work, a chilling which she shot being kept by the President as a memento of her visit. At the time Miss Smith performed before the Royal family, so did Miss Oakley, and so did the Indians and cow-boys as in the daily performances, and at the time that the Queen was present no one but the Royal personage was admitted.

"A California" forgot to mention that the time Miss

Smith shot before the grand Duke Michael of Russia, that he came down expressly to see Miss Oakley shoot, and that he, himself, shot her gun. "A California" says that Miss Oakley's husband, Mr. Frank Butler, tries to pass off as Miss Oakley's brother. I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Butler, having brought a letter of introduction to him from one of the best business men of Boston, and I must say that I have always found him a very honorable and straightforward gentleman, and he has never to me tried to pass as anything but Miss Oakley's husband, and I, as a correspondent to sporting papers, have never yet had him try to fill me up with news unless I asked him for information. At the time of the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Wild West, Miss Oakley's and Col. Cody's tents were the only tents that the Prince and Princess entered.

At the Wimbledon Rifle meeting I saw the Prince of Wales push his way through a crowd to shake hands with Miss Oakley, and remained in conversation with her for some time. Miss Oakley receives a great many invitations to give private exhibitions before some of the leaders of society here, and was honored by an invitation to a reception at the Royal Geographical Society. Miss Oakley has been offered very flattering terms to give exhibitions at Boulogne and Monaco in France and Brighton, England. Miss Oakley's shooting at live birds and blue rocks, has improved wonderfully since she came to this country, and the American cracks will have to look to their laurels when she returns, or she will be taking them away from them.

Now, Mr. Editor, I write this in no way reflecting on Miss Smith, but when "A California" asserts that Miss Oakley is left out in the cold, I wish to say that he is much mistaken. I send you a few items for publication, taken from English papers, which I hope you will publish in justice to Miss Oakley, and I am willing to say that Mr. Frank Butler did not have to whisper the items in the ears of the reporters.

"The highest compliment we can pay this little lady is to say she can ride as well as she can shoot."—*Society Times*, June 22d.

"Exhibitions of shooting was given by Buffalo Bill, Miss Annie Oakley and Miss Lillian Smith, Miss Oakley being far and away the best shot."—*Evening News*, May 10th.

"The applause of the evening, however, is reserved for Miss Annie Oakley, because her shooting is clever, precise and dramatic."—*The Referee*, May 17th.

"Miss Oakley undoubtedly made the hit of the show."—*The Era*, May 15th.

"Miss Oakley was then presented to her Majesty; she made the prettiest of bows and then scampered off."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 12th.

One of the attractions at Wimbledon Camp yesterday was Miss Lillian Smith. She tried her hand at the running deer but without much success. The best she could do being to hit the hunch, which caused much laughter as this involves a fine. Miss Oakley, however, was more successful. She made a fairly good score and was highly complimented by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, who shook hands with her and asked her many questions regarding her health. Cowboy.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 1887.

American Rifleman Abroad.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The American rifle shots, Messrs. J. A. Huggins of Pittsburgh, (Penn.), J. C. Hugenin of San Francisco, and T. T. Cartwright of Springfield, Mass., who have been over here taking in the rifle tournaments, are now on their way home to America, or expect to start soon. Mr. Huggins left Glasgow on Thursday and Mr. Hugenin will sail from Havre (France) in a day or two. Mr. Cartwright will stay at the American Exhibition with the exhibit of the Bullard Repeating Arms Co. for a short time, when he will also return to the States. The shooters had a fair share of winnings at Geneva, being well to the front on nearly all the matches, and doing some very fine shooting, indeed; the distance shot was about 330 yards, off-hand. Mr. Huggins was one of three who won the gold medal out of about twenty-two thousand shooters. At Wimbledon, Mr. Cartwright won a small prize for off-hand shooting at 200 yards. Both Messrs. Huggins and Cartwright were sick and left England for Geneva before the Wimbledon meeting was over. The Bullard Arms Co.'s exhibit at the American Exhibition is receiving a good deal of attention from the rifle shots, and they have sold quite a number of rifles to some of the best shots in the country. There is to be a trial of rifles here soon, I am told, and the Bullard Co. will enter their sporting and military rifles. Mr. S. K. Hindley, the manager of the Bullard Co., is in London, and will leave for the continent in a few days to submit the rifles to some of the continental governments. I am glad to hear that the Bullard Match No. 3 was won by the Nationals of San Francisco. They have certainly a fine lot of shots. England can beat America any day at the long ranges with military rifles, but at 200 yards off-hand they are not in the race.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 6, 1887.

Sergeant Hughes, of G Company, Sacramento, expresses a willingness to try conclusions at 200 yards, with any member of the First Artillery, Regiment, who enjoyed the advantages of the week's service in camp, for from \$25 to \$50 a side, 100 shots; or he will shoot against three men on the same terms.

THE GUN.

The letter from "F. S. B." published below, arouses longings to be out among the birds, or pulling big fish around by the lips, in the country so geographically described. "F. S. B." confirms the reports which have for weeks been coming from that far-away land toward the North Pole where Portland is—and it may be believed that many will follow in the footsteps of our contributor. The sportsmen of Portland are widely known for hospitality, and the visitor may be sure of reliable, friendly "tips" to good shooting and fishing ground. Mr. Ned Arthur may be glad to know that in our new sanctum there is a place reserved for a good elk head, and when he next kills a few we shall expect information of the fact.

Portland—Grouse—Trout.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—By taking the 6:30 P. M. boat connecting at Oakland with the train for Portland, one may make the journey to that city in thirty-nine hours. To the comforts of perfectly appointed Pullman Buffet cars add the pleasure derived from the grand scenery of the upper Sacramento River, the lovely and quiet Rogue River Valley, with the magnificent stream of the same name running through its entire length, the great Willamette Valley, the pride of the Oregonian, and you will have good reason to be thankful that you have broken away from California to make a journey to that "terra incognita" to the majority of San Francisco sportsmen, the land of the "weefoot." This much pertains only to what may be seen during a through trip, but as

to what may be realized by a sportsman who can stop off at the different places along the route and take a few days' shooting, or fishing, I can only say that the possibilities are apparently unlimited.

Oregon is certainly a paradise for the sportsman. The varieties of game are such as to suit the most fastidious. Elk are to be found in the heavy timber, and to follow them for two or three days successively, as is often the case, is a task of no ordinary magnitude. Deer are plentiful and easily found. The blue grouse, ruffed grouse (commonly called pheasant) and mountain quail are natives of the country, and are found in abundance. In addition there are the "Bob-white" in south-eastern Oregon, introduced some years ago, and the Mongolian pheasant, a royal bird that takes kindly to its new home and has propagated rapidly. Duck shooting, in season, also affords excellent sport.

Of the fishing, I am rather timid about mentioning what came under my observation. However, I will only state, without any side remarks, that I saw a lot of eventy trout, sent in from the Trask River, the largest of which weighed four pounds, the smallest two pounds, all the result of one day's sport by two rods. Nothing further is necessary to prove that any place capable of producing such a basket of fish is certainly a great country.

As I passed the Sacramento River, from Delta up, it appeared to be in prime condition for fly-fishing. The sport to be had on this river is too well known to need any praise here, and I will only add that as regards natural location, grand scenery, character and rapidity of water, it is without an equal either in California or Oregon.

The Klamath River, which the railroad crosses near the State line, is another that I have heard great things about, and which, from all appearances, I have no reason to doubt is a grand trout stream. I believe there is a tavern a short distance from the railroad bridge where one can get very good accommodations.

The Rogue River Valley we entered just at sunset and shortly afterwards the river came in view. On the opposite bank stood a fisherman, casting evidently for salmon which were just beginning to run; whether success attended his efforts I am unable to state, but I never felt such an intense desire to wet a line as I did at that moment.

The river, at this point, is about 150 feet wide, with banks sparsely timbered, and here and there a point of bare rocks running out, affording most favorable ground for casting and for following a fish. The water is simply perfect, being quite rapid and clear with eddies and pools every few rods. This stream has a wonderful reputation among Oregon sportsmen for the sport afforded by salmon and trout, and from the fact that they are not compelled by scarcity of game or fish to resort to narratives, the outcome of heated imaginations and depleted preserves, I am not inclined to doubt them. On the following morning we passed through the upper end of the great Willamette Valley, the home of the moss-backs, Bob-whites and Mongolian pheasants, arriving at Portland at eleven o'clock.

Here I met an old friend, a former resident of San Francisco, Mr. Ned Arthur, now located in Portland and one of its representative sportsmen. Mr. Arthur makes frequent excursions in quest of game and fish, and occasionally devotes a few days to an elk hunt from which he rarely returns unsuccessful, as the trophies in his room would indicate.

At my friend's invitation I had the pleasure of spending a few evenings at the home of a number of gentlemen who keep "Bachelor's Hall," the majority of them being disciples of the rod and gun, and the pleasant hours passed in their company discussing shooting and fishing experiences, and other matters in which all true sportsmen delight, will long be remembered.

I now come to the real experience of a day's grouse shooting. The party consisted of Mr. Arthur, Mr. Clarke, also a Portlander, Mr. Hamilton who drove us, and myself. Forest Grove, some thirty miles from Portland, we reached in the evening, and the next morning early, after a real country breakfast such as one rarely gets nowadays, we left for the timber. Unfortunately, Mr. Arthur was taken ill during the night and could not venture out with us, so we reluctantly left him behind.

The day was overcast and cool, which augured well for the day's sport, and after mistaking two grouse with tails cocked up for barnyard fowls, and not getting a shot at either, we settled down to work.

Mr. Clarke led the way, and going down a "burn" he flushed a single bird, which he downed in fine style. At the report of his gun two more rose, edging across to me. Now was a most trying moment, with two birds coming in my face and a crack shot standing by watching to see my first attempt on grouse, and a double at that. I braced myself, however, and, trusting to Providence and Chamberlain cartridges, I let go and stopped them both. We now took to wagon, and shortly spied game on a fence (they have snake fences in Oregon); the battery got ready, and after making a kill, two misses, and letting two get off without having a shell in our guns, we started in on a large clearing which yielded one bird only to my friend's gun.

Shortly afterward got into a bevy of mountain quail (there are no valley quail near Portland), and did some real California work for about ten minutes, bagging six fine birds. I regretted that I sent one old rooster off crippled, which the dogs failed to find. We tried considerable ground that proved a blank, but I was amply repaid by the character of the country, the grand old woods being such a relief from the dry, hot canyons such as are met with in California when after quail.

We picked up eight or ten more birds, all being found in places favorable for good shooting, generally on the edges of wheat fields, brush fences and "burns." At noon we halted for lunch. After doing justice to an excellent spread, our driver offered to take me to a "snare find" for pheasants. I accepted his offer and started into a place where the alders and maples grew so thick that you could hardly see through them. Coming to a place comparatively open I flushed and killed a grouse, after having passed almost over it. Just as the dog retrieved the bird, up jumped two of the ruffed boys, making directly for a large pine directly before them. Well, to be brief, they never reached the pine. I then retraced my steps, and, as luck would have it, flushed three ruffs. I was fortunate to get a pair of these, as I had to shoot through cover. At the report of my gun three others rose and took to a tree. At this state of proceedings my friend, the driver, insisted on having a chance, and as there was no way of getting the birds to take wing he bagged them all. On the way home we picked up a few scattering birds, two of which were knocked out of trees, merely to try the long-range qualities of the guns. This is greatly to be regretted, but considering that this was my first grouse shooting I trust it will be overlooked. Thus ended the most enjoyable day's upland shooting that ever fell to my lot, and I hope by next season to hear of many San Franciscans availing themselves of the opportunities to enjoy that most regal sport, grouse shooting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30, 1887.

F. S. B.

THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK BRANCH.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street,
is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND
SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange
advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent,
solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Sept. 3, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been
removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office
not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in
the issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

Sonoma and Marin District, Asso. Petaluma, Aug. 30th to Sept. 3d.
Thirteenth District Agricultural Society, Marysville, August 30th to
September 3d.
Chico Fair, Chico, Sept. 4th to 10th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District, at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 6th to
10th.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Bay District Track September 6th to
12th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Asso., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 3d
to 7th inclusive.
Monterey Agricultural Asso., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Fresno, October 5th to 8th.
Ione, October 5 to 7.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 23th.
Sixth District Agricultural Asso., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Willows, Oct. 19th, 20th to 21st.

Closing of Entries.

SEPTEMBER 10th.—Ione.
SEPTEMBER 15th.—Monterey.
SEPTEMBER 26th.—Rhonerville.
OCTOBER 1st.—Willows.
OCTOBER 1st.—Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association,
Open Events.
OCTOBER 1st.—Willows Agricultural Association.

Our Great Young Horses.

Too early in the season yet to write authoritatively.
The Circuit has barely commenced, and yet so many have
distinguished themselves that they are worthy of a high
place in the equine temple of fame. Nothing sensa-
tional, perhaps, but performances worthy of more than
a mere description of the races.

It is difficult to award the first place, although, so far,
by the standard of races actually won, Alfred S. has the
premiership. Stamboul, Lot Slocum, Menlo, Lillie
Stanley, Jane L. and others have obtained a command-
ing position.

Of those mentioned Alfred S. is the only one which has
commenced his career with this year, A. D., 1887. He
has won every race he has started in, and that so easily
that none of them gave a measure of his capacity. The
only race we have had the pleasure of seeing him trot
was at San Jose, and there was not a line in that to
indicate what he could do. An unfavorable start did
not make any difference. Two lengths the "worst of it"
was made up before one hundred yards were gone over,
and he would trot steadily, ever so far behind, and lead
at the critical moment. That critical one hundredth
part of a second is when the horses go "under the wire,"
and Alfred S. has been there first every time in all of his
races. It may not be out of place to say that his breeder,
H. W. Scale of Mayfield, has bred many colts that, with
proper tuition, might have approached—perhaps excelled
—this best son out of Elmo. We call him, then, the best
son, as Overman did not show so much with the same
amount of "handling." He has yet to get in the
"teens," though in all probability it is only when put to
the test.

Menlo is unquestionably a wonderful horse. We write
wonderful, knowing how many horses and men who have
been pronounced wonderful which afterwards were
proven so little worthy of the application. When he

trotted in 2:21½, two years ago, that was thought won-
derful. It was good, and now there are people who say
that he has not come up to their expectations.

Two minutes, two twenty-one and a half seconds is
assuredly good for a five-year-old, but few people are
aware that to reduce this record is a troublesome affair.
So troublesome that trainers of intelligence are more both-
ered with quarters of seconds beneath that mark than
whole handfuls of the sixtieth part of a minute above
it. He was only beaten in the fastest heat by so short a
margin that the time was virtually his.

We feel pleasure in congratulating his owner, Mr.
Dwyer, on the possession of so good a horse.

Lot Slocum has surely done well. How much better
is within his capacity, can only be known to his
managers. He won at San Jose in straight heats, all in
the even time of 2:20. He was within his speed at all
points of the race. At Petaluma this week he won again
in unbroken heats, trotting in 2:18¾, 2:19¼, 2:20¼. We
did not see the race, but people who were present tell us
it was a repetition of the San Jose affair, Slocum
winning, to all appearances, as he pleased. The limit of
his ability has not been reached, and a meeting between
him and Arab later in the year will be an event worth
going miles to see.

Stamboul redeems the promise of his four-year-old year
when he made a record of 2:23, by scoring 2:19¾ in his
first race of the season. Another great five-year-old,
the first son of Soltan to enter the 2:20 list. Fast, game,
resolute, he is likely to achieve greater things before the
year goes out. We have often had occasion to congratu-
late the genial and estimable owner of Sunny Slope over
his success. We salute him now with even more
heartiness, if possible, than ever before.

The triumphs of Jane L. are pleasing both on account
of her merits as a trotter and the deservings of the quiet
gentleman who owns and drives her. He is a long way
from home, and perhaps has to battle against combina-
tions that are always present when an important race is
up, but speed, stamina and perseverance have given Mr.
Lindsay and his mare a fair share of the spoils.

The Glenbrook Fair.

The racing programme of the Seventeenth Agricul-
tural District, which includes Nevada and Placer Coun-
ties, opens on Tuesday next, September 6th. The first
event is a district race, roadster class, and has five entries.
The 2:30 trotting follows, with Geronimo, Col. Hawkins,
Florence R., Kate Ewing and Flora G. Should all
appear upon the track an excellent race may be antici-
pated. For the second day the running horses open the
programme with a heat race of one mile, for which Dave
Douglas, Sir Thad, Daisy D., Mayblossom and Rock are
entered. They will certainly make a good race. Pacing
for the 2:32 class is to follow. Charley Brown, Arrow,
Fidelity, Haverly and Lila S. may be looked for to pace
for the purse of \$500. The 2:25 trotting race is the
initial event for Thursday's programme, with such
attractive names as Alex Button, Longfellow, Artist and
Adrian. On Friday the thoroughbreds appear again in
a heat race of three-quarters of a mile, Blue Bonnet, Sir
Thad, Daisy D., Mayblossom, Rock and Minnie R. to
try conclusions. The beaten horses in these races are to
follow in a heat race of one mile. The pacing event for
the day is the 2:23 class, for which Almont Patchen,
Chapman, Prince and Arrow are the nominations. This
should be one of the best contested and most exciting
races of the meeting, the horses named being so nearly
upon even terms.

The Saddle Horse Stake, one mile, catch weights, fol-
lows. The horses owned in the district are as follows:
B. Penhall's Flora B., J. Hughes' Doty Dimple, S.
Benoit's Jimmers, M. P. Peasley's Hector. After the
stock parade on the closing day the trotting race for
yearlings, half a mile and repeat, will come off. The
youngsters are: Sidney, by Revolution; Thomas F., by
Revolution; Brunswick, by Doncaster; Duroc, by Revo-
lution. The week's sport will close with trotting for the
2:40 class, for which the probable starters are Daisy A.,
Geronimo, Col. Hawkins, Ross S., Rosie Mc, Franklin,
Alfred S. and Manzanita. An attractive list of names,
and should the best of them start they will make a
brilliant wind up to what promises to be a most success-
ful meeting.

Goodwin's Turf Guide.

Number 8, of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, contain-
ing a record of all races run up to and including Satur-
day, August 13th, has been received. Like all preceding
issues the current volume is very complete and covers all
necessary details, and is invaluable to racing men and to
others who follow the sport for speculative reasons. Pub-
lished by Goodwin Bros., 241 Broadway, N. Y. Price
\$7.00 per annum, in semi-monthly parts, or fifty cents
per part.

The Golden Gate Fair.

The present is the last opportunity of calling attention
to this important meeting which opens at the Bay Dis-
trict track on Monday. The programme covers seven
days' racing, events being put down for every day next
week, and for the following Monday. The most exacting
horseman could demand nothing more. The full pro-
gramme, with a complete list of entries, appears in another
column. A reference to the same will show that the
purses and stakes have attracted large entries of runners,
trotters and pacers. The characters of the horses in each
class is of the highest. The programme is arranged so
that trotting and pacing alternate with running, and
for each day an important event in each department is
placed on the programme. There is sure to be a large
attendance, and the quality of the sport is guaranteed
when such horses as Marin, Woodnut, Jane L. and Joe
Arthurton are to trot for the 2:25 class; Mount Vernon,
Platina, Lilly Stanley, Howard, Tempest, Luella and
Maid of Oaks in the 2:27 class; with Flora, Ella, Maiden,
John C. Shelly, Soudan and Sahle Wilkes as competitors
for the three-year-old trotting purse. In the 2:23 class
eleven horses are entered. Woodnut, Magdallah, Daisy
S., Lottie M., Mamie Comet, Rexford, Valentine, Black
Diamond, Thapsin, Stamboul and John R. Wise should
make a race worth going twenty miles to see. The two-
year-olds are Memo, Grandee, Grace Lee, Lowell and
Moses S. Of the thoroughbreds the list is both long
and attractive. For the Alameda Stakes: Rajah,
Applause, Notidle, Edelweiss, Grover Cleveland, Tom
Atchison, Lizzie Dunbar, Joe Chamberlain, Fusilade's
Last and John Gray are probable starters. Many
of them are well-known performers, and will, of course,
be liberally supported. The three-year-old event, one
mile and a quarter, has fourteen entries, including
the leading names just mentioned. The two-year-olds
appear in the Juvenile Stakes, three-quarters of a mile.
Serpolette, Snowdrop and Carmen are the best known of
the twelve, but the winner may be found beyond this
trio. The Oakland Stakes, for all ages, one mile and a
half, has eight entries. John A., Adeline, Patti, Nar-
cola, Moonlight, Lizzie Duubar, Rathbone and Jack
Brady have run the distance frequently, and should
make a very lively race. The heat race of three-quarters
of a mile has thirteen entries, and many of them are
well known as stayers.

The Placerville Fair.

The Placerville Fair opened on Tuesday last. The
attendance for a first day was excellent. The races
aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. The first race was
five furlongs and repeat, which was captured by Minnie
R. The half-mile saddle race was captured by Minnie
B. On the second day there was a greatly improved
attendance. The racing was also excellent. In the
three-quarters of a mile race, Minnie B. won; in the
second race Clara G., Bay Frank and Franklin started,
and Clara G. won, Franklin second.

The exhibits at the pavilion proved very attractive, and
the attendance on the second night was a great improve-
ment upon the first. The whole district appears to be
thoroughly aroused, and the prospect is that the Fair will
prove a great advantage to the district.

Willow's Agricultural Association.

The programme of the above Association's races
appears in another column. The dates fixed are October
19th, 20th and 21st, for which nine races are announced,
entries to close on October 1st. The events are trotting,
pacing and running, for which good average purses are
offered. The directors purpose making this meeting a
grand success. The track is reported to be as fine as
any north of Sacramento. It is enclosed by an eight-
foot board fence. The judges' and grand stands are now
being built, and neither skill nor expense are being
spared to make the grounds complete in every respect.
These races are the first over the new course, and the
meeting should prove the gala event of the year for
Colusa County.

Sale of Brood Mares.

Messrs. Killip & Co., the well-known live-stock auc-
tioneers, announce in this issue a sale of well-bred brood
mares, from the breeding farm of Mr. C. Griffin, Dan-
ville, Contra Costa County. They are described as fol-
lows: Susy, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Old
Union; Nancy, by John, he by Pinole Patchen, dam
Kate by George Moore; Maggie, by Cardinal, dam Jane
by Emigrant; Mollie, said to be Belmont and Hamble-
tonian stock. Susy and Mollie are stunted to Cresco,
Nancy to Steinway, and Maggie to Conductor. The four
are believed to be with foal. The sale will take place
next Thursday at noon, on the Bay District track, and
should attract the attention of horsemen, who should
be able to secure really desirable stock.

The Growth of Racing.

The dates for the Fall Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association appear in another column, with the full programme of fixed and open events. The meeting opens on Saturday, the 29th of October, and will be continued on the following Tuesday and Thursday, closing on Saturday, November 5th. Four races are as usual put down for each day, and as at that season of the year twilight comes in early, the four events will fill up the three hours between 2 P. M. and 5 P. M. The meeting opens with the Introduction Purse, for three-year-olds, one mile and a sixteenth. The two-year-old fillies then come up for the Ladies' Stake, three-quarters of a mile, for which stake twenty-four nominations have been made. The Bay City Stakes is a handicap of one mile and a half, for all ages, a popular distance with the public. The fourth event of the day is the seven furlongs purse for two-year-olds. The second day's events start with a purse for three-year-olds and upwards, one mile, followed by the Equity Stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. The Park Stakes, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, with \$600 added, should attract a fine field and prove a great race. The Fame Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters, will doubtless be a hot one, for the 36 nominations should include some good ones for a distance. The Autumn Stakes, for two-year-olds, one mile, has 43 entries, which should make the stake one of the most valuable ever run for by two-year-olds here. And it is always safe to anticipate good fields where a large amount of money is in sight. The closing day, Saturday, has two valuable stakes. The Vestal, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a quarter, for which there are 21 nominations. The Del Rio Stakes, for all ages, two miles, has \$1,000 of added money, a sum that the best horses in the country are always eager to go for.

For the four fixed events there are 124 entries. The twelve open events for which entries close on October 1st, may reasonably be expected to attract an average of fifteen horses for each, or 180 in all. Should this anticipation be realized, over three hundred horses will be named for the meeting, warranting the inference that for good all-round sport it will eclipse its predecessors.

Last week the entries for the fixed events of the Spring and Fall meetings of 1888 and 1889 appeared. They have attracted universal attention from horsemen, and won general praise from the public, who are interested in the noble sport. Whoever will read over the list of nominations will find in them the most convincing arguments of the growth of racing in California. For the California Stakes, Spring meeting of 1888, for two-year-olds there are fifty-four entries. The names of the nominators are, Messrs. Haggin, Winters, Thornton, Pritchard, J. B. Chase, Murry, Maltese Villa Stable, Palo Alto and Todhunter, all well known as breeders and racing men. Amongst the new names the foremost is L. U. Shippee, of Stockton, who has seven entries. John Adams has two, E. Flitner two, and the Laurelwood Stables and C. Halverson one each. The Gano Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, has one entry less, otherwise the list is a duplicate of California Stakes. The sires represented in these events are: Joe Hooker, Norfolk, Kyrle Daly, Flood, Shannon, who have each proved themselves producers of grand racehorses, and their get have performed wonders upon the great race-courses of both West and East. The new names that will attract much attention are, Luke Blackburn, Mr. Pickwick, Glengarry, Hyder Ali, Long Taw and Longfield.

For the Fall meeting of 1888 there are thirty-seven entries in the Ladies' Stake, three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds. The Autumn Stakes, one mile, for two-year-olds, to be run at the same meeting, has fifty-seven nominations, making 202 entries for the four events. The forfeits, entrances and added money will make these stakes much more valuable in the aggregate than hitherto, and, as racing is for money, it is safe to anticipate that, as years advance, the stakes will grow in importance. In following the entries in 1889, it will be seen that the Tidal Stakes for that year, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds, has fifty entries. The Pacific Derby, for three-year-olds, one mile and a half, has fifty-three entries; the Vestal Stakes for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a quarter, has thirty-one entries, and the Fame Stakes, one mile and three-quarters, for three-year-olds, has forty-four entries. The time is rapidly approaching when these events will become household words among Californians, and the honor of winning one or the other will be anticipated by breeders of thoroughbreds with as much eagerness as the breeders of Kentucky and Tennessee show in trying to win the great turf prize at Lexington, Latonia, Jerome Park, Chicago and Monmouth Park.

The chestnut gelding John R. Wise arrived in San Francisco, last week, in Mr. Hickok's stable. He took a severe cold during the transcontinental journey, and died at the Bay District Track on Thursday morning. He was by Hambletonian Tramy, dam by Plantagenet. Under Mr. Hickok's driving he has trotted with success through the Mississippi Valley Circuit during the year, and he was entered for the State Fair events.

The Petaluma Fair.

The Sonoma and Marin County Fair opened at Petaluma on Monday. There was a most attractive exhibition of products and manufactures of the district. The wine interests were especially prominent, and the show of carts and wagons both large and attractive. Our special correspondent's reports of the races will appear next week, when a full resume of all the events will appear. We give just an outline of the result up to the hour of going to press.

The racing programme opened with the five furlong race for two-year-olds, which was won by Carmen, Rosedale second, Serpolette third, Kyrle D. fourth. This victory adds another wreath to the crown of Laurelwood Stable. For the two-year-old trotters four out of the seven appeared. Clara Z. won the first heat, Alfred G. second, Starr King third, and Anti-Coolie distanced. Time, 2:45. Clara Z. had it all her own way in the second heat, Starr King second, Alfred G. barely saving his distance. Time was again 2:45. In the third race the starters were Woodnut, Longfellow, Joe Arthur and Marin in the 2:25 class. An exciting heat of many changes which was won by Woodnut by three lengths from Longfellow and the latter a length ahead of Marin, Joe Arthur barely saving his distance. In the second heat Woodnut won easily by three lengths, Marin second, Longfellow third. Time, 2:24. Woodnut also took the third heat and race handily, beating Longfellow four lengths, Joe Arthur being two lengths behind the second horse, Marin last.

On the second day the racing was good. Cleveland won the mile and repeat race in good style. The first heat he beat Nineva, Parnell and Oro, in the order of their names, in 1:44. The second heat was a repetition of the first, only that Oro was distanced; the time was faster, 1:43.

In the trotting, 2:23 class, Alfred won the first heat from Old Nick, Maggie third, Allo fourth, Inez and Perihelion bringing up the rear. Time, 2:24. The second heat showed Alfred in front, Allo second, Inez third, Maggie and Perihelion in the order of their names, and the time 2:24. The third heat gave Alfred the race, beating Maggie, Allo Perihelion, Inez and Old Nick, in the order of their names. Time, 2:23.

In the 2:20 class, Lot Slocum, Sieter, Maid of Oaks and Menlo started. Slocum had it all his own way. He won the first heat in 2:18, beating Menlo, Sister and Maid of Oaks, in the order of their names. And the same result followed the second heat in 2:19. The fourth heat was a repetition of the second and third, except that the time was 2:20.

Sale of Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

In the business columns of the present issue will be found the announcement of a highly important sale of Holstein cattle, the property of Mr. Frank H. Burke, of Menlo Park. Mr. Burke, having sold his ranch, is compelled to dispose of his stock of young cattle, including bulls, heifers in calf, heifers and bull calves. The sale will take place at Sacramento on the 21st inst. during the State Fair, and will be without reserve. The claim is made for this lot of stock that they belong to the most fashionable Holstein families known in Europe or the East, and have, wherever shown, secured the highest premiums for milk, butter and cheese. The catalogue shows that the claim is a fair one. The herd represents the blood of Jacob, son of Mercedes, Pride of Twisk, Sedro, and the Aaggies, Netherlands and Artis, the richest blood ever offered for sale in public in this State. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, Killip & Co., 22 Montgomery street, and F. H. Burke, 401 Montgomery street.

Eureka Jockey Club.

The programme of the Fall Meeting of the Eureka Jockey Club of Humboldt county appears in our advertising department this week. The new track is not completed, but the old one will be specially refitted for the occasion. The situation is set forth in a note from Secretary Cohn, from which we quote:

"We regret that our new mile-track can not be finished in time for these races, but owing to Mr. Clark (the owner of the track) having subscribed liberally towards the repairing of the half-mile track, we will be able to place the same in first-class condition, and any person intending to run or trot their horses need to have no fear of their safety. We will have our races, as you will notice by the dates, at a time when they will not interfere with any other events, and we hope to have a large array of horses from the city."

Horsemen who have visited this up-coast city bring back pleasant reports of the hospitality of the people and the liberality of the association. The club deserves success and will achieve it.

A Long Fast.

The report comes from Chico that on the 18th of August Mr. Sam Montgomery was driving from Smith & Corrie's ranch to Chico, when his horse shied and threw him out of the buggy and then ran off at a full gallop. The driver secured another horse and searched far and near for the missing animal without getting at any trace of either horse or buggy. Six days afterward he found the missing animal with the huggy and harness intact, but jammed between two large piles of wood. The horse was in the last stage of starvation.

Willows' Agricultural Association.

The association announces three days racing on October 19th, 20th and 21st, 1887, and the sport will include trotting, pacing and running. For the first day three races are put down; trotting 3:00 class, purse, \$300, free for all; then follows a trotting and pacing event, free for all horses in Colusa owned on August 1, 1887, Almont Patchen, Tilton Almont and Daisy S. barred. The running event is a free-for-all, three-quarters of a mile. The second day has a free-for-all pacing, purse \$300; trotting 2:40 class, free-for-all, and running heat race, one mile and a half. The third day has a running race free for all, one mile and a quarter, purse \$200; a free-for-all trot, purse \$400, and trot nearest to 4:00. This makes a good programme, and as the dates come when many horses will be free from other engagements, the Willows' Association should receive a liberal number of entries on October 1st.

Thirteenth District Fair.

This fair opened at Marysville last Tuesday. The entries of live stock are more numerous and of a higher class than at any previous exhibition. The exhibits in the pavilion are of a most satisfactory kind. The attendance of spectators on the first and second days shows that the enthusiasm of the residents of the district has been thoroughly aroused. Next week we shall give an exhaustive resume of the racing programme. The first race was won by Sir Thad, with Johnny Moore second, Clifton Bell third, in 49.3 seconds; good time for half a mile. Sutter Boy won the special trot, Will Boy second. The fastest heat was trotted in 2:40. In the 3:00 class eight horses started. Geronimo won, Rose Mac second, Alpheus third; the best time in the race being 2:31. On Wednesday the trot for the 2:30 class was won by Florence R., her fastest heat being made in 2:29. The heat race, half a mile, was won by Confidence in two straight heats, the best time being 50.1. Daisy D. won the six furlongs in 1:16.

The Rule of Speed.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Inclosed I send you a rule for figuring out what is a fast rate of speed, up to three miles, for running races when the distance can be divided into quarters of a mile or even number of furlongs. The rule approximates the time to the fastest records, and it is based upon the fact that running at the rate of a mile in one hundred seconds is fast racing time. In racing, a horse runs, after getting well started, each quarter faster than he does the succeeding quarter, and the longer the distance the slower is the quarter run as a rule.

Rule for distances up to three miles that can be divided into quarters or an even number of furlongs:

Multiply one hundred seconds by the distance run in miles, and if the distance is less than a mile, subtract from the product one second for each quarter or two furlongs under a mile; if the distance is greater than a mile, add two and one half seconds for each of the quarters, or two furlongs run in the second mile and also five seconds for each of the quarters, or two furlongs, run in the third mile.

Hence, for a distance of one quarter, subtract three seconds; for two quarters, subtract two seconds; for three quarters, subtract one second; for one and one-quarter miles, add two and a half seconds to the product; for one and one-half miles, add five seconds (two and a half for each quarter) to the product; for two miles add ten seconds; two and one-half for each of the four quarters) to the product; for two and three-quarter miles add to the product two and one-half seconds; for each of the four quarters run in the second mile, and also five seconds for each of the three quarters run in the third mile; that is, add to the product ten seconds plus fifteen seconds, or twenty-five seconds. The time to be subtracted from the product, when the distance in quarters is below a mile, are, viz.: Three seconds for first quarter, two for second, one for third. And the time in seconds to be added when the distance in quarters is above a mile, is 2½, 5, 7½, 10, 10 + 5, 10 + 10, 10 + 15, 10 + 20.

Solution of examples:

One-fourth mile . (¼ × 100) = 22 secs.
One-half mile . . . (½ × 100) = 48 secs.
Three-fourth mile (¾ × 100) = 74 secs. = 1:14.
One mile (1 × 100) = 100 secs. = 1:40.
One and ¼ miles . (1¼ × 100) + 2½ = 127½ secs. = 2:07½.
One and ½ miles . (1½ × 100) + (2 × 2½) = 155 secs. = 2:35.
One and ¾ miles . (1¾ × 100) + (3 × 2½) = 182½ secs. = 3:02½.
Two miles (2 × 100) + (4 × 2½) secs. = 210 secs. = 3:30.
Two miles and ¼ . (2¼ × 100) + (4 × 2½) + 5 = 240 secs. = 4:00.
Two miles and ½ . (2½ × 100) + (4 × 2½) + (2 × 5) = 270 secs. = 4:30.
Two and ¾ miles . (2¾ × 100) + (4 × 2½) + (3 × 5) = 300 secs. = 5:00.
Three miles (3 × 100) + (4 × 2½) + (4 × 5) = 330 secs. = 5:30.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30th. XMO.

Ed. Corrigan.

Commenting on the trouble between Ed. Corrigan and the judges at Washington Park, the Philadelphia Press says: "Mr. Corrigan could do nothing but what he is said to have done. If judges are to give instructions to jockeys how they must ride races they had better go a few steps further and assume the responsibility of paying the training and other bills and those own the stables altogether. A judge has no more right to instruct a jockey as to how he shall ride than he has to order what he shall eat for dinner. If the judges are not satisfied it is proper for them to call the owner and talk to him, but when they go over his head and undertake to give instructions to one of his employees, then it is evident that they are not conversant with their duties and powers."

The Prince of Wales has so far in his racing career been most unfortunate. His last piece of ill-luck is that he has tried his colt, The Falcon, by Hermit, so poorly that in spite of its having cost him 1,500 guineas as a yearling, he has nipped the expense in the bud by making a present of it to his trainer, John Porter. In two seasons only he has invested £6,300 in the purchase of five yearlings which have, among them, only won two small races, value together £296. Now, out of these five two are dead; one has gone to the stud; another, as stated above, has been given away; worthless to Porter, and the fifth is so bad on his legs that he probably will not stand training. Truly, a long list of

Recollections of Felter's—A Bit of Old New York.

New York, in the death of Mr. Harry D. Felter, which took place at New Baltimore on Monday last, loses one of its noted characters, and many old New Yorkers have been, during the past week, talking about the famous Felter and thinking about the merry nights and days in his famous hostelry on Broadway. A wonderful place that back room was, and a wonderful prince of waga presided there. From the days when old Commodore Vanderbilt and the Astors and Niblo and the fine old gentlemen and sports of that day used to mingle in Harry's back room with the great politicians up to the time when the remnants of the Tweed Ring dropped in occasionally to sip port wine and mournfully recall by-gone days, it was always the scene of quaint gatherings.

It was about 1840 that Harry opened his "fine grocery store" on the west side of Broadway, just above Prince street. There was the usual show of fruits, cigars and wine cases in the front. But in a back room there was a generous sideboard and the walls were hung with good pictures. The great promenade of New Yorkers in those days was up Broadway to Bleeker street, across Bleeker to Eighth avenue, and up Eighth avenue to Thirty-fourth street. All the noted men of the day used to drop in Felter's back room. There was a series of lockers provided. Such men as judges of the Supreme and Superior courts were provided with keys and kept their private bottles locked up. At the end of the day's business they would walk up Broadway, turn into Felter's, and give their key to the young man who waited at the sideboard.

Harry was born in Orange county, and his father raised the celebrated horse George Wilkes. He naturally attracted the lovers of horsecflesh to his establishment. One of his most constant customers was George Alley, who owned the famous Dexter. In fact any horse-owner of any standing whatever was sure to get around during the week. All the noted men of the day were to be met there. It was like Delmonico's in the sense that remarkable personages were to be found there at all hours, but it was a democratic resort where single eye-glasses were out of place.

As years rolled by, and lower Broadway became less and less a fashionable strolling ground, the old brokers and bankers and merchants began to desert the back room. The horse men and politicians still clung to it, and there were some royal carousals that gray haired men still love to tell about to their intimate friends. Just before the war broke out Harry gave up his old stand and took a new building on the east side of Broadway, just below Prince Street. It soon became the headquarters of the Tweed ring. The old leader himself used to sit in a corner and tell stories to a jolly circle of his followers. Prince Harry Genet and all the old-timers were there every day. Harry Felter became a member of the Americans Club, of which Tweed was president. In time he became steward of the club. His powers as a story teller were remarkable. But the chief trait of his character was his enormous fondness for practical jokes. At that time John McBride Davidson's safe establishment was on Broadway, near Harry's hostelry. The two men were the leading wags of the city. Whenever they went out together everyone who knew them was on the alert for "put up jobs." Peppering a cigar was their leading joke. Harry would wet the tip of his little finger and dip it in red pepper. Then he would atep up to any person at the bar who happened to be smoking.

"Let me have a light, if you please?" The smoker would hand his cigar to Harry, who would take a light, and at the same time dab the wet end of the borrowed cigar with the red pepper. When the smoker resumed his cigar there was always a row and a roar of laughter. Another favorite joke of Harry's was to cut up little squares of yellow soap and put them with the free lunch cheese. Old Commodore Vanderbilt bit a piece of soap, and it was a long time before he forgave the joker.

There was a huge armchair in one corner of the room. A darning needle was secreted in the seat, so that when a string was pulled it darted into the flesh of the victim for an inch or so. This was considered a tremendous piece of fun by everyone except the man who happened to be in the chair at the time the string was pulled. One of the Astors was treated to this one day, and he failed to perceive the humor of the proceeding. In fact, he declined to sit down in the room again. For a week or two this was quite natural, but he stuck to the resolution until he finally gave up patronizing the sideboard. This needle trick was also played upon Tweed, and the old man ever afterward used to pay for the pleasure of seeing other victims introduced to the joke.

Harry Felter would spend \$100 at any time for the sake of getting off a good practical joke. Once he and the late Commissioner Sydney F. Nichols went out to the Fashion Race Course, at Newtown, which was owned by Joe Crocheron. The latter had a gray horse of which he was very proud. Felter and Nichols made a great many bets that this horse could not run a mile in a certain time. Crocheron was a jockey. Felter and Nichols stretched three ropes across the track at different points. Some traitor gave the secret away and the ropes were quietly cut. The horse, of course, reached the winning post on time and the two jokers had to treat all New York to wine.

One of the most prominent men in the city went to England and upon his return showed an umbrella which he said the Duke of Cambridge had presented to him in a rain storm. He used to flourish the umbrella and brag by the hour about it, always taking care to repeat just what His Royal Highness said and how gracefully he bowed. Harry could not stand the story any longer, so one day he slyly dropped a blazing match into the folds of the umbrella and it was destroyed. There were times when the very sparkle in Harry's eyes was sufficient to warn all who knew him to be on the outlook for mischief.

But with all his peculiarities Harry Felter was a good-hearted man who did a world of kind things for the poor in a quiet, unostentatious way. There are few living who remember his earlier days without a sense of pleasure. Middle-aged men of to-day remember him as the man who played wonderful jokes upon their fathers, a man who stuck pins in millionaires, put firecrackers in the pockets of merchants, nailed fast the coat-tails of judges and put bricks in the hats even of clergymen. He was one of the links that connected New York with the rare old days that preceded the war and the rare old men who governed the metropolis then.

At the time that John Jacob Astor lived in Prince street, Harry Felter's store was patronized by the best families in New York, and the purchases made by some of them—and mostly made in person at that—would astonish some of the "big guns" of the present day, who would no more think of going into a store and buying three pounds of sugar and carving it home than they would of jumping off the Brooklyn Bridge for the fun of the thing.

However, in those days men who belonged to the best society in New York and whose names were familiar in her marts of trade, thought nothing of living over their stores,

and not a few of them had sleeping-rooms at the rear end of the stores themselves.

John Jacob Astor was a steady customer at Felter's, and the old books of the store show that the old man seldom permitted his accounts to run over a week before settling them up.

The Good Hunter.

Lord William Lennox said: "The English hunter may be said to be an indigenous animal, for on no other spot of the earth is such an animal to be found. The stature of the horse is no more absolutely fixed than that of the human body, but the medium height is considered as best for hunters, say, fifteen hands, two or three inches." Avon adds: "Long and low, ought to be the sort for every man's eye who wants to go to the end, and as much breed, combined with substance as you can get. But a very tall man does not look well on a low horse, although it is perfectly well able to carry him." Again, to quote the same author: "Temper and mouth are essential points, for, in the absence of either, no man can be said to be well-mounted. The former not only contributes greatly to the pleasure and safety of the rider, but a horse of fine temper takes less out of himself than one of a violent nature, especially in a country where there is much fencing; indeed, fretful horses are proverbially soft." I am not quite prepared to agree with this last passage, but most horses go all right if they are allowed to sail alongside the hounds, and are not pulled about or interfered with; and it is not so much the fencing that takes it out of them—though, of course, a large succession of big jumps must take the puff out of any horse—as the fretting in standing about while the hounds are drawing, and in going from covert to covert. It is this that takes so much out of hot-tempered horses and makes them so disagreeable, than which nothing can be worse, and many a good, clever horse comes down to a low price on account of this abominable and almost incurable temper. Nothing can look worse than a horse gawking about with his head up and his coat in a lather. Get into a crowd in a ride with such a beast—generally a chestnut; hounds have thrown up for a few moments, and the huntman and hounds are doing their best to set matters right; a lot of good men, who have ridden well up to this point, are intent on watching the hounds, and you are in the middle of them; your hot mount stands still for a moment, with his head well up and his eyes ready to start out of his head—stands still, for a moment—aye, but, unfortunately, it is only for a moment; he gives a hasty snatch at the bridle, and grates your knuckles on the pommel; then he turns suddenly round, bumping two or three horses who are standing perfectly quiet; your neighbors wish you elsewhere, and, for the matter of that, you wish yourself out of it; but you have got there not anticipating a check. Well, you would be content to let him stand with his head where his tail ought to be; but, no sooner does he get in that position, than round he comes again, and so on *da capo*. He is a regular nuisance to everybody, and to no one more so than his rider. I have been many a time ready to cry with vexation at such a brute, and didn't I give him pepper when I got him away again. As to their being proverbially soft, I don't agree; but they take so much out of themselves unnecessarily, besides the exertion they undergo like other horses, that it is no wonder they get gruelled. A light-colored, hot chestnut, that cannot hold his ears, with short back ribs, and an everlasting watery evocation, is only fit for a handsome cab. I think it was Lord Alvauxley who told Gunter, the confectioner, to ice his horse, when he complained that he was so hot he could not hold him. A first-rate hunter should have courage, energy in all his paces, but not too much of what is generally called action; his stride in his gallop should be rather long than otherwise, provided he brings his hind legs well under his body; and the movement of the fore legs should be slightly round, but by no means high. The best test of good action, however, in the hunter is in what is termed dirt; and no animal can be said to be perfect who cannot go well in the heaviest ground.

A perfect hunter should have a light head, well put on, with a firm but not too long a neck; lengthy, and, consequently, oblique shoulders, a very capacious chest, and great depth of girth; a long muscular fore-arm coming well out of the shoulder, the elbow parallel with the body, neither inclining inwards or outwards; a stout cannon or shank bone with large tendons or sinews, forming a flat, not a round, leg; an oblique pattern rather long than short, and an open, circular foot; the back of moderate length, with well-developed loins and fillets and deep ribs, making, what is termed by sportsmen, a spur place. This spur place was defined by a celebrated sportsman to be a particular spot of about four inches in diameter, about eight inches below the saddle flap, and slightly in the rear of it; and it is not everyone who can spur a horse properly. Unless a man has good riding legs, that are hollowed out in the thigh, and not great big calves to his legs, and has a good seat, it is very difficult to do so, but the fashion of having long-necked spurs is of great assistance to a horseman; but woe betide the poor horse whose rider is a short-legged, round-thighed man, with a wash-ball seat, if he has long necked-spurs on. How the men of a past generation, with spurs about half an inch long in the neck, succeeded, I cannot imagine. I think I could spot the good men in a strange hunt, from seeing the way their spurs are put on; but this rule is not infallible, as the very best got-up man maybe the "bluest funkier," but it is, nevertheless, a tolerably safe guide. From the loins to the setting on of the tail the line should be carried on almost straight, or rounded only in a very slight degree. Thus, the haunch will be most oblique, and will produce a corresponding obliquity in the thigh-bone, which formation is peculiarly characteristic of the well-bred horse. The dock of the tail should be large, and the buttocks close together. The thighs should be muscular and long, rather inclining inwards, with large lean hocks, the points appearing to stand somewhat behind the body, which will bring the lower part of the hind leg or shank under it. The shank fetlock and pastern of the hind leg should exactly resemble those of the foreleg, as also should the foot. The legs should appear short, from the great depth of the chest, and well-proportioned substance of the body or middle piece. Anyone possessing such an animal may congratulate himself upon having the *beau ideal* of a perfect hunter, and if he has never been over-worked when young, and is in condition, and he has the heart to ride him, need not fear being last.

Mr. Chaplin, the owner of Hermit, who won the Derby so sensationally in 1863, and who has been such a marvelous success for the past twenty years at the stud, advertises this week that Hermit, in consequence of his old age (24) will only cover five mares this season besides his own few, and that at a fee of £250 per head. This is the biggest covering fee ever demanded, but by the time you read this the rage for him as a sire is so great that all five subscriptions will have been snapped up. It truly is wonderful how every mare which is bred to him throws winners, no matter what their breeding.

We desire to call attention to the fact that the great racing meeting at Kansas City, Mo., will be held November 5 to 17, instead of October as originally announced. At this meeting as much as \$25,000 will be given in prizes and stakes, which is very promising. It should be the effort of the Western turfmen not to allow this meeting to wait for partrouage. If properly encouraged there are magnificent possibilities in Kansas City as a leading racing point. The city is the most rapidly growing in the West, and in wealth it is progressing at an astonishing rate. We think the prospectus it offers for its inaugural meeting is the strongest argument that could be offered in its behalf. It displays no cheeseparing spirit, nothing niggardly in its inducements to owners of race-horses, and if the latter meet the new club in the same spirit, they will have given hostages to fortune. The stakes close September 25.

Doing right does not always lead to comfort. The editor of the *Sporting World* took a firm and honorable stand in the dispute over The Bourbon race, for which he was twice ejected from the grounds of the Monmouth Park Association.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association, FALL MEETING, 1887.

REGULAR DAYS,

SATURDAY, October 29th,

TUESDAY, November 1st,

THURSDAY, November 3d,

SATURDAY, November 5th.

Entries Saturday, October 1st, '87.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Saturday, October 29th.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners this year of two races of the aggregate value of \$1,000 to carry five pounds extra. Non-winners this year allowed five pounds. Maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteen furlongs.

No. 2.—THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 15, 1885, with twenty-four entries.

No. 3.—THE BAY CITY STAKES, a handicap for all ages; \$50 each; \$25 forfeit, \$10 if declared out, with \$5 added. Second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Weights announced Thursday, October 27th; declarations due at 5 o'clock p. m. the day before the race. One mile and a half.

No. 4.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third, for two-year-olds. Winners of two-year-old races to carry three pounds; of three, five pounds extra. Non-winners allowed five pounds. Seven furlongs.

Second Day, Tuesday, November 1st.

No. 5.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners of No. 1 at this meeting to carry 7 pounds extra. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 8 pounds; if four years old or upwards, allowed 12 pounds. One mile.

No. 6.—THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds; \$10 each, p. p., with \$100 added; first horse to take the added money, second horse 70 per cent, and the third horse 30 per cent, of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old race of the value of \$500 to carry 5 pounds; of two such races 7 pounds; of three 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7.—THE PARK STAKES, for all ages; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out October 15, 1887, with \$500 added; second to receive \$100; third to save stake. Winners this year of a stake race of the value of \$1,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry 5 pounds; for two such races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed this year allowed 5 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 8.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third, for all ages. The winner to be sold at auction, fixed valuation \$1,500; 1 pound allowed for each \$100 less, down to \$1,000; then 2 pounds for each \$100 down to \$800; 2 pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at the usual time of declaring, 5 o'clock p. m. the day before the race. Three-quarter mile heats.

Third Day, Thursday, November 3d.

No. 9.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winner of any race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds; of two races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed at this meeting allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 10.—THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed August 1, 1885, with 36 entries.

No. 11.—THE AUTUMN STAKES, for two-year-olds. One mile. Closed August 15, 1885, with 43 entries.

No. 12.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third. Conditions in all respects the same as No. 8. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fourth Day, Saturday, November 5th.

No. 13.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third; for two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry 5 pounds; of one 3 pounds extra. Horses that have not run better than third allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 14.—THE VESTAL STAKES, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and a quarter. Closed August 1, 1885, with 21 entries.

No. 15.—THE DEL RIO STAKES, for all ages. \$100 each, \$50 forfeit, or \$20 if declared out October 15th, 1887, with \$1,000 added; second to receive \$200; third to save stake. Horses that have not won a race this year of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 pounds. Non-winners this year allowed 15 pounds. Two miles.

No. 16.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to third. A free handicap for all ages. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock a. m.; declarations due at 6 o'clock p. m. the same day. One mile.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races will be run under the revised rules of this Association, adopted February 4, 1887. Owners and Trainers will be supplied with copies on application to the Secretary.

In all stakes starters must be named to the Secretary or through the entry box at the track out or before 6 o'clock p. m. of the day before the race. No horse not so named will be allowed to start. (Rule 43). Entrance fee for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 o'clock p. m. of the day before the race by paying five percent of the amount of the purse. All horses not so declared out will be required to start. (Rule 22).

All declarations void unless accompanied by the money. Entries not having registered colors will be required to name their colors with their entry.

Entries close with the Secretary on Saturday, October 1, 1887.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary.
313 Bush Street, P. O. Box 2603, San Francisco.
D. McCURE, President.

Notice for Entries.

Bay District Association.



Notice for Entries for Fall Meeting commencing October 1, 1887.

\$7,500 in Purses, \$7,500

Saturday, Oct. 1st, Purse \$600, 2:20 Class.
Tuesday, Oct. 4th, Purse \$500, 3:00 Class.
Thursday, Oct. 6th, Purse \$500, 2:40 Class.
Saturday, Oct. 8th, Purse \$500, 2:25 Class.
Thursday, Oct. 11th, Purse \$500, 2:35 Class.
Tuesday, Oct. 13th, Purse \$500, 2:27 Class.
Saturday, Oct. 15th, Purse \$600, 2:23 Class.
Tuesday, Oct. 18th, Purse \$500, 2:30 Class.
Thursday, Oct. 20th, Purse \$500. Free for all pacers. L. C. Lee barred.
Saturday, Oct. 22d, Purse \$250, 2:12 Class.
Tuesday, Oct. 25th, Purse \$500, 2:26 Class.
Thursday, Oct. 27th, Purse \$500, 2:24 Class.
Saturday, Oct. 29th, Purse \$1,000. Free for all trotters and pacers.

All trotting and pacing contests to be best three in five; five or more to enter, three or more to start. But the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. The Association also reserves the right to change the date set for any class during the meeting by giving timely notice of the same to persons interested.

Entrance fee 10 per cent, to accompany the entry. Purses divided into 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent, to first, second, third and fourth horse respectively.

Entries to close with the Secretary, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1887.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Sec'y.
1435 California Street, S. F.

Important Sale

Trotting Stock

S. B. WHITEHEAD & Co

AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell by Public Auction

Wednesday, Sept. 7th, 1887,

BAY DISTRICT TRACK.

Between the heats of 2:20 class at the races of the Golden Gate Fair Association, the following well-bred trotting stock, from the ranch of Messrs. McDonald Bros., San Miguel, San Luis Obispo County:

No. 1. GIPSY, bay mare, sire A. T. Stewart, dam by a son of Belmont. Gypsy is a handsome mare of good trotting action, and will prove a valuable brood-mare.

No. 2. SORRELL JIM, ch stallion, sire Altoona, he by Almont, dam by a son of Belmont. Sorrell Jim is five years old and a very stylish horse.

No. 3. KEPPOCH, ch stallion, four years old. Sire Altoona, dam Lady Stewart by A. T. Stewart, he by Mambrino Patchen. Keploch has a fine natural gait, and with very little work shows great speed.

The stock can be seen at the Bay District Track now.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,

Live-Stock Auctioneers,

27aug2 20 Lidesdorff St., San Francisco.

Auction Sale

Well-Bred Brood-Mares,

AT 12 M., AT

Bay District Track,

Thursday, Sept. 8, 1887.

By direction of Mr. C. Griffin, Danville, Contra Costa County, we will sell the following trotting bred mares:

SUSY, bay mare, 6 years, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Old Union, known as the Star Horse; 2d dam Grey Eagle stock. Stinted to Cresco by Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus.

NANCY, grey mare, 4 years, by John, he by Planchet, dam Kate by Geo. Moore; 2d dam by Nevada St. Lawrence. Good mare for road use. Stinted to Steinway.

MAGGIE, sorrel mare, 7 years, by Cardinal, dam Jane by Emigrant; 2d dam Morgan Bay, a well-known coach horse. Stinted to Conductor.

MOLLE, bay mare, 8 years. Said to be Belmont and Hambletonian stock. Stinted to Cresco. All the above mares are believed to be with foal.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION

Holstein-Friesian

BULLS,

HEIFERS

—AND—

CALVES.

Owing to the Sale to the Hon. LELAND STANFORD of the land used as a Stock Ranch, we have received orders from Mr. FRANK H. Burke, of Menlo Park, to

Sell Without Reserve,

All the Bulls, Heifers and Calves. These animals are all Thoroughbred and registered, and are all from choice prize-winners of deep milk and butter strains. These animals are of choice families, as the Aggie's (the most celebrated in the world); the Netherlands (a great butter tribe); the Menlo (the greatest Holstein Show Cow in the world); the Jacob (the only imported son of Mercedes, the holder of the milk record of the world); Twisk (holder of the butter record of the United States).

At the same time, and for same account, will be offered

A Number of Grade Calves, Sired by some of the choicest bulls to be found in the East.

Catalogues can be obtained after September 3d from KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or F. H. BURKE, 401 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

SALE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1887,

During State Fair and on the Grounds

—AT 11 A. M. AT—

SACRAMENTO.

KILLIP & CO.,

Auctioneers.

2sept3

To Owners and Trainers of Racing Stables.

I hereby warn all horsemen not to employ MORRIS BRENNAN or WILLIAM KENNALLY, now under contract to me, as they have left my employ without giving me notice.

The racing rules will be strictly enforced in the case of above persons.

JOHN MACKEY,

27aug4 Superintendent Rancho Del Paso.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF—

THE SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

Los Angeles,

Best Fair in the State,

Not excepting Sacramento.

170 Entries in the Races.

Including fastest horses in the world.

Fruit, Agriculture and Horticultural Display at

THE PAVILION.

Fifth and Olive Streets.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST.

J. W. ROBINSON, President.

E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary—Box 210. 27aug7

TWENTY-SECOND.

Industrial Exhibition

—AND—

MECHANICS' FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1887.

Opens Sept. 1, Closes October 8.

An Orchestra of 50 Celebrated Soloists and Musicians, under the leadership of the celebrated Trombone Virtuoso, Fred N. Innes, will perform each afternoon and evening.

The Immense Art Galleries will be filled with choice works of Painting and Sculpture; the Machinery Hall and the Agricultural Machinery and Implement Department will contain the best and latest inventions in mechanic art.

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P. E. CORNWALL, President.

A. W. STARBIRD, Secretary. 2sept3

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By Mike T.—Lady Elcho T., both First prize winners on the bench, beside winning several specials. Champions Elcho, Rose, Noreen, Garryowen, Palmerston, all famous winners, appear in the pedigrees of the dogs offered. Breeding and health guaranteed.

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Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries will close for part Three on September 30, 1887. Address,

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FALL RACES

—OF THE—

Eureka Jockey Club

—AT—

EUREKA,

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CAL.,
Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

1. Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free-for-all, dash of one mile, \$35 at first quarter, \$40 at half, \$50 at three-quarter and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up entries over five to be added, and equally divided between each winner.

2. Purse \$250.—Trotting. Free for all horses that have not beaten 2:30 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Candidates a Bonner eligible to start.) First horse \$150, second \$75, third \$25.

SECOND DAY.

3. MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$300. Free-for-all, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. First horse \$200, second horse \$70, third horse \$30.

4. Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Patches barred.) First horse \$85, second horse \$30, third horse to save entrance.

THIRD DAY.

5. HOTEL PURSE—\$100. Free for all, for all ages. One mile and repeat. First horse \$250, second horse \$60, third horse \$30.

6. EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTOING STAKE—\$1000 and repeat. \$10 entrance; half forfeit, \$100 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the Secretary Sept. 17, 1887.

FOURTH DAY.

7. Purse \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 600 yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.

8. Purse \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat. First horse \$125, second horse \$25.

9. Purse \$400. Trotting. Free for all. First horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

All entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over. In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in entries.

Entries to all the above races, except the two-year-old trot, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887.

One-half the entrance money must be paid at the time of making entries and the other half at 6 P.M. the night preceding the race.

Four blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DAN L. MURPHY, President.
H. COHN, Secretary. sept3

THREE DAYS RACING

Under the auspices of the

WILLOWS

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

October 19, 20, 21, 1887,

—AT—

WILLOWS.

AGRICULTURAL PARK,

WILLOWS, COLUSA COUNTY, CAL.

First Day—Wednesday, October 19, 1887.

No. 1. Trotting—\$300. Three-minute class. Free for all.

No. 2. Trotting and Pacing—\$200. Free for all horses owned in Colusa County August 1st, 1887. Almost Patches, Titon Almont and Daisy S. barred.

No. 3. Running—\$150. Free for all. Three-fourths of a mile.

Second Day—Thursday, October 20, 1887.

No. 4. Pacing—\$300. Free for all.

No. 5. Trotting—\$300. 2:40 class. Free for all.

No. 6. Running—\$100. Free for all. One-half mile and repeat.

Third Day—Friday, October 21, 1887.

No. 7. Running—\$200. Free for all. One and one-half miles.

No. 8. Trotting—\$200. Free for all.

No. 9. Trotting—\$60. Nearest to four minutes.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting and pacing races. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting and pacing races the purse is to be divided into three moneys: six-tenths, three-tenths and one-tenth.

The Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern all running races.

In all the above races, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse or stake.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races, alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries of said race. A horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 6 o'clock P.M., or be required to start.

All entries for a race to close with the Secretary on Friday, at Willows, October 1st, 1887, at 10 o'clock P.M.

The Board of Directors will have charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and will see that the rules are strictly enforced, and purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision before leaving the stand.

Races to start 1 P.M. sharp.

D. B. SUTTON, President.
J. F. SEBSANOUS, Secretary. sept1

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD

AT RENO,

Commencing September 21st and Ending

October 1st.

35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle

Races! Trick Parades!

LADIES' SOCIETY TOWNMENT.

Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 28 and

September 30, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.

President Powning offers a Special Premium, a

GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, for the best

Exhibit in Any Department.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the

auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society was established in

accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State

of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the man-

agement and control of the State Agricultural Society

of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LEETE, of

Washoe County; P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe

County; AL. WHITE, of Washoe County; JOHN

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County; ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County;

THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County; F. DANG-

BECK, of Douglas County; W. S. BAILEY, of

Churchill County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt

County.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for

district horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration

\$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. District

horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20;

declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 3, 4 and 5 will be made and announced on Saturday

Sept. 17th.

Second Day—Thursday, September 22d.

No. 6.—TROTTOING—2:30 class for District horses;

three in five, purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse

\$100; third horse \$50.

No. 7.—TROTTOING—Mile heats, three in five; free

for all; purse \$400; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second

horse; \$100 to third horse.

Third Day—Friday, September 23d.

No. 8.—RUNNING—Selling purse for District

horses; dash of a mile; \$150 added; \$25 entrance, half

forfeit; \$4 declaration, on or before September 1st.

Horses to be sold for \$1,000 to carry entitled weight.

Two pounds allowed for each \$100 under the \$1,000.

No. 9.—RUNNING—Half-mile dash; entrance free;

purse \$100.

Two other races for this day will be announced

on Thursday, September 23d.

Fourth Day—Saturday, September 24th.

No. 10.—TROTTOING—Mile and repeat; free for all

three-year-olds and under in the District; purse \$300;

first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.

No. 11.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for

all; purse \$400; first horse \$200; second horse \$200;

third horse \$100.

Fifth Day—Monday, September 26th.

No. 12.—HANDICAP—Mile and a half dash; \$300

added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on

or before September 10th. Weights to be announced

Sept. 1st.

No. 13.—SELLING PURSE—Closes the same time

as stakes; one mile and a quarter dash; \$300 added.

Three other races for this day will be made September

24th.

Sixth Day—Tuesday, September 27th.

No. 14.—TROTTOING—Three-minute class for District

horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second

horse \$100; third horse \$50.

No. 15.—TROTTOING—Mile heats, three in five; free

for all; purse \$400; first horse \$200; second horse \$200;

third horse \$100.

Seventh Day—Wednesday, September 28th.

No. 16.—RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash; two-

year-olds; \$150 added; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; five

or more to enter.

No. 17.—RUNNING—Mile and three-eighths; three-

year-olds; \$200 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10

declaration, on or before September 1st; three or

more to start.

No. 18.—RUNNING—Purse \$300; dash of two miles;

ten per cent. entrance; five or more to enter; three or

more to start.

Two other races for this day will be made September

27th.

Eighth Day—Thursday, September 29th.

No. 19.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free

for all; purse \$400; first horse \$200; second horse \$200;

third horse \$100.

No. 20.—TROTTOING—Mile heats; three in five;

free for District horses; purse \$300; first horse \$300;

second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Ninth Day—Friday, September 30th.

No. 21.—RUNNING—Mile dash for two-year-olds;

\$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5; on or before

September 1st.

No. 22.—RUNNING—Mile and five-eighths dash for

three-year-olds; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit;

\$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three or

more to start.

Three other races for this day will be made up September

29th.

Tenth Day—Saturday, October 1st.

No. 23.—2:35 Class; mile heats, three in five; free

for all; purse \$300; first horse \$300; second horse \$200;

third horse \$100.

No. 24.—2:25 Class; mile heats; three in five; free

for all; purse \$1,000; first horse \$500; second horse \$300;

third horse \$200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary

on or before the first day of August, 1887. En-

tries for the races must be made by the Secretary's

rules on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday

and Monday, and for Friday's races, on Wednes-

day, at the regular time for closing entries as de-

signated by the rules. Those who have not made their

stakes must name to the Secretary, in writing, which

they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M.

Horses entered in purse can only be drawn by con-

sent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association

will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned

and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra

Nevada for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September

1st with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in

all for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trot-

ting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association

rules to govern running races, except as above.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in

five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and

three to start. But the Board reserves the right to

hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal

of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance

fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomina-

tions.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trot-

ting but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of

any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish

any day's racing, or to trot a special race between

heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled

only to the entrance money paid in. When less than

the required number of starters appear they may

contest for the entrance money, to be divided as fol-

lows: 5% to the first and 33% to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void

unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declara-

tions are permitted for a walk-over.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the

day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person,

or in one interest, the particular horses they wish

to start must be named by 6 P.M. of the day preceding

the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Being colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear

caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their

entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one

o'clock P.M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Sec-

retary of the

CALIFORNIA ANNUAL State Fair

Will be held at
SACRAMENTO,
Sept. 12 to 24 inclusive, 1887.
TWO WEEKS FAIR!
NINE DAYS RACING!

SPEED PROGRAMME.
There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three, and four year-olds, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than \$200.

First Day—Thursday, September 15th.
TROTTING.
No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1885 with twenty-nine nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1887, \$1,045.
No. 2.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.
No. 3.—PACING PURSE, \$800—2:30 Class.
Second Day—Friday, September 16th.
RUNNING.
No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5.—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1884; \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Closed in 1886 with twelve entries. One mile and a quarter.
No. 6.—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—For four-year-olds; \$50 entrance; h. f.; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Winner of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weights. One mile and five-eighths.
No. 7.—FREE PURSE, \$250—Winners of any race, this year, of the value of \$300 to carry five pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, five pounds; if four years or upwards fifteen pounds. Mile heats.
Third Day—Saturday, September 17th.
TROTTING.
No. 8.—TWO-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE—\$50 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 payable July 1st, and remaining \$25 payable Aug. 10th, 1887; \$500 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats.
No. 9.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:27 Class.
No. 10.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:27 Class.
Fourth Day—Monday, September 19th.
RUNNING.
No. 11.—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; h. f.; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed five pounds; maidens if three years or upwards five pounds; if four years old or over seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 12.—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1885; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second; \$25 to third. Closed in 1886 with twenty-four nominations. One mile.
No. 13.—THE LAUREL STAKE—Handicap for all ages; \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit; \$100 added; of which \$50 to second; \$100 to third. Weights announced September 10th. Declaration, \$20, to be made with the Secretary by eight o'clock p. m., September 10th. In no case will the declaration be accepted unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 14.—SELLING PURSE, \$250—Of which \$50 to owner. Fixed valuation, \$1,000; \$100 for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.
Fifth Day—Tuesday, September 20th.
TROTTING.
No. 15.—THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE—For all colts (except Ella, Sundan, Shamrock, and Sable Wilkes), \$100 entrance, of which \$25 must accompany nomination; \$25 payable July 1st, and remaining \$50 payable August 10th, 1887; \$400 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with fourteen nominations. Mile heats, three in five.
No. 16.—TROTTING PURSE, \$500—3:00 Class.
No. 17.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:20 Class.
Sixth Day—Wednesday, September 21st.
RUNNING.
No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$15 forfeit; or only \$10 if declared on or before September 1st; \$150 added; \$25 to second; \$25 to third. Those that have started and not won second or third in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19.—THE SHAFER STAKE—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; five pounds extra, if two or more pounds extra. One mile and a quarter.
No. 20.—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third saves stake. Three-year-olds to carry \$50 pounds; four-year-olds, 100 pounds; five-year-olds, 112 pounds. Sex, but not heat, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.
No. 21.—FREE PURSE, \$100—\$50 to second. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed ten pounds. Winners this year of any race of the value of \$400 to carry five pounds extra; winner of No. 7, ten pounds extra. One mile.
Seventh Day—Thursday, September 22d.
TROTTING.
No. 22.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.
No. 23.—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE—(Conditions same as No. 15.) Closed April 15th, with ten nominations.
No. 24.—PACING PURSE, \$800—Free for all.
Eighth Day—Friday, September 23d.
RUNNING.
No. 25.—THE CALIFORNIA DERRY STAKE—For foals of 1884; \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; second horse \$100; third \$50. Closed in 1885, with seventeen nominations. One mile.
No. 26.—THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$250 added; \$75 to second; \$25 to third. Winner of any two-year-old stake this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds. One mile.
No. 27.—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$350 added; second horse \$100; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; colts not 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, allowed five pounds. One mile and three-quarters.
No. 28.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$200 additional to the winner if he is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42) is beaten. One mile.
No. 29.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$20 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day—Saturday September 24th.
TROTTING.
No. 30.—SPECIAL THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT STAKE—For Ella, Sundan, Shamrock, Sable Wilkes and others. (Conditions same as Regular Stake No. 15.) Closed April 15th, with six nominations.
No. 31.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—Free for all.
No. 32.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.
Entries for the following running events for 1885-89 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme.
No. 1.—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added of which \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2.—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$250 added; second colt \$100; third \$50. One mile.
No. 3.—CALIFORNIA DERRY STAKE—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$15 if declared January 1st, 1889; or \$25 if declared May 1st, 1889; \$300 added; second horse \$100, third horse \$50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
All trotting and running races are to be run three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to start, if the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.
The National Association Rules to govern trotting. But the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 50% to the first, and 50% to the second.
In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.
Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.
In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.
Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting racing drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.
Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to be made with the Secretary Monday, August 1, 1887.
L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 2mly97

FIRST FAIR OF THE Amador and Calaveras AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. DISTRICT NO. 26.

AT IONE,
Commencing October 5th
And Continuing Three Days.
SPEED PROGRAMME.
Wednesday, Oct. 5th.
No. 1. Running—600 yards and repeat, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado counties. Race at 10 o'clock p. m.
No. 2. Trotting—Mile heats, two in three, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. Purse \$20.
No. 3. Running—Quarter-mile and repeat. Free for saddle horses in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. Purse \$50.
Thursday, October 6th.
Ladies Tournament, for various prizes.
No. 4. Running—Novelty Race. Free for all. First horse at quarter \$50; first horse at half \$50; first horse at three quarters \$50; first horse at mile's end, \$80. Total amount of purse \$200.
No. 5. Running—Half-mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse \$25.
No. 6. Trotting—Mile heats, three in five; 2:30 class. Free for all. Purse \$250.
Friday, Oct. 7th.
No. 7. Running—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purse \$250.
No. 8. Trotting—Mile and repeat, for three-year-olds. Free for all. Purse \$300.
No. 9. Running—Three-quarter dash. Free for all. Purse \$200.
Pacers will be allowed to enter in District trotting races.
Consolation races and other special contests will be arranged during the Fair.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
District horses must have been owned in the District prior to and continuously since August 1st, 1887.
In all the above races five to enter and three to start, unless otherwise specified; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to start, if the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.
Purses will be divided at the rate of 75 per cent. to first horse and 25 per cent. to second horse.
Non-starters in all races will be held for entrance money.
In all races entries not declared out by 6 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.
The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the race.
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.
The Board reserves the right to run or trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to run or trot a special race between heats.
Entries in all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on Saturday, September 10th. Racing colors to be named in the entries.
Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, to accompany entries.
U. S. GREGORY, President.
CLOVIS T. JAGRAVE, Secretary. Jone, Cal

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From Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, 1887.
INCLUSIVE
Over \$10,000 in Purses.

Agriultural District No. 4, comprising the Counties of Sonoma, and Marin.
SPEED PROGRAMME.
District Races open for the Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano.

Tuesday, August 30th.
No. 1. RUNNING—Two-year-old Stake. Five-eighths mile dash, \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second horse. Winners of any two-year-old stake this year to carry three pounds extra; of two or more, five pounds extra.
No. 2. TROTTLING—District. For two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse \$250. Closed May 1st, with fourteen entries.
No. 3. TROTTLING—2:25 Class. Purse \$700.
Wednesday, August 31st.
No. 4. RUNNING—For all ages. Free purse \$200; \$50 to second. Mile and repeat.
No. 5. TROTTLING—3:35 Class. Purse \$400.
No. 6. TROTTLING—2:20 Class. Purse \$1,000.
Thursday, September 1st.
No. 7. RUNNING—For three-year-olds. One and one-eighth mile dash. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Winners of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds extra; maidens allowed five pounds.
No. 8. PACING—Free for all. Purse \$400.
No. 9. THURSDAY—For foals of 1886. Mile dash. \$25 stake; \$150 added. Closed February 1st, with fifteen entries.
No. 10. TROTTLING—For three-year-olds. Purse \$600.
Friday, September 2d.
No. 11. RUNNING—District—For all ages. Mile dash. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second.
No. 12. TROTTLING—District. For three-year-olds. Purse \$300. Closed May 1st with five entries.
No. 13. TROTTLING—For foals of 1885. Mile and repeat \$50 stake; \$200 added. Closed February 1st, with eleven entries.
No. 14. TROTTLING—2:23 Class. Purse \$800.
Saturday, September 2d.
No. 15. RUNNING—For all ages. One and one-half mile dash. Free purse \$250, \$50 to second.
No. 16. TROTTLING—District. 2:40 Class. Purse \$400.
No. 17. TROTTLING—2:27 Class. Purse \$700.
No. 18. TROTTLING—Free-for-all. Purse \$1,200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.
In all trotting and pacing races, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. except Trotting Stake Race No. 9, and 10, which moneys shall be provided and races trotted according to published conditions.
All races, best three in five, except as otherwise specified.
National Association Rules to govern trotting, and rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.
The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.
For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half the entrance received from the other paid-up entries of said race, and to no added money.
A horse winning a race entitled to first money only except when distancing the field, then first and third moneys.
In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race.
Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the district six months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from the Association.
If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the judges.
In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.
The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.
Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.
Races to close at 10 o'clock p. m. sharp. Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.
Entries close Aug. 1st, 1887, with Secretary.
ju23 **J. H. WHITE, President.**
W. E. COX, Sec'y. P. O. Box 276, Petaluma, Cal

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(Washoe Co., Nevada, Lake and Grant Counties, Oregon, and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing purposes)
—AT—

Susanville, Cal.
COMMENCING
Monday, October 3, '87,
And Continuing Five Days.
Purses \$5,000.
Premiums \$2,000.

SPEED PROGRAMME.
Money in all races to be divided as follows: First horse, 60 per cent.; second, 30 per cent.; third, 10 per cent. unless when otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.
First Day.
1. TROTTLING—2:50 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$200.
2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse \$125.
3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse \$250.
4. RUNNING—1/2 mile and repeat; purse \$100.
Second Day.
5. TROTTLING—3 in 5; purse \$100.
6. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$100.
7. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$250.
8. TROTTLING—One-year-olds (District) Three-quarter mile dash; purse \$100.
Third Day.
9. TROTTLING—2:40 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$250.
10. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse \$150.
11. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$250.
12. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:30. Entries to close at time of race; purse \$50.
Fourth Day.
13. TROTTLING—2:35 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$300.
14. RUNNING—1/2 mile and repeat; purse \$150.
15. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$150.
16. TROTTLING—Single huggy (District), 2 in 3, own er to drive; purse \$50. Entries close at 9 p. m., day before race. Trained horses barred.
Fifth Day.
17. TROTTLING—2:30 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$350.
18. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse \$1,000.
19. TROTTLING—Double teams (District), mile and repeat. Untrained teams in 1st pull buggy, owners to drive. Entrance to close at 4 o'clock evening before the race; purse \$75.

RULES OF THE TRACK.
Entrance to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock p. m., on Friday, Aug. 12, 1887.
All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color, and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.
Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope, and seal.
Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany entries.
In all races five or more to enter and three or more to start.
National Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.
Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race; and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from the Association.
If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the judges.
In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number, and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.
When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first, and 35% to the second.
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races except where conditions named are otherwise.
Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 10 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.
Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.
For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.
The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the Rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters pertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.
Races to begin each day at one o'clock p. m. sharp.
J. W. THOMPSON, President.
J. D. BYERS, Vice-President.
R. L. DAVIS, Secretary. Susanville, Cal.
J. R. MURRAY, Assistant Secretary. 25juil Greenville, Cal.

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No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.
1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.
Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.
No. 2.—Chester Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.
1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.
Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.
These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting and well-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.
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the best of constitution. Five years old, perfectly
sound and without a blemish. A natural trotter with
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Can trot 3 or 4 heats from 2:30 to 2:35. Has a record
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Sire Peacock, record 2:23, by Whipple's Hamble-
tonian.
Dam Young Molly, by Budd Doble, he by Geo. M.
Patchen Jr.
Young Molly is the dam of Brown Jug, by Nut-
wood. Brown Jug's private trials were made in
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Anyone looking for a first-class young horse, that
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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim
as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:
1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle,
extending back as shown, the front having an opening
into which the blind is fitted, substantially
as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D,
the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and
as shown, to give full freedom and ventilation to the
eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially
as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions
D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut
and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be
set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check
pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands
G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above
and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or
buckles, substantially as an for the purpose herein
described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F,
supported and pivoted to the bridle as is to be moved
about the point of support, the adjustable front
straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the
throat-latch or latch connected with the blinds, and
adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent
office, and though the corresponding letters do not
appear on the cut, the general principle will be under-
stood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away
with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the
same time giving complete control of the line of
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something of the same effect on the action follows as
is indicated by toe-weights. It is especially the case
when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to
lead the race without the strain of weights on the
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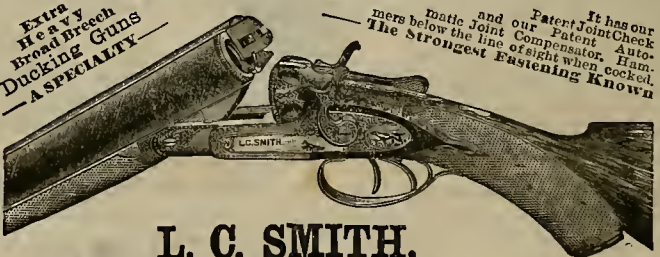
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A Demonstration of the Shooting Qualities of the "L. O. Smith" Gun.

In the trial for position in the Chamberlin Cartridge Co. tournament, eleven contestants broke one
hundred straight inanimate targets. Five of the eleven used an "L. C. Smith" Gun, and below we give the
names of the gentlemen and their place of residence.
Mr. Dan. Powers, Cleveland, O. Mr. Fred. Erb, Jr., La Fayette, Ind.
Mr. Andy Menders, Nashville, Tenn. Mr. H. McMarby, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. J. C. Mendershot, Cleveland, O.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen
contestants in the ninety class.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI No. 11,
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

Marysville Races.

The races of the Thirteenth Agricultural District began at Marysville on Tuesday, August 30th. There was a good attendance, the track in fine order, and weather pleasant. For the first race the starters were Sir Thad, Johnny Moore, Emma T., White Stocking, Clifton Belle and Surprise. In the pool Sir Thad was the favorite at \$10, Emma T. \$4, Clifton Belle \$2, Johnny Moore \$2, field \$2.

A good start was made at the third attempt Clifton Belle, Sir Thad and Johnny Moore showing in front. Sir Thad soon had the race in hand and won easily, Johnny Moore second, Clifton Belle third.

MARYSVILLE, August 30th.—Running. Purse of \$100. Free for all horses of the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts. Half a mile.

P. Riley's Sir Thad	1
J. C. Moore's Johnny Moore	2
G. W. Simpson's Clifton Belle	3
M. McChummon's Surprise	0
A. C. Taylor's Emma T.	0
Geo. Hackett's White Stocking	0

Time, 1:49.

The second race was the special trot, for which Mill Boy, Sutter Boy and Patchwork started. Pools sold: Sutter Boy \$10, Mill Boy \$6, Patchwork \$1.50. After three attempts the horses were sent off. Patchwork broke at once. Mill Boy led at the quarter, Sutter Boy close up. Mill Boy had a good lead along the back stretch which Sutter Boy lessened before he reached the straight. There he broke and gave Mill Boy the lead, but he recovered and beat Mill Boy by half a length, Patchwork distanced.

The second heat opened well for a quarter of a mile, then Mill Boy broke very badly and fell far behind. At the half Sutter kept his lead, and finished with a long gap of daylight to spare.

The pair went off on even terms for the third heat, but Sutter broke very soon. Around the stretch Sutter made up much of his lost ground, but he broke again near the straight, and Mill Boy took a strong lead; near the wire he broke, and Sutter Boy, coming up in fine style, won in a jog.

Special Purse \$150.
Sutter Boy—P. Harkey..... 1 1 1
Mill Boy—P. Grant..... 2 2 2
Patchwork—C. Ralsh..... dis.

Time, 2:40, 2:44, 2:41.

Third Race—Three-minute class. Entries: Alphena, Ginger, Rosie Mac, Daisy A., Olive E., Geronimo, Bird, Daisy, and Bloodstone. The latter was withdrawn for unmanageable behavior while warming up. Pools: Geronimo \$10, Rosie Mac \$8, field \$2. It was a slow work making a start. When off, Rosie led, Daisy second, Alphena third. The latter improved as he went. Rosie held her lead and finished first, Alphena second, Geronimo third, Daisy A. fourth, Bird fifth and the others distanced. Time, 2:34. In the pool Rosie and Geronimo now sold for \$10 each, field \$1. Rosie again led off, followed by Alphena, Geronimo, Daisy A. and Bird. In the stretch Geronimo passed Alphena, and rounding the turn took first place and held it to the finish, Alphena second, Rosie third, Daisy fourth. Time, 2:31. This heat made Geronimo favorite at \$20, Rosie \$5, field \$2. There was a good start for the third heat, Daisy A. showing in front for a while, Alphena second, Rosie third. Geronimo then settled down and passed them all, winning the heat in good style, Alphena second. Time, 2:31. In the fourth heat Geronimo had it all his own way, but Daisy led Alphena, and the latter was followed by Rosie. Time, 2:34.

Purse \$200. Three-minute class.
Geronimo—C. A. Durfee..... 3 1 1
Rosie Mac—G. W. Woodward..... 1 3 4
Alphena—A. L. Hinds..... 2 2 2
Daisy—E. O. Clark..... 4 4 3
Bird—W. W. Marshall..... 5 5 3
Ginger—Engler & Hollister..... dis
Olive E.—I. L. Daniels..... dis
Daisy A.—D. E. Knight..... dis
Bloodstone—N. N. Craig..... dr

Time, 2:35, 2:31, 2:31, 2:34.

Second Day.

Wednesday, August 31st.—The weather was again fine, the track in excellent order, the attendance greatly improved, and the sport of a higher class.

For the first race, 2:35 class, there was a large field, and it turned out to be a very interesting contest. The starters were Colonel Hawkins, Alphena, Florence R., Lady Lightfoot, Manzanita. In the pools Hawkins sold for \$10, Florence R. \$9, field \$3. There was a good start for the first heat. Hawkins was the first to show in front, but he never got far away from Florence. She pressed him close to the finish, but the Colonel had the best of it. Manzanita was third, Alphena fourth. Time, 2:34.

Before starting for the second heat Florence advanced to first place in the pools, selling at \$20 to \$5 on the field. Soon after the start Florence took the pole from Hawkins

and the pair made a fine race to the straight, the horse doing a liberal amount of running. The mare kept her gait and won the heat in fine style, Alphena and Manzanita making a dead heat for third place.

In the third heat the mare kept to her work. Hawkins again running very much, but Florence beat him out in fine style, the finish being very exciting, Manzanita third. Time, 2:30.

In the fourth heat Florence did still better, taking and keeping the lead from start to finish without a break. Hawkins beat Manzanita for second place. Time, 2:31.

Florence R.—G. W. Griffin	2	1	1
Colonel Hawkins—S. C. Tryon	1	2	2
Manzanita—James Dewan	3	3	3
Alphena—A. L. Hinds	4	3	4
Lady Lightfoot—W. K. Merrill	5	5	5

Time, 2:34, 2:29, 2:30, 2:31.

The next event was a trot to make the mile in the nearest time to four minutes. George Simpson drove in 4:01, J. Schimpf 3:58, George Van Bursk, 3:52, William Nutley 3:49, William Robinson 6:01. The prizes were awarded in the order of their names.

The third event was the half mile end repeat race for which Johnny Moore, Sallie Hampton, Confidence, Rackety Jack, Surprise and White Stocking started. The pools sold as follows: Rackety Jack \$5, Sally Hampton \$3, Johnny Moore \$1, field \$1.

There was a good start, Confidence and Jeck made the running, and Confidence won in good style. In the second heat he had it all his own way from start to finish.

Purse \$200. Half a mile and repeat.
L. A. Blasingame's ch g Confidence..... 1 1 1
D. H. McAfee's ch h Rackety Jack..... 2 2 2
J. C. Moore's ch g Johnny Moore..... 3 3 3
J. McCrummin's ch g Surprise..... 0 0 0
O. Dannon's ch f Sally Hampton..... 0 0 0
George Simpson's ch g White Stocking..... 0 0 0

Time, 1:50, 1:50.

The last event was the three-quarter mile and repeat race and proved very exciting. The result is as follows:

Purse \$250. Three-quarter mile heats.
Daisy D..... 1 1
Sir Thad..... 2 2
Black Pilot..... 0 0
Menlo..... 0 0
Blue Bonnet..... 0 0
Jo Hamilton..... dis

Time, 1:17, 1:16.

The Autumn racing season is now in full swing in the East, and the N. Y. Spirit thus refers to the subject: The season opens in this vicinity, and very appropriately with the steeplechase meeting of the Rockaway Steeplechase Association at Cedarhurst. We have every confidence in the success of the meeting, although we should have suggested a period later in the season. The great difficulty is that the opening day is set on the very day of the closing of the Monmouth Park Meeting, and there is racing at Saratoga on the same day. There is a steeplechase at Monmouth on the day named, while at Saratoga there is a hurdle race, and on Tuesday, the second day at Cedarhurst, there is an event of no less importance than the North American Steeplechase to be decided at Saratoga. Despite these disadvantages, there is nothing to prevent the success of the meeting, although the attractions at Monmouth and Saratoga may keep some horses at those places which would otherwise be at Cedarhurst.

The meetings of the Rockaway Steeplechase Association offer a species of sport which, with the general public, is immensely popular. Racing men may answer at the sport, but the mass of the people delight in it. If a poll of the public could be taken we are quite confident that the general public would, by a large majority, declare in favor of a steeplechase rather than an Omnibus or a Great Eastern Handicap. There is a dash and brilliancy to the sport which is peculiarly fascinating to the public. It suggests power and weight-carrying ability in the horse and courage in the rider. It is the hunting and steeplechasing of England that has made the British cavalry service renowned and such equestrian triumphs as Balaklava possible. But steeplechasing has never made the same progress here that flat racing has, from the fact that the race meetings have been under the control of those who were opposed to it, and affected to consider it anything but "legitimate." It is only since the Rockaway Club arose that the sport has made any progress. Cedarhurst is its home, where, instead of filling in the close of a day's flat racing, it is the great attraction.

Recent importations from Paris, London and New York of ties, scarfs, handkerchiefs, vests; gloves of the most recent patterns and styles. Walking and driving gloves in great variety. Shirts to order. Underwear in silk, cotton and wool. At Beaman's, Nucleus Block, Market & Third Sts., San Francisco.

Trotting Horses Must Trot.

The day is rapidly approaching when a trotting horse will have to stick to the trot, say the *Kentucky Stock Farm*: It is hard for judges to determine whether a horse actually gains or loses by a break. The fact that some horses habitually break to relieve the muscular tension that can not be endured longer, has been recognized even when they failed to keep up the rate of speed they were carrying before the break, and the heat had been given to the competing horse that trotted the full mile. Drivers may now look out for stricter ruling against breaks than ever before, and the only safe way is to train a horse to stick to his gait. When a horse gets back to the trot after floundering about for a while, he goes like a shot out of a shovel, showing that he had a refreshing rest, which gave him an unfair advantage over his competitor. Of course, these strict rulings cannot justly be made against colts too young to be trained out of their natural instincts, but in all other cases a trotting race will mean that the winning horse must have stuck to his business from end to end if he wants to be credited with his lead at the finish. There are trainers who habitually force a horse over his speed for the purpose of teaching him to get back handy and at will. This is a dangerous practice, and is liable to place a good horse at disadvantage under the strict enforcement of the rules now demanded by the trotting-horse interest.

A man who "knew something" went up to a bookmaker, who was fielding on the Flat, and inquired—"What price the Ace?" "I'll take six to four," was the polite reply. "Is that the best price?" asked the knowing one. "Well, if you wait a little while it may be ten to one on him," replied the holder. "All right, I'll lay you a bob to —" "Here," said the layer, "I'll give you eightpence, because if you are plugging like this it may be a dead bird; I'll go for him myself."

HERD AND SWINE.

American Devon Cattle Club—Transfers.

Belle Hudson 4370, Preston Atwood to Dwight Rogers, North Cornwall, Ct.
Manager \$639, Geo. Baker & Son to Philo Root, Medina, Wis.
Chp 6053, H. D. Baker to Irvin York, Brock, O.
Pet 7485, Amy 7485, J. & E. Batchelder to G. L. Swan, North Tunbridge, Vt.
Oscola 2492, J. A. P. Campbell to T. J. Flanner, Cypress, La.
Donatella 4042, John A. Carew to Fred Ziech, Reedburg, Wis.
Orestes 4043, John A. Carew to George Perkins, Edmond, Wis.
Josephus 3587, Thos. D. Coffing to George Zohel, Precott, Ind.
Naew Ford 4113, Mrs. L. E. Cox to William F. Moore, Gratton Centre, Mass.
Volunteer 4193, Queenie 7471, Dillard & Graves to E. L. Marshall, Charlemont, Va.
Puglist 3714, Parley 4715, Hugh B. Erskine to L. P. Sleson, Roney's Point, W. Va.
Lady Prince 6111, Chidsey 7368, Wm. Forsyth & Son to Robert McIntire, Chandler, N. S. W.
Leroy 3748, Fred S. Fosdick to J. B. Geleton, East Haddam, Ct.
Miss Marmad 4449, Roker 7238, L. W. Foster to Isaac Fuller, Lone Rock, Wis.
Moodus 3401, Ezekiel 4187, John B. Gelston to Fred S. Fosdick, North Lyme, Ct.
Cherry 3d 619, Estate of Stanley Griswold to Erwin W. Hyde, Torrington, Ct.
Aggie 6436, Alice H. 7463, Geo. L. Hamlin to D. N. Van Hooser & Son, Wilton, Ct.
Tomhannock 4145, Jonathan Hoag to Dwight Rogers, North Cornwall, Ct.
Wynona 14th 2712, Edwin House to G. E. Pierce, Royalston, Mass.
Hyde's Duke 4168, Fairy 10th E. 2976, E. H. Hyde to M. S. Barton, Belchertown, Mass.
Ida 2d 1516, Estate of Wm. R. Keeler to Seth Pratt, Litchfield, Ct.
Cliff 3769, H. S. Keeler & Son to G. R. Hamlin, Bethel, Ct.
Litchfield 4154, Lockwood Bros. to Henry Baldwin, Litchfield, Ct.
Texan 3842, J. W. Moore & Son to A. A. White, Wenonah, Wis.
Dane Boy 2010, D. T. Newton to Henry Van Wert, Bridgewater, Dak.
Lady Superior 7439, I. S. Newton to Walter F. Chermelle, Dickson, Col.
Antrim 4224, P. Palmer & Son to Wm. S. Dent, New Comeretown, O.
Hancy 3559, S. H. Peck to N. W. Kinney, Northville, Ct.
Wynona 14th 2712, G. E. Pierce to W. H. Newton, Royalston, Mass.
Phebe Hyde 6362, Phebe Hyde 2d 5054, Chas. M. Pendleton to O. H. Pendleton, Scotland, Ct.
Ida 2d 1515, Seth Pratt to Henry W. Buell, Litchfield, Ct.
Ire 4058, Dwight Rogers to H. C. Hart, West Cornwall, Ct.
Woodbury 4165, Dwight Rogers to Chas. B. Webster, Litchfield, Ct.
Old Guard 3124, A. W. Rumsey to B. F. Peck, East Bethany, N. Y.
Deacon 2283, John Schroeder Jr. to William Hamlyn, West Bend, Wis.
Fadette 6306, J. B. Sims to O. H. Argue, Bayou Sara, La.
Taurus 4160, E. L. Smith to A. S. Newton, Durham, Ct.
White Clover 3719, F. C. Spaulding to O. H. Pendleton, Scotland, Ct.
Voel 4156, Adeline 3d 3147, John Strong to Rose S. Smith, Elkhorn, Wis.
Woodward 4153, Chas. A. Woodward to G. F. Smith, Woodbury, Ct.
Barefoot 272, S. J. Wooley to W. S. Furbay, Mt. Gilead, O.
F. W. REED, Secretary.

Petaluma Fair.

First Day.

Aug. 23th.—Attendance fair, track good, weather fine.

The opening event was a five-eighth dash for two-year-olds. The starters were Cermen, Rosedale, Kyrle D. and Serpolette. Poola sold: Cermen \$25, feld \$8. Kyrle D. led the heat of the start, but Rosedale went at once to the front and at the half-mile pole led, with Cermen second. At the three-quarter Rosedale still led Carmen by a neck, Serpolette third. In the run home Carmen just galloped and beat her feld in an easy way in 1:03. Mutuale paid \$7.40.

Five-eighths mile dash, for two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added. \$50 to second.
Laurelwood Stable's c f CarmenNavias 1
M. Storm's c f RosedaleMurphy 2
Owen Bros.' c f SerpoletteStewart 3
Laurelwood Stable's c f Kyrle D.Appleby 4
Time, 1:03.

The second race was for two-year-old trotters for a purse of \$250. Seven entered, but only Clara Z., Alfred G., Sterr K. and Anti-Coolie appeared.

First Heat—Clara Z. \$25, field \$15. Clara led around the turn, and at the quarter was three lengths ahead of Starr K. who led Alfred two lengths. Anti-Coolie broke at the quarter and fell behind a distance. Clara kept the lead, and on the stretch came easy and won the heat by three lengths, Alfred G. second, Starr K. third, Anti-Coolie distanced. Time, 2:45. Mutuale paid \$10.65.

Second Heat—Clara Z. \$30, field \$6. Alfred G. came out lame. Clara led from the start, and at the quarter was three lengths ahead of Starr K. who led Alfred three lengths. The heat was not interesting, as Clara had it all her own way and won hands down, Starr K. second, Alfred G. just saving his distance. Time, 2:43. Mutuale paid \$6.70.

Purse \$250, for two-year-olds.
Clara Z.—A. Zane1 1
Starr K.—Mr. Gurne (Dustin)3 3
Alfred G.—Mr. Gurne (Dustin)2 2
Anti-Coolie—I. De Turkdis.
Time, 2:45, 2:43.

Third Race—2:25 class. Entries: Woodnut, Longfellow, Joe Arthur and Marin.

First Heat—Pools: Woodnut harred, Marin \$25, Longfellow \$15, Arthur \$14. Marin broke soon after getting the word, and Woodnut led around the turn with Arthur second. At the quarter Woodnut led Arthur by half a length, Longfellow three lengths behind. On the back stretch Arthur broke and fell last. At the half Woodnut still led with Longfellow at his wheel. On the upper turn Longfellow out-trotted Woodnut, and at the three-quarters they were head and head, Marin three lengths back. In the stretch Woodnut drew away from Longfellow, and won the heat by three lengths, Longfellow being a length in front of Marin, Arthur just inside the flag. Time, 2:23. Mutuale on Longfellow paid \$23.25.

Second Heat—Longfellow \$50, Marin \$20, Arthur \$5. Arthur broke at the top of the hill. On the turn Marin broke, and soon after Longfellow followed suit. At the quarter Woodnut led by four lengths, Longfellow second, Marin third. At the half Woodnut was still in the lead, Marin second, Arthur third. On the upper turn Arthur trotted very fast, and it looked sure he would beat Marin for second place, but in the stretch he broke. Woodnut finished first, Marin second, Arthur third, Longfellow fourth. Time 2:24. Mutuale paid \$10.90.

Third Heat—Longfellow \$25, field—Woodnut was away first, and led around the turn and at the quarter with Longfellow second, Marin third. On the upper turn Longfellow was at Woodnut's shoulder, but at the three-quarters Woodnut had a lead of a length. In the stretch Woodnut opened a gap and won the heat and race easily by four lengths, Longfellow second, Arthur third, Marin fourth. Time, 2:23. Mutuale paid \$6.40.

August 30th—Purse \$600; 2:25 Class.
Woodnut, ch s by Nutwood—B. C. Holly1 1
Longfellow, s g—L. Shaner2 4
Marin, h s—P. Farrer3 3
Joe Arthur, b g—J. A. Goldsmith4 3
Time, 2:23, 2:24, 2:23.

Second Day.

Track and attendance good. Races all won by the favorite.

First Race—Running, one mile heats. The starters were Grover Cleveland, Ninena, Fannie Pernell and Oro.

First Heat—Pools: Cleveland harred, Ninena \$25, field \$6. The flag fell with Cleveland in the lead, and at the quarter he led by a length, Ninena second, Oro third. At the half the positions were the same. At the three-quarters Cleveland had increased his lead to three lengths, Ninena second, half a length in front of Pernell. In the stretch Ninena closed on Cleveland, but could not overtake him, and he won by a length, Ninena second, Pernell third, Oro last. Time, 1:44. Mutuale paid \$6.40.

Second Heat—Cleveland \$25, field \$7. Cleveland made the running from the start, and led at the quarter by three lengths, Oro second, half a length before Ninena. From the quarter to the stretch Cleveland led the rest by four lengths, and won in a canter by five lengths, Ninena second, Pernell third, Oro, who swerved badly in the stretch, distanced. Time, 1:43. Mutuale paid \$6.90.

One-mile heats for all ages. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$200 added \$50 to second.
M. Storm's c b Grover ClevelandNewell 1 1
B. C. Holly's c b NinenaWilliams 2 2
Wm. Biggin's a b Fannie PernellNavias 3 3
Owens Bros.' b g OroHazlett 4 4
Time, 1:44, 1:43.

Second Race—2:38 class. The entries were: Alfred S., Old Nick, Maggie E., Allo, Inez and Perihellon.

First Heat—Poola sold: Alfred S. \$25, field \$6. Nick had the heat of the end-off and led to the half with Alfred second on the upper turn; Alfred passed Nick and led by a length at the three-quarters, Nick second, Maggie third; Alfred won the heat easy, Nick second, Maggie third, Allo fourth, Inez fifth, Perihellon sixth. Time, 2:22. Mutuale paid \$6.90.

Second Heat—Poola: Alfred harred, Nick \$30, field \$9. Allo was first to the quarter, Nick second, Alfred third. At the half the positions were the same; on the upper turn Alfred went to the front and led at the three-quarters with Nick second, Allo third; Alfred won the heat in a jog, Allo second, Nick third, Inez fourth, Maggie fifth, Perihellon sixth. Time, 2:24. Mutuale paid \$14.85.

Third Heat—Pools: Alfred out, Nick \$25, field \$14. Alfred led Nick a neck at the quarter. On the back stretch Nick broke and Maggie took second place; at the three-quarters Alfred led with a length behind him, three lengths ahead of Nick. Alfred won the heat and race, Maggie second, Allo third, Perihellon fourth, Inez fifth, and Nick, who broke badly in the stretch, last. Time, 2:23. Mutuale paid \$11.75.

Purse \$600. 2:38 Class.
Alfred S., h g by Elmo—L. Shaner1 1
Allo, br s—R. Havey4 2
Maggie E., br m—J. W. Donabau3 3
Old Nick, b g—Jas. Dustin2 3
Inez, b m—W. Mayhurn5 4
Perihellon, h g—J. A. Goldsmith6 4
Time, 2:22, 2:24, 2:24.

Third Race—2:20 class. The starters were: Lot Slocum, Menlo, Sister and Maid of Oaks.

First Heat—Slocum \$50, field \$8. Menlo had the heat of the end-off, and led at the quarter by two lengths, Slocum second, Sister third. At the half Menlo still led. On the upper turn Sister passed Slocum, and was only half a length behind Menlo at the three-quarters. In the stretch Slocum passed Sister, and near the wire carried Menlo to a break, and won the heat by a head from Menlo, Sister third, Maid fourth. Time, 2:13. Mutuale paid \$6.55.

Second Heat—Slocum \$25, field \$9. Slocum led from the start with Menlo second. In the stretch Menlo came very fast, and at one time was on even terms with Slocum, but Shener let loose of Slocum, and he won the heat by one length, Menlo second, Sister third, Maid fourth. Time 2:19.

Third Heat—No betting. Slocum led from wire to wire. Sister was second to the stretch where Menlo took that position. Slocum won as he pleased, Menlo second, Sister third, Maid fourth. Time, 2:20.

Purse \$300. 2:20 class.
Lot Slocum, h g by Electioneer—L. Shaner1 1
Menlo, h b—J. W. Donabau2 2
Sister, b m—J. A. Goldsmith3 3
Maid of Oaks—A. McDowell4 4
Time, 2:18, 2:19, 2:20.

Third Day.

Attendance large. Track fair.

First Race—Ore and one-eighth miles, running. Starters Jim Duffy and Adeline. Poola: Adeline \$25; Duffy \$8. Duffy was first away and led, passing the stand at the quarter pole. At the half the pair were neck and neck, and the same at the three-quarters. In the stretch Duffy showed in front, but near the wire Adeline came with a snab end and they passed the stand head and head, making a dead heat. Time, 1:59. Mutuale paid on Adeline \$3.75; Duffy \$6.45.

The owners decided to run it off. Pools sold: Adeline \$25, Duffy \$10. At the fall of the flag Adeline took the lead and led all the way, winning the race by three lengths. Time, 1:59. Mutuale paid, \$6.85.

Running—One and one-eighth miles. Three-year-olds, \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$200 added, \$50 to second horse.
Laurelwood Stable's c b AdelineNavias 0 1
C. H. Eldred's c b Jim DuffyStewart 0 2
Time, 1:58, 1:59.

All drew out of the free-for-all pacing race hat L. C. Lee, and the Association gave him a special purse to pace against his record of 2:17. In the first heat pools sold Lee \$25, Time \$12. Lee was accompanied by a runner. He paced the quarter in 32 seconds, and the half in 1:07. After passing the half he broke, but caught quickly, and the three-quarters was made in 1:46. In the stretch he broke again, and all hopes were over for that heat. He finished the mile in 2:23.

In the second heat Lee sold for \$50, Time \$50. The first quarter was made in 34, which was considered too slow by the spectators. He passed the half in 1:10, and finished the mile in 2:18; Time still ahead.

In the third trial Time was now favorite at \$50, to \$30 for Lee. He paced the first quarter in 35 seconds, the half in 1:10, and finished the mile 2:19, losing the race by two seconds.

Special Purse—L. C. Lee against Time 2:17. Time
L. C. Lee, blk s—H. Hitchcock2 2
Time, 2:23, 2:18, 2:19.

Souden was the only three-year-old to respond when the race was called, so walked over for the entrance money paid in.

The next race was for yearling trotters, dash of one mile. The starters were George V., Secretary and Captor. Poola sold: Secretary \$25, field \$10. Secretary was first to the quarter by four lengths, George second. On the upper turn George lapped the favorite, and at the three-quarters pole was on even terms with him. In the stretch Secretary drew away from George and it looked that he could not loose it, but Havey commenced driving the son of Sidney, and near the wire overhauled Secretary, carried him to a break, and won the heat by half a length, Captor just saving his distance. Time, 2:57. The winner is owned by G. Valensin, Arno Stock Farm, and is by Sidney, he by Santa Claus, dam by Buccaneer. He is the second Sidney that has started in a race, and from the way he stood the drive in the stretch, showed gameness, and if nothing happens him he will certainly make a very fast two-year-old.

To fill out the programme for the day a special pace was put in. The starters were Ella S., Billy Bunker, Fred Ross and Heverly.

First Heat—Pools: Ella \$50, field \$16. Rose led to the quarter by half a length, Bunker second, Ella third, Heverly fourth. Down the back stretch Bunker passed Rose, and led by a length at the half, Ella third; same at the three-quarters. In the stretch Bunker could not be overhauled and won the heat by three lengths, Ross second, Ella third, Heverly just inside the flag. Time, 2:25. Mutuale paid \$12.45.

Second Heat—Ella still favorite at \$50 to \$19 for the field. Bunker was off in the lead, and at the quarter led Ross three lengths, Ella three lengths behind him, and Heverly four lengths behind Ella; same at the half. On the lower turn Ella passed Rosa, and was second to Bunker at the three-quarters. Goldsmith drove for the heat with Ella in the stretch, but Bunker had too much speed and won by two lengths, Ross third, Heverly fourth. Time, 2:24.

Third Heat—Ella \$25, field \$20. Bunker was first at the quarter; at the half he and Ella were head and head. In the stretch Ella out-paced Bunker, and won the heat by half a length. Time, 2:22.

Fourth Heat—Ella \$25, field \$5. Bunker led Ella by a length to the three-quarter pole. Turning into the stretch Ella took the lead and won the heat by three lengths, Bunker second, Ross third, Heverly fourth. Time, 2:22.

The fifth and deciding heat was won by Ella, who took the lead at the start and won by one length, Bunker second, Ross third, Heverly fourth. Time, 2:24.

Special purse for pacers.
Ella S.—J. A. Goldsmith3 2 1 1
Billy Bunker—H. Hitchcock1 1 2 2
Fred, Ross—M. Alvino2 3 3 3
Heverly—R. Havey4 4 4 4
Time, 2:25, 2:24, 2:24, 2:24.

Fourth Day.

Sept. 1st.—Good attendance and slow track.

The race opened with a dash of one mile for district runners. The entries were Fannie Pernell, Fnsilade's Last and Sunday. Sunday had the heat of the start and led around the turn. At the quarter Pernell led by a length, with Sunday second. Down the back stretch Fnsilade's Last passed

Sunday. At the three-quarters Pernell still led a length ahead of Fnsilade's Last. Fnsilade's Last closed on Pernell but could not beat her, Pernell winning by a length, Fnsilade's Last second and four lengths ahead of Sunday. Time, 1:45. Mutuale paid \$6.

Sept. 1st.—Free purse \$200. For district runners. Dash one mile.
William Biggin's b m Fannie PernellNavias 1
B. C. Holly's c f Fnsilade's LastWilliams 2
Jas. Maddox's b g SundayHazlett 3
Time, 1:45.

The second race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, free-for-all. The starters were: Johnny Gray, Bolero and Nick of the Woods. Poola sold: Gray \$40, Bolero \$16, Nick \$5. Gray had a length the heat of the end-off and led at the half by one length. At the head of the stretch led by two lengths. In the stretch Bolero moved up to Gray, the pace being very fast, but at the draw-gate Bolero swerved and Gray won by two lengths, Bolero second, two lengths before Nick. Time, 1:17. Mutuale paid \$8.70.

Free purse \$200. Three-quarters of a mile.
Owen Bros.' g g Johnny Gray, 115Navias 1
Laurelwood Stable's b g Bolero, 87J Navias 2
A. D. West's Nick of the Woods, 108Hazlett 3
Time, 1:17.

The third race was the two-year-old eteke, free for all. Of the eleven entered only three came for the word: Grantee, Memo and Mooes S.

First Heat—Grantee sold favorite at \$50 to \$8 for the field. They were sent off with Grantee on a break. Mooes broke on the turn and Memo was first to the quarter by two lengths, Mooes second, three lengths before Grantee. Going down the back stretch Grantee passed the leaders and led at the half by a length, Memo second. In the stretch Memo looked to be even with Grantee, but Grantee won handily by four lengths, Memo second, Mooes third. Time, 2:40.

Second Heat—No betting. Grantee broke at the top of the hill. At the quarter Memo led Mooes a length, Grantee ten lengths behind. On the back stretch Grantee gradually closed on the leaders, and when Memo passed the half he was only two lengths behind Mooes, who was a length behind Memo. On the lower turn Grantee trotted to the front and led Memo at the three-quarter by half a length. In the stretch Mooes did considerable running and finished second, Grantee winning in a jog. Time, 2:33.

Stake for two-year-old trotters. \$50 entrance, \$200 added. Closed with eleven entries.
Grantee, b c by LeGrand—W. CorbittGoldsmith 1 1
Memo, blk c by Sidney—G. ValensinHavey 2 3
Moses S., b c by Hawthorne—L. U. ShippeeWhiting 3 2
Time, 2:40, 2:33.

The fourth race was a purse of \$500, for the 2:23 class. Of the nine entered only Thepsin, Valentine and Daisy S. started.

First Heat—Pools: Thapsin \$40, Valentine \$19, Daisy \$6. Thapsin took the lead on the turn, and was first at the quarter by two lengths, Valentine second one length ahead of Daisy. They trotted the whole mile in about the same positions, Thapsin winning, Valentine second, Daisy last. Time, 2:27.

Second Heat—Thapsin \$30, field 9. Like the first heat Thapsin led the field, and at the quarter was four lengths in the lead of Valentine who led Daisy one length. On the back stretch Valentine made a head break, and Daisy took second place. Thapsin won the heat by four lengths, Daisy second, Valentine third. Time, 2:24.

Third Heat—Thapsin again took the lead at the word, and led all the journey, with Daisy second, Valentine third. Time, 2:23.

Purse \$800. 2:23 Class.
Thapsin, blk g by Berlin—E. H. Miller JrSmith 1 1
Daisy S. ch m—B. W. LevinsDustin 3 2
Valentine, br g—J. H. KellyKelly 2 3
Time, 2:27, 2:24, 2:23.

The fifth race was a special race for Marin, Joe Arthur and Longfellow.

First Heat—Pools: Arthur \$25, Marin \$15, Longfellow \$10. Marin had the best of the start and led to the turn, where Arthur took the lead. At the quarter Arthur was first, Longfellow second, Marin six lengths behind. Arthur kept the lead and won the heat, with Longfellow second, and Marin, who was evidently being laid up but kept back too far behind the flag. Time, 2:23. Mutuale paid \$9.80.

Second Heat—Arthur \$25, field \$12. Arthur won first to the quarter by half a length; same at the half. On the lower turn Arthur broke and Longfellow took the lead and won the heat by five lengths. Time, 2:25. Mutuale paid \$7.10.

Third Heat—Arthur \$25, Longfellow \$10. Longfellow led by half a length to the turn, and at the quarter Arthur showed in front, and at the half led by a neck; same at the three-quarters. In the stretch they were head and head and it was anybody's heat, but near the wire Arthur broke and Longfellow won by a short neck. Time, 2:25.

Fourth Heat—Arthur led to the quarter by a neck, but on the back stretch increased his lead and passed the half two lengths in the lead. Longfellow came again, and after a hard driving finish Arthur won the heat by half a length. Time, 2:26.

Fifth Heat—Arthur \$50, Longfellow \$16. Arthur led by half a length all the way to the stretch, and it was a very close race in the stretch, Arthur passing the wire one length in the lead.

The judges deliberated for some time and finally decided it no heat end put Donethen in Shaner's place behind Longfellow.

Sixth Heat—The pair trotted head and head the whole mile. About thirty yards from the wire Arthur broke and Longfellow won by half a length. Time, 2:23.

Special Purse \$—
Longfellow's g by Whipple's Hambletonian—L. Shaner 2 1 1 2 0 1
Joe Arthur, b g—J. A. Goldsmith1 2 2 1 0 2
Time, 2:23, 2:26, 2:26, 2:26, 2:28.

The last race of the day was for district three-year-olds. Daisy S., Mortimer, Herman, St. Jacob and Annetto started. Daisy S. took the lead and kept increasing and won the race in one heat, distanacing the whole field. Time, 2:42.

Purse \$300. District three-year-olds.
Daisy S., blk m by Mambrino Eclipse—Tbos. Smith1
Mortimer, br c—W. Pagedis
Annetto, b m—M. O'Reillydis
St. Jacob, b c—W. P. Finedis
Herman, b c—S. Crandalldis
Time, 2:42.

Fifth Day.

Sept. 2d.—Attendance good; track fair.

The first race was for a purse of \$200 for runners, one and a half miles. Poola sold: Laura Gardner \$25, Moonlight \$5, Ninena \$5, field (Fannie Pernell and Narcola) \$5. Narcola had the best of the start and led around the turn, followed by Pernell. Passing the stand the first time Pernell led, with Narcola second, Ninena third, Gardner fourth and Moonlight last. At the quarter Narcola led again, Pernell second. On the back stretch Gardner moved up and led at

the half, with Narcola second. Gardner and Narcola raced head and head into the stretch where Newell commenced driving first, and near the wire Gardner drew away; but Narcola came again, and after an exciting finish Gardner won by a neck, Narcola second, Nineta third, Moonlight fourth, Parus last. Time, 2:37. Mutuals paid \$10.45.

Free purse \$250. For all ages; \$50 to second. One and one-half miles. W. L. Appleby's s m Laura Gardner, by Jim Brown.....Navias 1
M. Storn's b m Narcola.....Newell 2
H. C. Holly's s m Nineta.....Williams 3
C. H. Eldred's b m Moonlight.....Pepper 4
D. McGovern's b m Fanny Parnell.....E. Navias 5
Time, 2:37.

The second race was for district horses of the 2:40 class. The entrants were Flora B, Mattie P., Viking and Nightingale. For the first heat pools sold: Mattie \$25, Viking \$12, field \$12. Mattie led at the first quarter, with Flora second. At the half Flora led by two lengths, Mattie second. Flora was never afterwards headed, and won the heat by two lengths, Viking second, Mattie third, Nightingale fourth. Time, 2:33. Mutuals paid \$24.25.

In the second heat Mattie sold for \$25, Viking \$5, field \$15. Flora at once took the lead and was first at the quarter by a length, Viking second. The same positions were maintained at the half. On the upper turn Mattie passed Viking and was second to Flora at the three-quarters. Flora won the heat by two lengths, Mattie second, Viking third, Nightingale fourth. Time, 2:33. Mutuals paid \$14.50.

In the third heat the field was favorite at \$25 to \$13 for Mattie, and \$3 for Viking. Viking broke at the top of the hill, and at the quarter Flora and Mattie were head and head. At the half Flora led by a neck, and by half a length at the three-quarters. Mattie stood the drive the longest and won the heat by three lengths, Flora second, Nightingale third, Viking fourth. Time, 2:32. Mutuals paid \$9.40.

In the fourth heat Mattie sold for \$25, the field \$23. Mattie led from the start and passed the quarter two lengths in the lead of Flora, with Viking third. The same places were kept to the three-quarters. In the stretch Mattie out-trotted Flora and won the heat by two lengths, Flora second, Viking third, Nightingale distanced. Time, 2:34. Mutuals paid \$7.50.

In the fifth heat Flora took the lead on the turn, and at the half led Viking by a length, with Mattie ten lengths back. The same positions were maintained at the half. At the three-quarters Flora led Viking by half a length. Mattie came up fast in the stretch, passed Viking, and was only beaten by half a length by Flora for the heat and race. Time, 2:33. Mutuals paid \$14.50.

Purse \$250. District, 2:40 Class.
Flora B, b m by Whipperton—T. W. Loeber.....1 2 2 1
Mattie P, b m—Geo. Pierce.....3 2 1 2
Viking, g—P. J. Shaffer.....2 3 4 3
Nightingale, blk m—J. Page.....1 4 3 dis
Time, 2:35, 2:33, 2:32, 2:34, 2:33.

The third race was for the 2:27 class. The starters were: Kate Ewing, Jane L., Luella, Mount Vernon and Maid of Oaks. For the first heat Jane L. sold for \$60, Vernon \$25 and the field \$20. Ewing led at the quarter by three lengths, with Vernon second, Maid third, and the favorite fourth. At the half the positions were unchanged. In the stretch Vernon trotted to Ewing's wheel, but could not pass her, and she won by a length, Vernon second, Maid third, Jane fourth, Luella distanced. Time, 2:21. Mutuals paid \$18.80.

In the second heat Jane sold for \$25, Vernon \$10 and the field \$21. Vernon was first to the turn and led by a length at the quarter, with Ewing second. At the half Vernon still led, with Ewing second, Maid third, Jane fourth. Ewing could not catch Vernon, and he won the heat by two lengths, Ewing second, Maid third, Jane fourth. Time, 2:24. Mutuals paid \$14.25.

For the third heat Jane was still a favorite at \$30, with Vernon selling at \$10, and the field at \$27. Ewing set the pace and led from wire to wire, with Vernon second, Jane third, Maid fourth. Time, 2:23. Mutuals paid \$12.75.

In the fourth heat Ewing sold for \$50, Jane \$10 and the field \$5. Like the last heat Ewing led from the start. At the quarter Vernon was second to her. At the half Ewing was within half a length of Ewing, and although Lindsey tried hard in the stretch he could not beat Ewing, who won the heat and race by a length, Jane second, Vernon third, Maid last. Time, 2:21.

Purse \$700. 2:27 Class.
Kate Ewing, by Berlin—L. Shaner.....1 2 1 1
Mount Vernon, J. A. Goldsmith.....2 1 2 3
Jane L., C. B. Lindsey.....4 4 3 2
Maid of Oaks—A. McDowell.....3 3 4 4
Luella—H. Hitchcock.....dis.
Time, 2:21, 2:23, 2:22, 2:21.

THE CLOSING RACE.

The fourth and last race of the meeting was a free for all trotters. The entries were Lot Slocum, Adair and Sister.

In the first heat there was no betting. Sister led to the quarter with Slocum second. At the three-quarters Sister and Slocum were even. Slocum beat Sister through the stretch, and won the heat by half a length, Adair third. Time, 2:21.

In the second heat Slocum had the best of the send-off, and was the first to the quarter by half a length, with Sister second. Down the back stretch Sister trotted up to Slocum, and they passed the half head and head. Near the wire Slocum broke, and Sister won the heat by three lengths, Adair second, Slocum last. Time, 2:22.

In the third heat Adair was first away and led to the quarter by a neck with Sister second. Down the back stretch Adair increased his lead and passed the half four lengths ahead of Sister. On the upper turn Adair broke and Sister was the first at the three-quarters, Slocum second. In the stretch Slocum passed Sister and won the heat by a length, Sister second, two lengths ahead of Adair. Time, 2:22.

Fourth Heat—It was so dark that the horses could not be distinguished after leaving the stand till they got back there. Slocum won the heat and race by a length, with Sister second and Adair third. Time, 2:32.

Purse \$1,000. Free for all.
Lot Slocum, b g by Goldsmith—L. Shaner.....1 3 1 1
Sister, b m—J. A. Goldsmith.....2 1 2 2
Adair, b g—W. F. Smith.....3 2 3 3
Time, 2:21, 2:22, 2:23, 2:32.

Russian trotters outrank those of every other quarter of the globe, the United States only excepted. It is claimed by some that for pluck and endurance those of Russia will compare favorably with the best of those produced in America. It may have had no influence upon the trotting stock of that country, yet it is a curious fact that Gray Diomed, one of the best sons that Diomed got before coming to this country, and, according to Frank Forrester, one of the most celebrated horses that ever ran in England, was taken to Russia, where he ran with as great success as Sir Archy and other of Diomed's descendants in this country. The Russians were so highly pleased with Gray Diomed, that they sent to England and brought several of his get from that country to Russia.

The Loretta F. Case.

There was never a more fitting time than the present for the National Trotting Association to make good its promises of speedy punishment for men who disgrace the trotting turf, and if there be failure to carry out these promises a point not easily regained will have been lost.

At the recent meeting in Rochester, N. Y., the mare Loretta F., that had been a winner in her class at Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, was defeated in a race by Charlie Hogan, an animal whose inferiority to her had been demonstrated in such a conclusive manner on previous occasions as to make this question of their relative excellence no longer a matter of doubt. The race was a suspicious one from start to finish, and although the judges put a new driver behind the mare, she was unable to win, not, however, because the competing horse was in any way her equal. With the race thus decided it looked as though there was nothing for the losers to do but hear their disappointment with whatever degree of fortitude they could command, but the subsequent intemperances of the driver of Loretta F. furnished ample ground on which to base further investigation of the subject, and to take decisive action. This man, George Tufts by name, while under the influence of liquor, openly boasted that he had pulled Loretta F., and named \$2,000 as the sum received by him for his share in the job. This talk was made in the presence of a number of men whose honesty could not be questioned, and on the strength of their testimony the judges of the race promulgated an order expelling Tufts.

Then the case was dropped, at a point, by the way, where the real developments should have begun, and where the facts could easily have been ascertained had proper measures in that direction been taken. It is evident that the party or parties who paid Tufts \$2,000 to have Loretta F. pulled were even more guilty than he, and had there been any genuine desire on the part of the management of the Rochester Track to discover the real culprits, no great amount of trouble would have been experienced in doing so. There are always other people besides the guilty parties to whom knowledge of these turf scandals comes, and in less than twenty-four hours after the race at Rochester it was current talk among the posted division that the financial agent in the Loretta F. case was a well-known pool-seller. That he went into the job solely on his own account nobody who is at all familiar with the ways of the turf for an instant believes. Were the Rochester people to take hold of the matter in an intelligent and energetic way, there is no doubt that all the facts could be speedily got at, but thus far they have given no evidence of a desire to find and punish the men who put up the job to have the poorest horse win, and who, in order to do this, corrupted a valid driver. Even now there is plenty of evidence of an interesting character on the subject. Mr. C. C. Pond, of Jackson, Mich., the owner of Loretta F., says he is satisfied that his mare was pulled by Tufts, and in corroboration of this statement says that on the morning after the race he examined the mare's harness and found that it had been changed in three places, the check-rein having been taken up several holes, making the mare carry her head at least six inches higher than usual, the nose-band having been tightened, and the set of the martingales altered so that they were of no use. Alfred Hutchinson, the mare's groom, makes affidavit to these facts, and says in addition that on the day of the race he went to dinner and left Tufts in charge of the mare. On his return to the stable he found her tongue coated with some substance of a bluish color, and noticed that she would not eat her food. The driver of Lady M. swears that Tufts admitted to him that he had made a lot of money out of the Rochester race, and further stated that he didn't care who knew it—he never expected to drive a trotter again.

To all this Tufts makes answer (sworn to), in a manner which, while it does not in any way exonerate himself, opens up another field of inquiry which might prove productive of important facts. He says that at the Buffalo meeting (the week previous to Rochester) Mr. Pond told him that he had agreed to throw the race with Loretta F., and instructed him to win the first heat and then lose the others, saying that Jim Boardman, a Michigan man, would play the pool-box in the interest of the job. Tufts says further that Pond came to him subsequently and told him to win the race, saying that he was afraid the Turner party would not do as they had agreed. Regarding the Rochester race, Tufts says that he drove to win, and put all the money he had, about \$75, on Loretta F. He denies having changed any part of the harness, and that he was given or offered any money to throw the race. It is a significant fact, however, that Tufts makes no denial or explanation of his boasting after the race was over that he had received \$2,000 for pulling the mare, and in view of this fact the balance of his affidavit will not go for much with men of intelligence. Drivers do not go around telling about pulling races, even when under the influence of liquor, unless there is some truth in what they say.

Such is the present status of the matter, and it remains to be seen whether or not the Rochester management will follow the path that duty points out and ascertain who the originators of the job were. The public has not to be satisfied with the expulsion of a driver when it knows that the men who made it possible for him to be dishonest go scot free.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The "trotting demon," Clingstone (2:14), has evidently regained his old form, judging from the well-authenticated report that he has been matched to trot against the wonderful five-year-old, Patron (2:14), at the Cleveland Driving Park, Sept. 15th. If he had his speed as of old, the result will be a genuine horse race. No game trotter than Clingstone ever wore hridle, and he was as level-headed as the best. He is quite closely inbred to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his own sire Rysdyk, and the sire of his dam, Chorocea, both being sons of the old Hero of Chester. The dam of Rysdyk was Lady Duke, a thoroughbred daughter of Lexington; the latter was by Boston, by Timoleon, by Sir Archy, out of Alice Carneal, whose dam was by Sumpter, another son of Sir Archy. The dam of Lady Duke was Magdalene, by Medoc, son of American Eclipse by Duroc. The dam of Magdalene was by Sumpter, son of Sir Archy, and out of a daughter of Buford's Eclipse, by imported Diomed. Gretchen, the dam of Clingstone, was by Chorocea and out of Lady Falls, by Seely's American Star. The dam of Chorocea was by Nickey, son of (Dukin's) Mambrino Messenger, and out of the Fowler Mare by Post Boy, son of Duroc, giving Clingstone at least ten direct strains to imported Diomed and not less than twelve to imported Messenger, eight of which came through Rysdyk's Hambletonian. During Clingstone's turf career he was handicapped by a tumor, said to have resulted from lack of skill in castration, yet he won first money nine times and second money three times in a total of twelve races, trotted in 1887 and 1882. The only trotter that defeated him in those seasons was Edwin Thorne (2:16). Two years ago he trotted a mile in public in 2:14 in an effort to beat his own record. Clingstone furnishes another example of the successful blending of the trotting instinct through Messenger with wonderful nerve force inherited from Diomed.

An American in Search of Shetlands, on the Islands.

We have been on these Islands now for two weeks, and have "done them" very thoroughly, having gone a great deal where we could on wheels, for which we pay twenty-five cents per mile for a miserable old broken-kneed horse and trap (cart), and the expense of a driver, as the outfit is too fine to trust to a stranger (?), and being loaded with two of us, in addition to the driver, we must all of necessity walk up all the hills, and as a matter of safety walk down. And as the country is almost all hills we concluded to dispense with the troubles and expense of a rig and go on foot, which we found far more agreeable and almost as speedy. So we have walked on road and moor, to say nothing of pastures and ranges, over one hundred miles in search of ponies, which we find very scarce indeed of the really desirable kind.

This is a small country. The whole of this group only contains about 325 square miles, most of which is covered by a mass of peat bog reaching to the tops of the highest hills, often six to eight feet thick, and grown with moss and very short heather, but not a bush or tree on all these islands!

They have brought larger stock onto the islands and crossed on a great many of the native mares to increase the size so they could better carry the peat for the crofter, and in that way have spoiled the size, temper, and hardness of the true Shetland. On the Island of Fetlar Lady Nicholson has a large pony herd which have been crossed with the Arab horse till they are as much as twelve to fourteen hands high and as full of business as a Mustang. They also have a lot of Scotch Highland ponies here which have been crossed with the Shetland, and only for the care which a few breeders here have taken, the true Shetland pony, with all of the good qualities that made him valuable for ladies and children, would soon be a thing of the past, and Shetland would have to come to America for another start in the true kind. Of course any pony that comes from these islands is supposed to be a Shetland, whereas not half of them are the "right Sheltie." Then, too, there are a lot being shipped from Scotland about this time and in the past month or two, and sold to our people for Shetlands, that are in fact Icelanders of small size and good colors which can be bought on this side for less than half what a Shetland will cost, and compare with a Shetland about as a donkey does with a good, smart Indian pony, only the donkeys holds over him in the matter of good temper. There are also a good many Welch ponies going over about this time which are really good ponies, but we have found them, when well kept, to be too high-strung for children's use, and as very few are used on our side except for a fancy team for ladies and children, we do not consider them a valuable sort. The Shetland is the only reliable sort, and as the same conditions now surround him that a while ago did the French draft horse, the only solution seems to be a stud book with proper restrictions. At the present time a man on our side can send an order of almost any size to Scotland for Shetland ponies and get it filled, and every one may have come from here, yet in fact get very few of the right sort. At least we failed to find them there after looking at scores that were in the hands of dealers, except some old worn-out mares that were about worthless for any use we could make of them.—*Eli Elliott, Aug. 6, '87, in Breeders' Gazette.*

The Dwyer Brothers' Luck.

A philosopher has observed that what people call luck is nothing more than well-directed effort. We have always been inclined to favor this idea, but since Champion day at Monmouth we draw the line at the Dwyer Brothers. Fifteen thousand people stood by and saw the stable sweep off both championships, which a week before was deemed impossible. Probably there were many who, reflecting upon the matter, felt like paraphrasing the remark of Malvolio in the play to read that some are born fortunate, some achieve fortune, and some have fortune thrust upon them.

While we are always ready to concede to the Dwyers the palm for sagacity, sound, practical judgment and perfection of detail in the management of their affairs, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they have also had a large share of good fortune or "luck," as it is more generally termed. In other words, they have been favored by events. During the past two years they have had the best two and three-year-olds in Tremont and Hanover. It could not be entirely "good judgment" that led to their selection of these colts in open competition as yearlings. Neither colt sold high. They were "chance colts." What would have induced the best-informed men to select them? Tremont was from a young mare who had never thrown a winner and traced to a by-no-means fashionable family. Hanover was by an untitled sire and from an old mare who had been in the stud for fifteen years without throwing a colt of any merit. In the autumn of 1885 they won all the rich three-year-old stakes with the used-up Richmond merely because the best of the year had broken down, and so in 1887 they did with the wretched Charley B. for the same reason. Luck, indeed! They were early in 1880 so designated with Luke Blackburn that they as good as had him sold to Mr. Jerome, when the colt began winning and went through a phenomenal season. They offered \$13,000 for Connemara last winter. Her owner refused. Lucky Dwyers again, for the filly has won but one race since.

But the championships crown the edifice. A week ago no one considered the Dwyers in connection with either race. Kingfish, their best colt, was in Saratoga, running second and third to Loa Angels and Emperor of Norfolk, and to have mentioned him as a possible winner would have only to be laughed at. Hanover had left Monmouth a defeated horse. He was at Saratoga, too, but the Dwyers had so persistently refused to meet The Bard at Brooklyn and Coney Island in May and June that no one dreamed they would start him for the Champion, but rather that he would be reserved for the Omnium on the 20th, when he would be called upon to meet only colts of his own age. But there were prospects of a mighty all-aged battle between such champions as Troubadour, The Bard and Volante. The "Dwyer Luck" asserted itself, however. Troubadour fell lame and The Bard was taken so ill that his life was despaired of. Thus was the path smooth for Hanover.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The horse exhibit at the New England Fair this year promises to surpass in quality all previous ones ever held at Worcester. Mr. L. M. Payne's grand young stallion Harold Thorne will be one of the attractions, and will be accompanied by five yearlings, the get of William Tell, all from large-sized, choicely bred dams. These youngsters will show that New England breeders can compete successfully with those of Kentucky or California, in spite of our cold climate, if they use judicious care in the selection of parents, give plenty of feed, and allow them to exercise in an open yard or field every fair day during the Winter.—*Ex.*

An English paper states that Mr. J. B. Haggin has invested \$750,000 in Texas land, on which to establish a stud farm.

The Use of Blinkers on Horses.

The custom of putting blinkers on horses indiscriminately is a great error. Carriage horses look well in showy headgear, and handsome blinkers are a great improvement to the style and general appearance of real, well set up carriage horses. But for gig, dogcart, stage, wagon, truck and general work they are wholly unnecessary, and, as regards safety, they are a detriment rather than an advantage. What do general utility horses want with blinkers? Horses, like ourselves, want to see where they are going, and the horse that shies proves that he wants to keep out of danger by the very fact of his shying.

We must consider that a horse leading an artificial life, like ourselves, walking in the dark in a strange place, doesn't see what is around him if he has blinkers on, and is therefore naturally timid and careful. If a horse is too careful, and takes too wide a circuit in shying, it is with the best intentions from his instincts. But because he does a little too much and more than his driver sees necessary, he should not be abused, but spoken to softly and kindly, and thus encouraged, for he means no wrong. The stupid blunder head will go so close to a hole that one wheel will fall into it, while the horse of intelligence will keep well away from it; but, not having studied geometry he does not know the exact length of the axle and the distance necessary to keep from the danger. Man himself does not keep away from danger at all times, though he has the advantage of sense and reason supplied him. Many a horse does not care where he goes, and depends on his driver to look out for danger, or he expects to be pulled and hauled about and guided by the reins which supply him with all the sense he wants; while the intelligent horse that wants to see for himself is called a "shyer" that does not care, while he overdoes it, is often cursed at and whipped. When horses stop with some drivers they are potted and coaxed until they start, then they are whipped, checked and beaten, as if (to them) for going on. If they are to be petted for what they should not do, and whipped for what they should do, how are horses to understand it?

A shying horse, and a sulky, balking horse are different. Shying is not a vice; it is more a habit than a fault, knowing that he doesn't mean it. There are times when a shying horse could save life if he would only shy at the right time and place. One course is to chastise or correct a horse, if necessary, for doing wrong, and encourage him for doing right. If he be whipped for stopping, the whipping should cease when he goes on and not until then.

To give a horse a fair chance to see round him we would use a headstall without blinkers. But we would make an exception of the carriage-horse, for we want him for style, park show and excusable vanity, and, to indulge this very harmless ambition, we will admit that the carriage-horse, for this reason, should have on blinkers, and let the driver, instead of the horse, look out for danger.

American breeders of trotters are finding a profitable market for their stock in South America, of late. One of the recent sales to parties in that southern clime is the six-year-old bay stallion Nevius, by Volunteer; dam by pacing Abdallah, son of Alexander's Abdallah; second dam by American Clay; third dam, Trotting Sister, by Alexander's Abdallah; price said to be \$2,500. The South American horsemen are evidently good judges of the proper combination of blood lines to produce level-headed trotters with plenty of pluck and endurance.

A new gentlemen's driving association was formed last week at Cleveland, which will be known as "The Roadside Club." The incorporators are Col. Wm. Edwards, Messrs. W. D. Caldwell, Charles A. Brayton, Geo. W. Short and David McClasky. The capital stock is \$25,000. A handsome clubhouse will be erected near the Cleveland Driving Park entrance. The club has fifty members, with the roll increasing.

ATHLETICS.

The meeting of the Pacific Coast Harriers on yesterday closed at too late an hour to permit publishing a report in detail. It was very pleasant and successful. A full account will appear next week.

The Golden Gate Athletic Club presented an attractive programme on Wednesday evening last. The boxing by the heavy weight exponents was very good.

Of W. B. Page, member of the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York, who did a high jump of six feet three and one-quarter inches at Stourbridge, Eng., on August 15th, an Exchange says:

Several big races and local events were included in the programme, but the event of the meeting was the High Jump Handicap, which will probably prove a record performance in England for many a long day. The starters were: W. B. Page, of the Manhattan A. C., New York, owes fifteen inches; W. T. Bowlby, O. U. A. C., owes nine inches; J. Baylis (Birchfield), owes three inches; Rawson de Escotat (Birmingham), scratch. Bowlby only did five feet, but Baylis and de Escotat both cleared five feet two inches, leaving Page six feet five inches to even tie the latter for first place. The plucky little Yankee gamely set to work to beat record and win. Six feet one inch and six feet two inches were successfully negotiated, the latter beating the American record, and the best he had ever done, and then, after two unsuccessfull attempts, he cleared the bar placed at six feet four inches by the standard. Amidst tremendous cheering the jump was measured, the actual height proving to be six feet three and one-quarter inches. Page tried another inch three times, got fairly over the bar with his feet, but albow or hip brought the lath down, and, well satisfied with his performance, he retired, gaining second prize only; but of course the Stourbridge Committee came out handsomely with a gold medal and twenty guineas cup. Several members of the A. A. B. were present, including the Hon. Sec. Mr. C. Herbert and Messrs. E. B. Holmes, T. Clulea, W. W. Alexander, C. Wheelwright, E. H. Godbold, etc. All then carefully tested the ground, the standard and the height from the center of the bar, so no possible doubt can be thrown on the performance. When it is considered that Page's height in only five feet six and three-quarter inches, the tremendous nature of the feat can be well understood. Given a little luck, and there is no reason to doubt Page's ability to clear even two inches above this height. Page likes to commence his jump at a very low height. In deference to a wish expressed to this effect, P. J. Kelly and J. Couvery, Killinaue, Co. Limerick, courteously allowed him to place the bar at whatever height he pleased. Page elected to commence at five feet, and seemingly it cost him almost as much effort to get over this as it did at a foot higher. After five feet was cleared, the bar went up two inches after each jump until it reached five feet eight inches.

Here Connelly failed. The next height was five feet nine and one-half inches. Kelly got over, apparently without an effort. Page's two first efforts were fruitless; and it seemed as if he was going to "stand still" at the height. To an athlete who approached him to "rub down" the sprained knee, I heard him remark, in a fine American accent, "Guess I have got to do it this time. By Jove!" I will, too," and he did. The bar now went up again without a failure. At six feet both failed twice; but again the third effort was the lucky one with both. Next height six feet thirteen and eight inches was cleared first by Page, Kelly failing in the two first attempts. Page was excessively delighted with his last successful attempt to lower the world's high jumping record. He was seen at the telegraph office despatching about a dozen telegrams to Yankee-land with the glad tidings. His performance was certainly something to be proud of, and six feet three and one-quarter inches is likely to remain a record on the A. A. list for a longer period than any of the other times and measurements now included in that document.

Olympic Election.

The annual election of the Olympic Club on Monday last, was the occasion of much excitement and activity on the part of members. The largest vote polled at any previous election was three hundred and ninety-eight, while on Monday five hundred and twenty were placed in the ballot box.

The ticket placed in nomination by the regularly chosen nominating committee was opposed by certain members who preferred the re-election of the officers who had served during the year just closing, and the struggle between the supporters of the tickets was quite as earnest as was desirable. The regular nominating committee, Messrs. O. S. Buckbee, E. N. Short, J. H. Gihuly, E. S. Van Court and J. G. McCarty, was fortunate in allying the sympathy of one of the most popular and energetic members of the club, Mr. W. P. Lawler, and conducted their side of the contest upon broad principles and in an unexceptionable manner. The opposing committee was in great part guided by the experience of another long-time and well-known member, Mr. M. H. Weed.

In a few instances the contest was waged with bitterness and with less regard for fairness and generosity than should characterize an election in a body of such dignity as the Olympic Club. The instances of extreme partisanship were few, however, and the result may be regarded as a fair expression of the will of the club. The gentlemen supporting what was styled the "opposition ticket" had secured a number of proxies, which were not received and were disallowed by the election board, in accordance with a by-law of the club which forbids the reception of any vote or ballot by proxy. The refusal to accept proxies rather disconcerted the ranks of the opposition, but very soon carriages were sent for the givers of the proxies and many of them voted in person. The successful candidates and the number of votes polled for them were as follows:

President, W. Greer Harrison, 262; vice-President, H. H. Briggs, 261; Secretary, F. S. Moody, 303; Treasurer, H. B. Russ, 263; Leader, J. A. Hammarsmith, 320, being on both tickets; Directors, G. R. Maxwell 295, H. A. Cummings 275, J. B. Tibbatts 272, J. P. Kelly 262, E. L. Rhodes 260, W. R. Hearst and P. T. Goodhue tie, 257.

The gentlemen defeated were: for President, Surveyor-General R. P. Hammond Jr., 258; vice-President, G. A. Dall, 256; Secretary, Charles Stallman, 214; Treasurer, W. H. Souther, 256; Directors, C. R. Havens 256, J. G. Hulst 233, W. F. Bouton 251, A. C. Forsyth 255, and W. A. Scott 249. The installation of the officers elect occurs on Monday evening next.

New York Athletic Club.

The Nineteenth Annual Fall Games of the New York Athletic Club take place at the club grounds, 150th street and Mott Avenue, on Saturday, October 1, 1887, at 2:30 P. M. Open to members of Amateur Athletic Clubs only.

HANDICAP EVENTS.—100 yard run, 830 yard run, one-mile run, three-mile run, two-mile bicycle race, 120 yards hurdle—three feet six inches.

SCRATCH EVENTS.—120 yards run, 440 yard run, pole vaulting, running high jump, running broad jump, putting sixteen-pound shot, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, throwing fifty-six-pound weight.

OBSTACLE RACE.—Gold medals to first and silver to second in handicap events. Gold medals to first, silver to second, and bronze to third in scratch events.

Medals now on exhibition at the clubhouse.

Competitors in the hurdle race receiving eight yards or more will be allowed a clear course to the second hurdle.

Handicapping by N. Y. A. C. official handicapper.

The right to reject or strike out any entry reserved. Entrance fee fifty cents per man for each event. Entries close September 21st with Otto Ruhl, Secretary N. Y. A. C., 104 West 55th street, N. Y.

[The Olympic Club and Pacific Coast Harriers could send likely entries to most or all of the events noted in Mr. Ruhl's invitation but for the almost measureless span of continent which separates local athletes from their much-to-be-admired brethren of the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Ruhl's kindness in extending an invitation is appreciated.—Ed.]

A Remarkable Growth.

The many friends of Messrs. Montgomery Ward & Co., formerly at 227 and 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, will be glad to know that the rapid growth of their business has forced them to remove from Wabash Ave. to 111, 112, 113 and 114 Michigan Ave., where they have purchased a magnificent building, the seven floors of which they will occupy exclusively. These seven floors are each 100x165 feet, aggregating nearly 120,000 square feet (about three acres) of floor surface. The new quarters will enable them to handle their large business to the better advantage of their thousands of customers. Fifteen years ago Messrs. Montgomery Ward & Co. occupied but one room, and that only 25x40 feet. The enormous growth of their business during these fifteen years can only be explained by the fact that they sell direct to consumers, supplying all their wants, and never misrepresent any article. The success of this house proves the old saying, that "Honesty is the best policy," and from this policy they never deviate. The Fall catalogues issued by Messrs. Montgomery Ward & Co. ought to be in every family.

As being applicable to several recent athletic events, we may repeat the remark of an authority who says that no sportsman at heart is really satisfied with any kind of match or race which is not brought to a definite conclusion, meaning victory for one side and defeat for the other. He does not travel many miles at considerable expense, and very often to the neglect of his business, in order to witness the process of arriving at a conclusion which leaves the question of superiority precisely where it was. It is true that he will

see good running or high-class sport of other sorts, as the case may be; but he can witness just as good running by watching the runner at practice. What he goes abroad for is to see his county "whop" another county, or be "whopped" if the opponents are palpably superior. Every sportsman can understand, since every sportsman feels the sensation of disappointment attending a undecided struggle, but he recognizes that with most sports and pastimes it is an inevitable alternative. Some games—take, for instance, tennis, lawn tennis and billiards—are so happily constructed that no such thing as a dead heat or tie is possible; one contending party must win. In cup contests, at whatever game, the tie is utterly ignored; and if the contending parties cannot decide the matter in the favor of one or the other on one day, they have to play on some future occasion or occasions until they can. Thus we see that the sporting spirit is by no means in favor of undecided issues, and it is quite certain that, if any readily adaptable method could be found whereby drawn matches could be obviated, it would speedily be adopted.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Sales.

Mr. John Neild, of Alameda, has sold spaniel puppies by Brian Bonu—Nellie, whelped May 21st, 1887:

To Mr. Isaac Upham, a dog.
To Major S. I. Kellogg, a dog.
To Mr. Milton S. Latham, a bitch.
To Mr. H. London, a dog.
To Mr. Frank Browell, a bitch.

Mr. J. B. Maynard reports that the litter of Belle to Kaeding's Duke is in fine condition. Of the nine, eight are dog puppies. Mr. Maynard will reserve the bitch puppy. The eight dogs have been sold to sportsmen in Portland, and each one of them will have a prize. Among the lucky buyers are Judge Scott, E. W. Moore and Mr. Keene, of the A. P. Hoteling Company.

We hear from Major S. T. Hammond, Kennel Editor of *Forest and Stream*, that he has been seriously ill, but is now again in harness and looking forward to the field trial season with eagerness. High Point, in the trial season, without the quaint wit, and benevolent cordiality of Major Hammond would be robbed of much of its charm, particularly to his fellow reporters, none of whom can ever forget the inexhaustible capacity of the old trunk in the corner which always held "oom moom" dose of antiseptic. Even Doctor Rowe's medicine chest was empty before the Major ceased to administer advice with hot water and concomitants.

Professional jealousy and laudable business enterprise may properly make men recluse during work hours, and, perhaps, in no business is exclusiveness so general as in the matter of news gathering and publication, but in the after hours when consciousness of duty performed lends zest to social pleasures, there can be no jollier company than the little knot of trial reporters which suffered together the exposure of the long wintry days at High Point and Grand Junction in 1886. Most of them were men of deep learning in their specialty, and all, with one exception, and that one an extreme western representative from whom little was to be expected, were men of unusual gifts in linea quite outside of dogs and sport.

Abstruse discussions of the avails of each day filled some hours, others were given to much-needed relaxation, and in those Major Hammond's mother wit and Doctor Rowe's keen sense of the ludicrous, tempered by the nudercent of rich humor which percolated through Mr. Waters, made the too-short time pass rapidly. Nor were those mentioned alone in contributing to the fund of amusement. Mr. Irwin, representing the *Abilene Gazette*, Mr. Milliken, Mr. Fosch, Mr. Richard Dorman of the *American Sportsman*, Mr. Luke White and others, had each a delightful habit of reserving the jaded company of quill men by an apt little story or a curious scrap of verse. Occasionally some of the reporters ventured into the realm of poesy, and then the fun became appalling. In one heat, when birds were few and the fruitless riding had grown almost unendurable, a composite poem was avowed which would have done credit to McPherson or any poorer poet. Mr. Milliken suggested the first lines, Mr. Waters added a few feet, Major Hammond drew himself together, cocked the old corduroy hat which has braved eight or ten field trials jauntily, took a fresh grip on his old "Aunt Sally" clay pipe, and finished the stanzas in glorious style. The irresistibly absurd thing was passed from one to another, and, with the merriment which it aroused, all fatigue fled for the nonce.

None can appreciate the labor incident to reporting a field trial in detail who has not actually done it. The notes are made under difficulties, often while one's horse is in motion. All of the work must appear exactly as it done, and in proper sequence. Difficult hits of work must be correctly interpreted and outlined without coloring and without carelessness. The reporter must be first in the field and last to retire from it. At no time can he be absent from his post. He cannot skip a heat or any portion of one. When others are resting, at intervals, waiting for dogs to be brought to a start, or while judges are consulting, he must be correcting his notes or adding incidents of the trials. At the end of the day when others rest, he must remain at his work until the notes of the day appear in the form of fair "copy," and the "small hours" usually come before he can feel justified in ceasing. We know of no task so prostrating, so wearisome as field trial reporting, and Major Hammond will well write that, "reporting a field trial single-handed is no joke."

Mr. Charles C. Carpenter, of Cincinnati, a prominent sportsman of that city, is visiting California. He goes on Monday next to Oregon and Washington Territory to shoot and fish, and we commend him to the courtesies of the genial fellow-craftsmen of that country.

The Ranger Croxeth—Fannie Faust pointer bitch, mentioned last week, arrived several days since. Her purchaser, Mr. A. B. Truman, we are informed, has transferred her to Mr. A. B. Elford. Senator Pinder, who has seen her, thinks very well of her.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The Annual Meeting of the above club will be held at the club house, No. 7 Montgomery Avenue, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. JAMES E. WATSON, Secretary. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7th, 1887.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have been thinking of contributing an occasional article to your paper about the merits of Paul Gladstone, Rodgers, Lillian, Gladstones, Chance, Cassio, Allis James, Bo-Peep, Bob Gates, and others as practical field dogs, having had the pleasure of killing birds over them in the South. Whatever I do contribute will be of the brief order. JNO. W. BESSERER.

HELENA, Mont., September 2, 1887.

[We shall be pleased to receive anything from so enthusiastic and practical a sportsman as Mr. Besserer, and hope his will often contribute to our columns.—Ed.]

A Likely Pointer.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Last December I bred Young Benlah to Robert le Diable, and March 5, 1887, she whelped by him three pups, one dog and two hitches; I kept the dog and sold the two hitches. Mr. Jesse M. Baker, of Media, Pa., bought one of the hitches and Mr. Barton H. Grundy, of Richmond, Va., bought the other. Young Benlah is by Tom 2968, (Sensation—Colburn's Belle), ex Baulah 1286, (Flaks—Lily). There is no better blood than this. She is half sister of Beaufort and Bellona and litter sister of Tom Pinch, the great California crack. I have exhibited her but once, and then at New York in this class with Keswick, Revel III, and other celebrated winners; she scored a V. H. C., 1886. But I care nothing for her bench-show record, I want fielders and she is as good as they make them. When she came in season she had been hunted all through November and December, and when Robert served her she was hunting every day in North Carolina. I believed then that these conditions would breed to make hunting dogs of the pups. My own pup, now five months old, has been hunting since he was two and a half months old. To show what he is, read a letter received from Mr. R. C. Selden, who has him in hand. He is not for sale, but Mr. Grundy having changed his plans wants to dispose of his bitch. She is a perfect beauty and as smart as tacks. I am very anxious this bitch should fall into the hands of a sportsman; she is too beautiful and promising an animal to be thrown away. Her color is rich liver and white, beautifully and evenly marked, liver head and ears with white stripe up forehead, spot on rump and liver ticked. If you or any of your friends want a first-class animal, this is a rare chance. She is well grown and extraordinarily handsome. Address, for particulars, JOHN S. WISE, or BARTON H. GRUNDY.

RICHMOND, Va., August 20, 1887.

The letter mentioned by Mr. Wise speaks of Roswell as follows:

DEAR JOHN:—I took Roswell out the other evening and it would have made you feel good all over to see him point. He and Nellie trailed a bird for some distance, when he, passing a blackberry bush, caught the scent and wheeled into the most beautiful point I ever saw. His little match of a tail was as stiff as an icicle in January, and you could see he meant business all over. You have never seen a dog grow and improve as he has done in your life, and since Benlah was separated from him has become a great deal more sociable.

Come up and let me run some more cribbage in your almost hairless head. You may be a good lawyer and possibly a good fellow and a fairly good shot, but you can't play cribbage worth a cuss. R. C. SELDEN.

PEMBERTON, Va., Aug. 19, '87.

[We give the letter of Mr. Wise's space, hoping that Mr. Schreiber, Mr. Linville, Mr. Truman or some other fancier of pointers may be influenced to secure it. Robert le Diable is the popular sire of the day, and confidence may be placed in the statement of Mr. Wise about Young Benlah. It is hardly to be expected that the youngster spoken of will develop into so handsome an animal as Tom Pinch, but if it approaches that peer among pointers in beauty it will be better looking than most dogs of the breed.—Ed.]

King Marsh.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—It is "King Marsh" that I bought from C. B. Rodas and not King Slash, as you have it in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN last week. King Marsh is a litter brother of King Slash, as you will see by enclosed letter from Mr. Rodas. EOWIN GOODALL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6th, 1887.

EOWIN GOODALL, ESQ.:—I enclose you a cheap tintype of my King Marsh. He is a litter brother to Champion King Slash, whose cut you can see on opposite side of this sheet, also pedigree (being same as King Slash). King Slash commenced at the World's Fair at New Orleans, and went through the circuit and won championship at Chicago and special for best spaniel at show. He has met and defeated extra-champion Count Bendigo, owned by Tim Donoghoe, twice, beat champion Pat II., at Cincinnati, and also J. D. Olcott's champion Storm. King Marsh is ten pounds heavier than Slash, and weighs seventy pounds in ordinary condition. Solid liver, no white on breast, handsome as a picture, fine retriever, and one of the most intelligent dogs I ever saw. He is game to the backbone, and will take any water, and no crippled duck can get away from him. He won second at Philadelphia this spring, when badly off coat, and in good coat would have scored an easy win of first. I honestly think he is a better dog than King Slash. He will bring a duck to me and hand it up to me on a horse. He always sits up and delivers his game. The picture I send is a cheap one and very poor. The morning was very hot and the room close, and the dog was panting all the time when it was taken; and then he has shed all the long hair from his back, and about two-thirds of the way down his sides. He is fine in head, good eye, tail and ear unsurpassed, good in coat and feathered on legs fore and aft, down to toes; stands straight on his legs, very strong in the loin, and will stay in cold water from morning till night. He is one of the best duck dogs I ever shot over, excepting one fault, which I will explain. I sold him before he was a year old to H. L. Donseman (a millionaire), of Prairie Duchine, for \$100. I had then had him on two or three ducking expeditions and he had not a fault. Mr. Donseman in shooting over him in Wisconsin allowed him to go for a duck the minute it fell, which habit has become settled on him, and as soon as you shoot he will break shot whether you kill or not. However he can soon be broken of this fault. I bought him back from the Estate on the death of Mr. Donseman, to keep him from falling into the hands of some Chicago men who were after him. He is in perfect health, over distemper, and finely preserved, having always been fond of children and petted by the Donseman family. He is the best stock dog to-day in America. C. B. RODAS.

MOBERLY, Mo.

[King Marsh is by Pat—Tide; Pat by Sinbad—Liffay; Tide by Dan O'Connor—Irish Nall. The breeding is first-rate, and we learn that Mr. Goodall is pleased with the dog.—Ed.]

Mr. Will Davidson's String.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Mr. Will Davidson, an excellent handler and trainer of field dogs, and a "chip off the old block," being a son of John Davidson, of Michigan, is now and has been at Bozeman, Montana, all summer, breaking dogs for the Bozeman Kennel Club and Eastern parties. His string consists of Mr. J. W. Bassner's English setters Norther by Paul Gladstone—Bo-Peep; Ontario King by Dashing Berwin—Romp; Silk B. by Rodrigo—Lady Raks; Lady Cress by Gladstones—Zell; Banco by Count Noble—Liz-zie Hopkins, and pointer Rock Roy by Croxteth—Daisie; Mr. W. B. Wick's Iamon and white pointer Chicago Wick by Vandevort's Don; Mr. C. B. Wade's black, white and tan Nellie W. by Sam Sterritt, and several other fine hitches, including Rens by Paul Gladstone, Hoosier Belle by Count Noble, May Blossom by Druid, Ontario Star by Dashing Berwin, June by Pontiac II and Devonshire Maid by Rex Bow—Belle Bang. Ontario Star, owned by the Bozeman Kennel Club, has just whelped six—four dogs and two hitches—by Champion—Paul Gladstone, all black, white and tan and heanties. This cross ought to nick well, and we shall await with much eagerness the result of the breeding of Paul Gladstone to Dashing Berwin and Druids hitches. May Blossom is in whelp to Rodrigo. This kennel is the only one to our knowledge in the north-west which has standard bred dogs of the choicest strains of the Llewellyns. Montana climate possesses peculiar advantages for developing speed and endurance in dogs as well as in horses. "MAX."

BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

A Croxteth—Patti M.

Mr. A. B. Truman, owner of the Elcho Kennels of this city received last week a very handsome pointer bitch from Cleveland. She is about eight months old, liver and white, and is by the noted Croxteth out of Patti M. Mr. Truman's Patti Croxteth, as he calls the latest addition to his already large list of thoroughbreds, is a bitch of great finish in form, has a good head, full, piercing eyes, like those of Mr. Vandevort's Don, good coat, good ribbing, excellent quarters, legs and feet, and shows quality throughout. Her stern seems a bit too heavy, but is whip like, and when the bitch begins to fill out it will be about right. All in all she is a beauty, and should, if she is half as good as her sire Croxteth, be a clincher. Croxteth, 2871 A. K. S. B., by Lowe's Young Bang (Price's Bang—Davey's Luna) out of Macdonald's Jane (Sefton's Sam—Sefton's Flirt) is a grand fielder and has already gotten many good dogs, among them the fashionable Robert le Diable. In Mr. Truman's hands Patti M. is certain to be judiciously reared, and if she gets field experience there is no reason why she should not go near to sweeping the field trial prizes next year.

Westminster Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The Westminster Kennel Club has secured Madison Square Garden, New York, for its Twelfth Annual Bench Show of dogs, which will be held on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th of February, 1888.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 26, 1887. JAS. MORTIMER, Supt.

Judge Post and Geo. W. Watson of the California Kennels attended the Bay District races during the week.

ROD.

A Bad State of Things.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Salmon trout are very plentiful in Eel River and would furnish good sport, as they take the fly readily, but are being rapidly exterminated by catching them with unlawful seines. The seines have meshes only one inch square. The fishermen use them in day-light not fearing prosecution. I hope the Fish Commissioners will look after them, as our county officers pay no attention to this violation of the law, which is practiced every season. Respectfully, J.

ROHNERTVILLE, Sept. 2d, 1887.

[If "J." will address a complaint to Hon. T. J. Sherwood, Secretary of the Board of Fish Commissioners, he will receive prompt and effective assistance in abating the nuisance complained of. What is done with the trout seized from the river?—Ed.]

A Curiosity.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I send you a bunch of feathers taken out of the stomach of a one and one-half pound trout caught in the Klamath River, sent to me. It is a great curiosity. CHAS. KAEDING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4, 1887.

[The bunch of feathers, which is about four inches long and an inch in circumference, is the tail of the common "shag," a cormorant-like bird which is abundant along the coast, but which is rarely found far inland. That the fish could gorge so great a mass is surprising.—Ed.]

The Carp and How to Catch Him.

Among the articles of interest in the current *Fishing Gazette*, Eng., which, by the way, is a donkey number and elegantly illustrated, is one on the subject indicated which is of especial value since carp have come to be common. The fish is one that does not seem of great value, but as it is a good breeder, grows rapidly and may be fed at slight cost, it is growing in popularity with those who raise fish for market. The correspondent, "Sweet Paste," says:

Carp fishing may be regarded as one of the most scientific branches of bottom-fishing, and also as one of the most interesting, both on account of the difficulty in deceiving this wary fish, and also, when that desirable consummation is attained, on account of the skill required in playing and landing him.

Certainly the angler who can successfully delude a large carp of 10 lb. weight or so, and on fine gut tackle wear him out and eventually bring him to hank, may claim to rank high as a good fisherman.

Before proceeding to describe the mode of capturing this fish, let us notice a few points of interest about our quarry.

The carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) is one of the most widely-distributed of fresh-water fishes, but is not a native of this country. Old Izaak Walton, who calls the carp "a stately, a good and a very shuble fish," thought that at the time he wrote (about 1653) this fish had been introduced only about one hundred years; but the "Boke of St. Alban's," published in 1496, makes mention of carp, and it is said to be "A dayntons fysshe." Next we find various rewards to persons for bringing carp to Henry VIII appearing in that King's list

of expenses in 1532, so at that time the carp must still have been regarded as a rarity.

Now, this fish is found in almost all old ponds, and also in many of the rivers of this country; probably, the time it will live out of water, and, consequently, the sassa with which it can be transported from one place to another, will account for its general distribution. Several writers have noted this fact that in Holland carps often kept alive for weeks suspended in nets filled with wet moss.

The carp is exceedingly prolific. Frank Buckland, in "British Fishes," mentions one of 161 pound weight, which he estimated to contain, in round numbers, two and a half millions of eggs, and if only a very small percentage of these produced fish, it will easily be imagined that the increase in suitable localities must be enormous. The fish also lives to a great age. There are well-authenticated instances of carp more than a century old in the fish ponds at Versailles. Some of these fish were quite white about the head, and this was naturally supposed to be caused by their great age; but it has been shown that this appearance was in reality caused by a fungous growth.

The monks in the olden times thought highly of the carp as an article of food, and most of the ponds which remain round about the ruins of old monasteries still contain picturesque carp.

Probably the cooks in those days had a way of counteracting the muddy taste which is so marked in pond carp, and which has caused an American paper to snub the subject by saying that "Carp are best caught with a hay-rake, and make excellent manure." It was stated a short time back, in one of the papers, that vinegar poured down the throat of this fish as soon as it was caught would entirely remove the muddy flavor. This may be true, but few anglers carry a flask of vinegar about with them, having, strange to say, a preference for whisky. Our venerable master also gives a recipe for stewing the carp in claret. This sounds rather nice; but, perhaps before proceeding to cook our fish we had better take the old advice and first catch him.

We will commence by treating of pond-fishing. The ponds the carp loves best are deep, quiet ones, far away from roads, where the bulrushes grow high in a wide fringe round the edge, and where the silence is only broken by the splash of the water-rat or moorhen; in places like this he lives and thrives, and thrives exceedingly, rooting about amid the weeds, and occasionally rising to the surface and giving a peculiarly smack with his lips, which sound may be heard for a long distance in the stillness of the evening; and Frank Buckland remarks that this unassuming sound has sometimes given old pits and disused quarries the reputation (amongst the ignorant rustics) of being haunted.

So much, then, for a likely spot to find the carp. Let us now proceed to describe the most suitable tackle to use for his capture.—The rod should be a four-joint hickory and lancewood, about twelve feet or fourteen feet long, strong, but with plenty of spring in it, so that we may be able, if necessary, to give the fish the hint, and put a powerful pressure upon him. The running-line in a large pond should not be less than fifty yards in length, strong and fine; the gut bottom, which is the most important part of the tackle, should be chosen with the greatest care. Every link must be round and clear, free from any kink; in fact, the very best and finest gut that can be procured.

The water in carp ponds is often of a brownish hue, and by soaking the gut for some hours in a lukewarm decoction of strong coffee a similar color may be given to it. The hook may be number eight or nine on gut to match the rest of the line; the float a fine tip-capped or porcupine quill, weighted with a sufficient number of small shot—the smaller the better; in fact, the object aimed at must be to have the whole of the tackle as fine as possible, and yet at the same time strong.

Now we come to the all-important subject—bait. An infinite number of different kinds of bait have been recommended for carp-fishing. Old Izaak says: "Of pastes for this fish there are almost as many as cures for the toothache," and then he goes on to describe a wonderful compound of the flesh of a cat mixed with bean-flour, etc. Worms, too, of various kinds, cherries, green peas, and gentles are all useful at times; but for pond-fishing nothing will be found to equal sweet paste, which is made as follows:—Take a quantity of the crumb of white bread about two days old and work this up in a mortar with some pure honey till the whole becomes a uniform paste, then knead this in a clean cloth for several minutes and it will get white and tough; a little water may be added if the honey is not sufficiently moist. This paste, which may be kept for some time in a damp cloth, is invaluable for carp, bream and roach.

In a large pond ground-baiting overnight will much conduce to sport; perhaps the best ground-bait consists of perfectly fresh brewer's grains, thrown in rather small quantities; but unless the grains are quite fresh, they are worse than useless.

Walton mentions a way of ground-baiting which would probably answer well for this fish, if anyone cared to take so much trouble. The method is to get a round piece of turf as large as a bread trencher, and carefully saw red worms to each blade of grass, and then sink the turf in the pond, and after a day or so fish over the spot with well-scored red worms. A capital ground-bait is made by mixing oatmeal and bran with a little clay, and making it up into balls about the size of eggs. Having provided our ground-bait, let us go to the pond the evening before we intend to fish, and look out a likely spot, say a fair-sized opening between the weeds where the water is deep, or under the shadow of an overhanging tree, or just over a reed bed. Next plumb the depth for a few yards round most carefully, and fix the float so that the bait may be as nearly as possible one inch on the bottom. This plumbing is done overnight so as to avoid disturbing the water in the morning, as our game is as shy and wary as an old fox, and a little matter like the above may make all the difference to our sport. We next fix a forked stick just in the water for the rod to rest upon, and then, throwing in the ground-bait, leave the fish to their own devices for the night.

Next morning, as soon as it is light enough to see the float, we come with cautious steps to the pond, keeping well away from the shade. First of all, make up a little of the sweet paste into tiny pellets the size of shot, and throw in a few whilst you are rigging up your tackle; then, entirely covering the hook with a piece as large as a pen, cast the line as gently as possible out over your baited swim, rest the rod on the forked stick already in position, and standing back some yards await results, your eyes fixed on the float. Presently the float gives a shake and perhaps sinks down to the cap, or moves away towards the middle of the pond. Do not be in a hurry; if the paste is well made you may safely wait a few seconds till the fish has fairly got the bait in his mouth, then, with a sharp strike, fix the hook well in his leathery mouth, and then comes the tug of war.

Generally the first thing a large carp does on feeling the hook is to hove down into the mud with all his weight; combat this by keeping a steady but not violent strain

him. Next he often goes straight away with a rush for the nearest hed of weeds, and should he gain this cover the chances of fouling the line and getting free are much in his favor.

Now is the time to try the goodness of your tackle, so just before he gets to the weeds you must give him the hint and put heavy pressure upon him; but should he gain his cover, your only plan is to adopt an extremely valuable suggestion given by Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell in his "Book of the Pike," and keep the line quite taut from the point of the rod to the fish; by this means, the author points out, the line will often cut the weeds like a knife, whereas if you allow the line to bend under the edge of the weed-bed the fish is almost certain to break away. The carp is very game and will fight till the last, often making a determined rush just when you are coaxing him over your landing-net. However, all things have an end, and presently our handsome captive is gasping on the bank, and we feel we have conquered a "foeman worthy of our steel."

After a scrimmage like the above the fish are naturally somewhat disturbed; but throw in a good handful of pellets of paste, and then by the time you have efficiently admired your fish, and perhaps smoked the pipe of peace, you may resume operations, and if the fish are fairly numerous you may hope soon to repeat your good fortune. The fish will not feed much after 8 A. M. (unless the day be cloudy and warm), but must be left undisturbed till about 7 P. M., when you may give them another turn and fish till quite dark; but, as a rule, the morning fishing is far the best.

Sometimes during the hottest part of the day you will see large carp basking on the surface, often partly sheltered by the water lily leaves; then if you can manage to keep out of sight and drop a gentle or small red worm on one of the lily leaves, and make it roll from thence into the water, the fish will generally snap it up at once. Frank Buckland describes this style of fishing for carp; but it is extremely difficult, and generally results in hooking the lily leaf and scaring the fish away. Carp seem rather partial to gentles on the surface. The writer was once fly-fishing for roach in a large pond, using a fly tipped with a gentle, when he hooked a carp of nearly five pound weight; but whether the fly or the gentle was the attraction it is difficult to say. Should any black-berry bushes overhang the water, the fish may often be seen in the Autumn to take any berries that fall, and in this case, by keeping well out of sight, and dropping the hook, and baited with a ripe blackberry, under the bushes, large carp may sometimes be taken. So much for pond-fishing; now a few words with regard to river-fishing.

Carp, as a rule, do not grow so large in rivers as in ponds, one of six pounds being considered a good river fish. They are not often fished for specially, but are more frequently hooked when roach-fishing or legering. The most likely spots are deep, sluggish parts of the stream, old weir pools and eddies, and in the backwaters of the Thames. Perhaps the best bait is the flat tail of a well-scoured loachworm on a No. 7 hook, or, instead of this, two or three tough gentles. The place should be well ground-baited overnight with clay and bean balls, in which worms and gentles have been put.

In Germeau green peas and cherries are said to be the most successful lure, the place being previously baited with the same articles. Sweet paste is very good for river carp, but is constantly washing off, and is also so attractive to roach that the shy carp do not seem to get a chance at it. A very good place for carp is generally about the lock gates of old, little used canals; in places such as these the directions for pond fishing will apply. The best time for carp fishing is during August and September; they appear to spawn about April, but soon recover, and will feed all the summer, provided the weather is warm. During cold weather they seem to become almost torpid. We cannot do better than to conlude our remarks upon the carp by quoting old Izaak's advice to the carp fisher: "And my first direction is, that, if you will fish for a carp you must put on a very large measure of patience."

AQUATICS.

Oakland Canoe Club.

The canoeists assembled in force on Sunday morning to welcome home Commodore W. W. Blow on his return from attending the Eastern canoe meets. He had lots to tell of how warmly he was received, and of the fun and good time amongst the canoeists. He first attended the Western Canoe Association meet on Lake Erie, and then that of the American Canoe Association on Lake Champlain. The morning was fully occupied hearing all the Commodore had to relate, and looking at the photos and souvenirs he had brought home. Everyone was thirsty for information, as the great complaint here is that there are no other clubs to compare notes with or to challenge, and outside canoe matter is proportionately appreciated. Lunch was eaten in the boat-house and two scrub races were sailed in the afternoon. The Commodore in the Mystic was a familiar object, but somehow the Mystic did not sail well and was nowhere in the races. Probably her skipper has been doing too much sailing in smaller canoes and is not yet quite at home in his boat. In the first race Bonita and Echo dead heat first, Flirt third, Zoe Mou fourth; in the second, which was a beautiful race, Bonita first, Flirt second, Whisper third, and Mystic fourth. The creek presented a very lively appearance, as there were more canoes on than there have been for some weeks, about twelve or fourteen being afloat, and it is probable there will now be renewed activity in canoeing circles.

Yachting.

The following are "America's" notes on the Jubilee yacht races held at Halifax, N. S., August 19th and 20th:

What a fortunate thing it was, in the interest of international yachting, that our gallant young friend Caldwell H. Colt arrived at Halifax with the Dauntless in time for the Jubilee races, otherwise there would not have been a single representative American yacht in the harbor. It is true that Lieutenant Henn was there with his well-tried cutter, the Galatea, and Mr. George H. Warren in his beautiful cutter, the Stranger, from Boston; still, neither of these boats can be considered as representative American yachts. Lieutenant Henn has so thoroughly identified himself with all our yachting sports and racing events during the last two years; he has taken his defeats with such perfect good humor, and has shown throughout his stay in American waters so frank and generous a spirit in all matters connected with the noble sport, that we should be only too glad to claim him as a representative American yachtsman at Halifax, if it were possible to do so. Lieutenant Henn's true sportsmanlike bearing, his candid treatment of each yachting subject as he has had occasion to deal with, both in public and in private, have endeared him to the yachting public of the nation, and there is only one feeling, and that is of sincere regret that the gallant

Lieutenant's stay among us is growing so near its termination. Still, he was not at Halifax as a representative American yachtsman, and I repeat I am glad that Caldwell H. Colt got there with the Dauntless in time to take part in the Jubilee races.

After all the trouble the Halifax people had taken and the very tempting prizes they had offered for American yachts, it would certainly have been a matter of grave regret if the occasion had been spoiled by the entire absence of any of our beautiful pleasure fleet from the starting-line. The brave old ship was there, however, and right nobly did she carry the blue burgee with a red cross and a single star in both events. I don't understand why the Dauntless had to give the Galatea time allowance. In all mixed races under English and Canadian Club Rules schooners are entered at about three-fifths of their real tonnage when racing against sloops and cutters, and at the first blush of the thing, without going into actual niceties of measurement, one would be disposed to say that a cutter of the first class, like Galatea, ought to be able to give a schooner like Dauntless some time over a forty-mile course; but it seems it was the other way at Halifax, and, although Dauntless led the fleet on the first day over the finish line, Galatea took first prize. The reports say that Dauntless had to give Galatea over ten minutes' time. I think there must be some mistake about that, but, anyway she had to give some time, for Galatea got the \$1,000 Cup of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, though Dauntless crossed the line fifty-two seconds ahead.

The race was the first of the Jubilee programme, being for the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron Cup, value \$1,000, with a second prize of \$100, contributed by residents of New York and Boston. It came off on August 19th. There were only two entries for the first prize, namely, the Dauntless and Galatea. The Stranger and Guinevere were entered for a cup presented by A. B. Sheridan, of Halifax. Guinevere, however, did not come to the line, and Stranger sailed the course alone. The Galatea crossed the line at 10:30:35, Dauntless at 10:31:05. There was a fine, fresh, wholesome breeze blowing from west-southwest, and both boats went over at a good pace. Dauntless had all plain sail, working topsails and balloon jib-topsail, and Galatea all plain sail, working gaff-topsail and jib-topsail. The wind was free, and Dauntless soon forged ahead. She passed the first mark ahead of the Galatea. From here there was a heat to windward of nine miles, during which Galatea naturally went to the front to the second mark, when she turned a few minutes ahead of Dauntless. From here to the finish the schooner again overhauled and passed the cutter, crossing the finish line fifty-two seconds ahead of the Galatea. Galatea gets the first prize and Dauntless second. Stranger gets the Sheridan Cup. She got in forty-five minutes after the Dauntless, having started seven minutes later than the schooner.

The race for the \$500 Cup presented by New York and Boston yachtsmen came off at 11 o'clock. For this race eleven yachts belonging to the squadron started. The first prize was won by the schooner Wenona. Pastime won the second prize, Hebe third, and St. Kilda fourth.

August 20th the race for the Citizens' Jubilee Cup came off, under very similar surroundings. The course and the entries were the same, only that Stranger and five Halifax boats were entered for first prize in this race, as well as Galatea and Dauntless. The wind was light from the north at the start, giving a free run over the first nine miles. Stranger was first over the line at 10:31:54, followed by Galatea at 10:32:15, and Dauntless at 10:33:36, the Halifax yachts following pretty closely. All had spinnakers set. Stranger maintained her lead for the first mile. When off Meagher's Beach the wind shifted to the southward, and, shortly after, changed again to the southwest. Dauntless caught the southwest air first, and came quickly toward the front, having only the Galatea before her. At the first buoy, seven miles from the start, Galatea was four minutes ahead of the Stranger. From here the cutter steadily increased her lead as the southward breeze freshened and the sea got up quite heavy. Stranger was doing well to the last leg of the course, when her top mast went by the board. The Halifax boats were a long way behind. Galatea crossed the finish line a winner at 5:16:20, about 55 minutes ahead of the Dauntless, who gets the second prize. The official time is as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corr'd.
Galatea	10:32:15	5:16:20	5:44:05	6:06:54
Dauntless	10:33:36	6:11:55	7:38:19	7:38:19
Stranger	10:31:54	6:37:48	8:05:54	7:38:46

So Lieutenant Henn will have the satisfaction of taking home two splendid trophies in his handsome cutter, and, though these cups may not represent such hard-fought fights as those of the Cape May and Brenton Reef Races, which were taken home by Sir Richard Sutton in the Genesta, they have this inestimable advantage, that they are not mere challenge cups, but actual prizes won forever. These cups cannot be scooped up by those audacious ocean free lances, the Jamieson boys, with their slippery cutter Irex, from Dublin, as they did in the other case. Well, since we were not to get the cups here I am really delighted that Lieutenant Henn has got them; there is no man who deserves better to have his sideboard decorated with well-won trophies of the sea. Another thing, the carrying home of these choice mugs year after year by British yachts will help to keep up the spirit of international yachting in Great Britain, and encourage more of their best boats to come out.

THE GUN.

English Advances in Sporting Appliances.

A valuable resume of the progress of invention in the line of guns and shooting is that made by the editor of *Shooting*. It is interesting because of the facts it contains, and especially valuable because of its suggestiveness. The writer says:

The fact that the power of confining internal barrel pressure to known parts of the surface governs the lines upon which guns should be built, has induced several gentlemen to turn their attention to the discovery of such pressures, and gunmakers have not been slow to take advantage of their discoveries in order to give the greatest power and the least recoil with the least possible weight of metal, accompanied by a large margin of safety to their guns.

The experimentalists in this direction within the year have been Mr. Griffiths, Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, and one of our correspondents, besides Mr. Allport, the chairman of the Birmingham Gun Trade—a gentleman upon whose care the Government practically, although not nominally, trusts the safety of her Majesty's sporting and military subjects and servants—who has carried out a variety of interesting experiments to test pressures at every point within the barrels. This is going much further than has been before attempted with fowling-pieces. The necessity has been greater, for every new powder has ways of its own; and not only every powder, but every new form of ignition also has its own

peculiarities, and these very as applied to every different powder. By the help of these experiments some laws which before were only partially proved have been acknowledged, and this acknowledgment has set thinking men to work to build up invention upon known facts.

Thus, three years ago, a correspondent of *Land and Water* pointed out that the absence of recoil from the nitro-powders was the result of the load being moved by a first ignition of powder before the body of the charge became ignited. Mr. Allport, Mr. Griffith and Messrs. Curtis and Harvey have now proved beyond question that this is a fact; that whereas the highest pressures with black powder are found within one inch of the false breach, that with nitro powders they are found at or about the cone of the chamber, or two and a half inches from the false breach. The reason of this was clearly explained by "Herald" three years ago, but it was not then accepted. He found that the flash from fulminate of mercury would not ignite the nitro powder quickly, except that part of the powder in close proximity to the fulminate, whilst, on the contrary, the same flash would ignite black powder throughout the whole powder chamber. It is easy to see that the knowledge that this pressure on the false breach, and therefore upon the action of the gun, could be regulated to one-half by the use of the nitro-powders, led to lines being immediately laid down by several makers for special E. C. and Schnitz guns. Prominent among these are Mr. Turner and Mr. Lincoln Jeffries, who have taken the weight off the actions and the fore parts of the barrels in order to put it at and about the cone of the chamber. Moreover, they have been able, with the assistance of Messrs. Kynoch & Co.'s brass cases to reduce the cone itself, and thereby still more give strength where it is most required. The result of this has been that we may carry two pounds less weight into the field with an equal margin of safety; but in doing this we do not always avoid some increase of recoil, although by no means a proportionate increase. This difficulty will, we feel sure, sooner or later be overcome by the manufacturers of cartridge cases. What has already been done may be seen by reference to the performance of Mr. Lincoln Jeffries' ten-horse brass case gun, weight six pounds fourteen ounces, which we reported upon a fortnight ago.

Entirely opposite to these lines should be gone built for Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's new brown powder, which is none the less a great advance. Here we have a powder which starts with a low pressure, but which maintains throughout less variation in degree than any other powder in use; but in order to give full effect to this powder, instead of cutting down the length of the barrel and putting the weight in one spot, we require long barrels, because velocity in this case depends upon the length of travel within the barrel. Here we meet with a low pressure well-sustained throughout; with E. C. and Schultze we have a low pressure which rapidly increases and then as rapidly dies off. With fine grain black powder the action is again entirely different—that is to say, it starts with a very high pressure and then rapidly decreases throughout the length of the barrel. Following up this knowledge and basing their calculations upon the known fact that big guns do not burst after the projectile has begun to move, Messrs. Blend have invented a cartridge whereby it shall be impossible for the ignition of the mass of the powder to take place until the projectile has begun to move. They do this by placing a metal tube within the cartridge from the cap to the powder web, which latter is firmly seated upon the tube itself. Along with the rest of the case, this tube is filled with powder, the explosion of which at once starts the projectile on its journey and ignites the mass of the powder. Then arises a question which can only be settled by experiment—shall we get extra recoil or less recoil? It is clear that the gas pressures, driving backwards as well as forwards, will have some other effect upon the density of the powder at the breach and then where ignition from behind drove the igniting powder forward—how much, remains to be seen.

Another subject of vast interest to sportsmen is that of the velocities of pellets and their variations in velocities when propelled by the same explosion. This subject was discussed three years ago in *Land and Water*, and it was then suggested that a simultaneous arrival of shot pellets, or as nearly simultaneous as could be achieved, seriously discounted the chance of hitting fast-crossing game. It was not, however, until January of this year that our correspondent, "A B C of Projectiles," demonstrated the full value of what he termed a consecutive arrival of shot pellets. It is clear that, so long as the shot pellets are evenly distributed, crossing game will receive the same number of shot, whether the charge at the moment of reaching the game covers the space of a foot or seventeen feet, measured in the direction of the game to the gun, so long as the pace of the game does not carry it through the lateral width of the pattern before the last shot has arrived. It is also clear that, as inaccuracy of allowance in front is the only fertile cause of missing, the maximum amount of inaccuracy which can be allowed with the assurance of not reducing the effect of the charge is a distinct advantage to the shooter. If we take the pace of driven game at sixty miles an hour, and the lateral spread or width of the pattern at 30 inches, we find that the game takes 1-35th of a second to cross this 30-inch, and if we take the last pellets of a charge to have a mean velocity over the last 17 feet of their flight of 600 feet per second, we find that the last pellets will arrive at the very instant that the bird has covered 30 inches. If, then, a bird travels at sixty miles an hour, then the difference between the first-shot pellets and the last should be 17 feet at the moment when the first shot reaches the line of flight of the bird. If birds were going faster than sixty miles an hour, which they do not do when they have the assistance of a high wind, then few sportsmen would be found to shoot at them exactly at right angles inside of forty yards, the distance at which these shot velocities are based upon. The more the angle of flight of bird and shot approach each other the further is his course through the charge, and therefore the longer will it take him to accomplish it; so that, if the sportsman knows the longitudinal spread of his shot, he can regulate the angle at which he fires at crossing game so as, at all distances, to ensure all the pellets crossing the line of flight of the game before the game has left behind the line of flight of the shot pellets.

Mr. Griffith followed up our correspondent's arguments by some experiments, which he recorded in our contemporary, the *Field*. These were designed to test the difference of consecutive arrival between shot from choke-bored and cylinders, and between various charges of powders and loads of shot. These experiments, as our correspondent "A B C of Projectiles," whose remarks, we expect, suggested them, pointed out, failed, in consequence of an attempt to take the variations of the whole charge, to measure anything with accuracy. If, however, we may take the general effect exhibited and dispense with Mr. Griffith's measurements, we find that up to thirty yards, or, perhaps, thirty-five yards, a cylinder is infinitely the easier weapon to shoot with at crossing game, and after that distance the choke is the easier; in the first case, because in the cylinder there is more consecutive arrival up to thirty yards, and because, further, at greater

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the travelling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Sept. 10, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

Chico Fair, Chico, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District, at Glenbrook Park, Sept. 6th to 10th.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Bay District Track September 5th to 12th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Assn., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 3d to 7th inclusive.
Monterey Agricultural Assn., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Fresno, October 5th to 8th.
Ione, October 5 to 7.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 31st.
Sixth District Agricultural Assn., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Willows, Oct. 15th, 20th to 21st.
Vallejo, October 4th to 8th.
Eureka Jockey Club, November 23d to 25th.

Closing of Entries.

SEPTEMBER 10th.—Ione.
SEPTEMBER 10th.—Bay District Association.
SEPTEMBER 15th.—Monterey.
SEPTEMBER 15th.—Solano and Napa County Fair.
SEPTEMBER 26th.—Rhonerville.
OCTOBER 1st.—Willows.
OCTOBER 1st.—Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.
Open Events.
OCTOBER 1st.—Willows Agricultural Association.
NOVEMBER 1st.—Eureka Jockey Club.

The Solano and Napa Fair.

The speed programme of the 25th Agricultural District appears in another column. The races will take place at the Vallejo track, which is an excellent one, and the dates are from Tuesday, Oct. 4th, to Saturday, Oct. 8th. Both Napa and Solano counties have long been celebrated for a genuine racing spirit amongst their horsemen, and whenever that form of sport is within reach they are interested participants or patrons. The programme is a short one, but the directors have wisely made the purses substantial prizes. Good purses, even if they are few, attract large fields of entries, and liberal entries mean good racing and well pleased supporters. For the first day there is a one mile and a quarter race, free for all, purse \$300. The trotting event is the 2:21 class, for which \$600 is offered. The second day is trotting for district two-year-olds, purse \$200; the trotting 3:00 class, purse \$300. The third day has set down a free for all, three-quarters of a mile, purse \$250; for three-year-old trotters of the district a purse of \$300 is offered. Trotting and pacing are named for the fourth day. In the first the 2:40 class will compete, and the 2:22 pacers, each purse being \$400. The meeting will close with a free-for-all trot, purse \$600, and \$300 is the purse named for the 2:35 class on the same day. This programme should, and doubtless will, attract a good deal of attention from horse owners, the dates falling at a time when but few important engagements can be made within such a short distance from this city.

The Sale of Soudan.

Last week we reported the sale of this fine son of Sultan, with the purchaser's name given incorrectly as D. W. Murphy, of San Luis Obispo County. The buyer of Soudan is D. J. Murphy, of San Jose, and the horse will be kept in Santa Clara County.

The State Fair.

Next Thursday, 15th inst., the State Fair's racing programme begins at Sacramento, and opens with one of the most important trotting events of the year, the Occident Stakes for three-year-olds. The entries have come down to three, but it is satisfactory to report that the three youngsters are representatives of the three great trotting families of the Pacific Coast—Sultan, Electioneer and Guy Wilkes. Sultan is no longer here, but he is well represented by his produce. Of Electioneer it is not necessary to write, the fame of his sons and daughters is world-wide. Guy Wilkes has proved himself one of the greatest trotters of the day, and his produce bid fair to eclipse the grand performances of their sire. Palo Alto, Sunny Slope and the San Mateo Stock Farm are to meet on even terms, and doubtless each will be liberally supported by hosts of friends. The race should be a great one, and will be unless some unforeseen mishap occurs.

The second event will bring the 2:23 class together, for which thirteen are named. The names of the horses are all well known: Thapsin, Rexford, Lotty M., Marin, Maid of Oaks, Black Diamond, Lilly Stanley, Mamie Comet, Daisy S., Valentine, Magdallah, Stamboul and John R. Wise. The last named has died since his return from the East, and more than one of the others are unlikely starters, but Stamboul, Rexford, Marin, Maid of Oaks and Valentine, if all fit on the day, will make a fine race. The 2:30 pacers are to follow, of which eleven are named. From a field that includes Lena, Haverly, Charley Brown, Lela S., Fred Ross, Homestake, Robert St. Clair, Arrow, James L., Travis and Bracelet, a good company of starters should cross the score.

On the second day, Friday, September 16th, the runners will appear, opening with the Introduction Purse for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Seventeen youngsters are named. Of the lot, Carmen, from the Laurelwood Stable, has been the best performer so far. Then there is Snowdrop, Serpolette, Kildare, King Idle, Gorgo, Peel and Lenoek, all likely ones, judged by their breeding and without seeing them perform. The winner should be found amongst the list named.

The second race is the California Breeders' Stake, for three-year-olds, for which twelve are nominated. The probable starters are: Jim Duffy, Notidle, Argyle and Sedor. None of them have performed recently except Notidle, hence it is not easy to forecast the result. The four-year-olds will run for the Capital City Stake, one mile and five furlongs. Of the five possible starters, Moonlight, Patti and Edelweiss have run this season, Moonlight and Patti recently, but neither up to earlier form, hence, if either Mayblossom, by Joe Hooker, or Hello, by Shannon, are right, they may be looked for in the front rank. The All-Aged Purse, mile heats, closes the second day's programme. Nine horses are named, of which Laura Gardner looks the most attractive. Elwood, Ninena and Oro will have supporters if they start. The list is completed by the names of Lizzie Dunbar, Blackstone, Manzanita, Rock and Patti.

Saturday's sport opens with the two-year-old Trotting Stake, for which six youngsters are put down—L. J. Rose's Nebusta, Lowell and Grace Lee from Palo Alto, Mr. Corbitt's Grandee, H. Whiting's Moses S. and G. Valensin's Nemo, a very attractive lot, and should make an exciting race, and no one will complain if the result is a surprise to the men who know it all. The 2:27 class will follow. Of the fifteen entries, Mount Vernon, Jane L., Maid of Oaks, Gus Wilkes, Howard and Old Nick are the best known, and they are all good enough to make a dashing race for the \$1,000 purse. The race of the day should be the 2:17 class, with Adair, Anteo and Arab for competitors. The stallion will be doubtless in much better form than when he beat Adair at San Jose, and both must show a great improvement upon that race to outfoot Arab.

The second week, and the fourth day's racing, will begin on Monday, September 19th, when the runners will be the attraction, leading off with the Premium Stake for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. Nineteen horses are named, including Grover Cleveland, Prince of Norfolk, Edelweiss and Notidle, all well known to fame. Rajah, Applause, Ruth, Daisy D., Elwood, Johnny Gray and Blue Bonnet are not prominent performers, and very little can be said of their chances of victory.

Twenty-four two-year-olds are named for the California Annual Stake, one mile. The probable starters on the list are nearly all untried, and must be seen to judge of their chances of victory. The La Rue Stake is a handicap for all ages, two and one-quarter miles. As the weights are not yet announced, it is idle to speculate upon the chances of any of the number. The Selling Purse, one mile and a furlong, ends the fourth day's sport. There are twelve nominations, Mayblossom, Rock, Sir Thad, Tom Daly, Kenney, Daffodil, Elwood, Laura Gardner, Bolero, Oscar Wilde, Bay Rum and Rajah. Bolero, Daffodil and Sir Thad will carry top

weights, each being valued at \$1,000, the rest scaling down to \$200, the price put upon Rock, which will give him sixteen pounds from the horses named; but even that allowance will hardly bring him in a winner.

On Tuesday, September 10th, the three-year-old trotters will appear. They are Duhec, by Sultan; Maiden, by Electioneer; John C. Shelly, by Hawthorne; and Flora M., by Richard's Elector. This will be followed by the 3:00 class, for which eight horses are named: Alfred S., Alto, Maggie E., Geronimo, Alpheus, Perihelion, Gertrude Russell, and Rosie Mac. Alfred S., by his recent performances, will attract a strong support. Alpheus' condition is not so well known, but his speed is undoubted.

The 2:20 class follows, with Lot Slocum, Sister, Menlo and Stamboul as probable starters. Lot has had his class at his mercy of late, and in his present form should win without being pressed.

The sixth day has three stake races. Sunny Slope, Shafter and Del Paso; the first for two-year-old fillies, five furlongs, with eleven entries; the second for three-year-olds with twelve entries; the third for all ages, for which eight have been nominated. The free purse, for all ages, one mile, closing an excellent day's programme, the last event having nineteen nominations. Before these events are run off many of the horses will have appeared in other races and good indication of their relative merits will be ascertained and justice done them next week.

The seventh day's sport will be worked out in harness, the 2:25 class coming to the front with Mount Vernon, Ned Forrest, Spry, Woodnut, Marin, Jane L., Maid of Oaks, Joe Arthurton, Longfellow and Bay Rose as competitors. The four-year-olds will then take the track, of which six are entered—Clifton Belle, Gertrude Russell, Rexford, Rosie Mac, Tempest and Valensin. The free-for-all pacers will be the twenty-fourth attraction on the programme. Killarney, Almont Patchen, L. C. Lee, Pocahontas, Chapman and Arrow are the side wheelers.

The pigskin will be aired again on the eighth day, starting with the California Derby for three-year-olds, for which the nominations are seventeen. From this number a goodly field should face the starter. The other stakes for the day are the Palo Alto for two-year-olds, one mile; Golden Gate for three-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters; Nighthawk Stakes, for all ages, one mile. Thirty-eight horses are nominated for the three events, to which further reference can be made next week. The free purse, for all ages, closes the running part of the programme for the meeting.

On the ninth day, Saturday, September 24th, the Special three-year-old trotting stake will be competed for, Soudan, Ella and Sable Wilkes being the entries. The great free-for-all trot comes next, for which Adair, Arah and Manzanita are the entries, the meeting winding up with the 2:40 class, for which Steward, J. D. Carr's Manzanita, Alfred S., Maggie E., Old Nick and Tracy are the named competitors. Nine days' brilliant sport, for which every detail is being carefully prepared by the thoroughly experienced directors of the State Agricultural Society.

The Bay District Fall Meeting.

To-day the entries for this meeting close as announced in another column. The meeting is arranged for thirteen days in October, opening on Saturday, first idem. \$7,500 is offered in purses for trotters and pacers. The meeting starts with the 2:20 class, on the following Tuesday the 3:00 class; the 2:40 class on the succeeding Thursday, and for Saturday, October 8th the 2:25 class. Each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of the month is named, the classes alternating as follows: 2:35, 2:27, 2:23, 2:30, free-for-all pacers, Lee barred, 2:17 class, 2:26, 2:24, closing with the free-for-all trotters and pacers for \$1,000. The whole programme is an attractive one, and should bring out a lot of first-class horses. This should make a most fitting wind-up of the circuit, and give desirable openings for horses that started green or only partially trained to get into the pink of form. The complete list of the dates and conditions can be found in the official announcement in another department of the paper.

Special Rates to the State Fair.

As usual the Southern Pacific Company will make special rates for return tickets from all points in the State to Sacramento, during the State Fair. The exact figures have not been handed us for publication, but the thousands of visitors to, and patrons, of the State Fair can ascertain the rates by applying at the various ticket offices of the company.

Eureka Two-Year-Old Trotting Stake.

The entries for this event close with the secretary next Saturday, Sept. 17th. The other events of the meeting, as announced elsewhere, do not close until Wednesday, November 16th.

The Fairs.

For the first year since we have been in California we have not seen anything of the Fairs. A couple of days at San Jose, and from that time until the Santa Rosa and Petaluma were accomplished, pressing affairs compelled staying at home. The day before that set for the opening of the Golden Gate we sprained our ankle badly and broke or rather cracked the small bone of the right leg. This is likely to put an interdict on visiting Fairs yet to take place in 1887, as for four days the limb was swollen so badly and so painful that it had to be kept in a horizontal position, and our first attempt on crutches is convincing proof that we will not show any speed for some time to come.

It was a queer accident. A friend brought an Antevolo foal to show us, the dam being hitched to a high-wheeled road cart. We rode from the track home with him, the foal showing surprising speed on the trot for a youngster of three months. As the cart was stopped on the slope by the stable-door the foal turned back, and as it turned we wheeled around and jumped down. The twist and concussion combined did the mischief. Fairly broken down, not only tendons gone, but joint and bone with them. Our friend upbraided by saying: "You got out of that cart as though you were a twelve-year-old boy in place of having grandchildren of nearly that age."

It was a sore disappointment. The business which prevented seeing Santa Rosa and Petaluma exhibitions was accomplished, and from thence we anticipated nothing in the way of making the tour of the others. This is the first Fair of the Golden Gate we have missed, and it may be thought that our opposition to the change from Oakland was the cause. Much as we deprecated the movement, there is not a particle of animosity felt, and we were extremely sorry that the weather was so unpropitious for the opening days. Although our opinions have not been changed, we should have been satisfied if every day had been "as fair as fair could be."

The State Fair has also never been missed but once, and at that and Stockton we have enjoyed ourselves hugely. When it was within bounds to attend Marysville, Chico and others of the California Fairs, there could not be pleasanter visits, and, from our trip to Los Angeles, twelve years ago, there was a strong determination not to miss the coming one, which promises to be such a grand affair. It is just possible that the leg may be so much improved that the southern country can be reached.

But leg troubles appear to be the bane of 1887. The only horses we expected to do anything with this year had ailments of that sort. When a two-year-old Antevolo slightly strained his left hind ankle; he was never lame on it to speak of, although at times there would be a slight hitch, and in his three-year-old race at Stockton was the first decided lameness. This year it was rather worse—excessively aggravated from his duties in the stud—and so the season was extended to August 3d. This precluded entering him in the races of the circuit, though we were in hopes of having him in readiness to trot later in the season. The morning of the accident he moved so well that we felt sure of showing a very fast mile, and, for that matter, several of them in November, and it might be on the cards to trot him an exhibition mile at Sacramento and Stockton. This added to the disappointment of missing the "shows." As was predicted in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, the Fairs of this year are sure to be superior to those of any preceding season. Those which have been held have been satisfactory, and those yet to come are sure to be of the same class. For the next two weeks there will be great doings at Sacramento, and there is no risk in saying that Stockton will far eclipse any previous exhibition.

The Golden Gate Fair.

The fine racing programme arranged by the Golden Gate Fair Association has been seriously interfered with by the unpropitious elements. The races were to have commenced on Monday afternoon, but early on that day a drizzling rain began to fall, which continued until late in the afternoon, when the races for that day were reluctantly postponed. On Tuesday the weather was no better, and as the track was too soft for trotting, the second adjournment was made. But Wednesday morning opened fine, and the first day's running events were brought off in good style. The day was perfect, the attendance excellent, the sport first-class, and the management unexceptionable. The betting, especially on the two-year-old event, was very lively, and Sam Whitehead was kept busy calling the price of the favorite, the figure for second choice, and naming the amount offered for the field. As we go to press early this week on account of the holiday celebrated yesterday, we cannot give a report of the meeting. For to-day the running races are arranged, and on Monday the Stanford Stakes and the Special Trot will come off. Next week we shall give a complete resume of the events from Thursday.

The Park Speed Track.

This highly important addition to the attractions of Golden Gate Park has been consistently and vigorously advocated in these columns. After many and long delays the project is now beginning to assume definite form. The probable cost will be \$50,000, a comparatively small sum for a suitable track in the Park. The amount subscribed up to the present date has not been announced, but immediate application is to be made to the residents of the city for donations. The committee who do the work of collecting the amount needed are: W. S. Hobart, C. S. Crittenden, E. H. Miller Jr., J. B. Haggin, Frank M. Pixley, Judge W. H. Levy, R. P. Hammond Jr., William Bridge, R. H. Liley, Millen Griffith, F. C. Talbot, A. B. Spreckels, Adolph Sutro, Ariel Lathrop, J. R. Dickey, R. S. Carroll, with Alvinza Hayward as treasurer. Seventeen of our most prominent and enterprising business men. They are all accustomed to dispatch details involving very large sums of money in the shortest order. They are each associated with the men who hold the wealth of the State in their hands. They know where and how to ask for the money needed. If they should start at ten o'clock on Monday morning and give up two hours on that day and two hours on each alternate days of next week, the \$50,000 would be in the hands of the treasurer by noon on Saturday. The speed track is not a project that demands either debate or consideration. It is a simple business investment, from which the whole wealthy class will reap the benefit.

There is not a road on the whole peninsula of San Francisco fit to drive a good horse over at any pace faster than a walk. It may be urged such a track is a class benefit. So it is, particularly horse-owners; but it is also for the general delight of all who admire good horses, and the man, woman or child who cannot enjoy the sight of horses in fine condition moving rapidly may be regarded as a rarity. The whole State is interested in such a track, for San Francisco is the financial and social center of the State. The charms of the city are few and far between; when once it can boast of a Speed Track open to whoever may choose to drive over it, the tangible gain to its enjoyments will be the most marked it has ever known since it first had a name.

The committee named have been empowered to perform all acts necessary to make the Speed Track the boon which every sensible person knows it must prove to the whole community. The task could not be put in abler hands. It is a fair inference that before September has passed the work will be well under way, and that by Thanksgiving Day the grand celebration of the opening shall take place. Gentlemen of the committee the eyes of the whole country are upon you. Don't let them gaze in vain.

State Fair Handicap.

Annexed will be found the weights for the La Rue Handicap No. 13, two-and-a-quarter miles, to be run at the State Fair on Monday, September 19th. Declaration (\$20) to be made with Secretary by 8 o'clock p. m., September 12th.

	Entitled Weight.	Weight.
Monte Cristo, ch c....	(4).....	118.....118
John A., blk h.....	(6).....	121.....110
Moonlight, b m.....	(4).....	115.....105
Patti, b m.....	(4).....	115.....100
Mayblossom, h m.....	(4).....	115.....10
Lizzie Dunbar, ch m.....	(6).....	118.....112
Narcola, h f.....	(3).....	101.....96
Ninena, b f.....	(3).....	101.....92
Dave Douglass, b g.....	(6).....	115.....90
Rathbone, br o.....	(3).....	104.....90
Adeline, ch f.....	(3).....	101.....95
Laura Gardner, ch f.....	(3).....	101.....90

Racing and Trotting at Oakland Park.

As will be seen by the advertisement, Mr. Levens has gotten up a meeting to be held on the Oakland Trotting Park the week following the Fair at Los Angeles. There are four days allotted, and the programme should certainly bring out good fields of horses. It may be thought that by this time people will have been surfeited with trotting, though, from the entries closing after so many have changed their records, new contestants will appear. Quite a number of horses have lowered their time, so that those which have shown such a marked superiority over others of their classes are out of the way of the slower.

The entries close on the 14th, with the Secretary, at Oakland Trotting Park. Classes and particulars will be found in the advertisement.

You may have seen a farmer spend an hour in trying to catch his horse, coaxing and cornering him, and as he gets the halter on the horse lashing him soundly with the strap to vent his spleen, perhaps thinking that the horse will understand the punishment to be because he refused to be caught, when the horse really understands it to be a punishment for allowing himself to be caught, and on the next occasion will make an extra effort to avoid being caught in order to escape the punishment.

Changes in the State Fair Programme.

In the advertising columns appears an announcement of changes in the programme of races at the coming California State Fair which horsemen should read. Several races have been declared off and others substituted.

Death of Prof. Baird.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, the eminent scientist, died last week, at the age of sixty-four years. He was at the head of the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Fisheries Commission. The result of his extended investigations will be published in book form. The following shows in what high estimation his abilities were held abroad:

Prof. Baird received the degree of Doctor of Physical Sciences from Dickinson College, and that of Doctor of Laws from Columbian University. He was, in 1878, awarded the silver medal of the Acclimatization Society of Melbourne; in 1879 the gold medal of the Societa d'Acclimation of France, and in 1880 the Erster Ehrenpreis of the International Fischerei Ausstellung, at Berlin, the gift of the Emperor of Germany. In 1875 he received from the King of Norway and Sweden the decoration of Knight of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf. He was one of the early members of the National Academy of Sciences; served two years as permanent secretary of the American association; was one of the trustees of the Corcoran art gallery; was a trustee of Columbian University; had been a president of the Cosmos Club of this city, an association of scientists, and was the director and official head of the National Museum. He held honorary and corresponding memberships in many of the most renowned scientific societies of the world. In early manhood he formed a warm personal friendship with Audubon, with whom he was for many years in correspondence, and later he was associated with Agassiz in scientific work and publications.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

Frank P. Carleton, Lathrop.

Please give the pedigrees of the stallion Ovsland, his race and when he died.

Answer.—Ovsland by Bald Chief, dam Msdams Botts, by John M. Botts, Son of Spaulding's Abdallah. Ovsland has no record, but Mr. L. J. Rose, who imported him, states that the horse trotted several years ago in many unsports races, making the mile in 2:25. We have no record of when he died.

H. B. S., San Francisco.

Are Alderneys and Jerseys the same?

Answer.—They are distinct breeds of cattle.

President Cleveland received a formal invitation from the Piedmont Exposition Company to be present at the opening at Atlanta, Ga., October 10th. Senator Colquitt and Mr. Henry W. Grady were the bearers of the invitation, which is an unique piece of work. The design is in a degree emblematic of the resources of Georgia. There are four leaves of Georgia gold, bound with clasps of Georgia silver, and each clasp set with a Georgia diamond. On the cover leaf are engraved the portraits of the President and his charming wife, the monogram of the Piedmont Exposition Company and a picture of the clubhouse of the Piedmont Driving Club. On the last cover page is a picture of the main Exposition building. On the second leaf is engraved the invitation of the Exposition Company, and on the third leaf is the invitation of the Driving Club. The book is enclosed in a box composed of sixty-eight inland specimens of Georgia wood, and the whole is imbedded in a block of variegated Georgia marble.

There is a lament going the rounds, based upon his recent defeat, to the effect that Harry Wilkes has seen his best days. Better not back such an opinion very strongly when Harry sells low in the pools. Remember that the old cardinal who resorted to the wiles of the fox suddenly rallied from his deathbed after securing the power which he sought. Harry Wilkes is liable to play the same trick. He is but eleven years old yet. Flora Temple was fourteen when she trotted her fastest heat; Lucy was sixteen when she made her record 2:18½, and Lady Thorne thirteen when she placed 2:18½ to her credit; Goldsmith Maid was seventeen before she proved her ability to get a record of 2:14. It is more probable that Harry Wilkes' defeat at Cleveland was due to a lack of condition on that particular occasion than to waning powers. Report says that he has been matched against the pacer Argyle (2:14½), the race to come off at Poughkeepsie the first week in September.

The Saratoga Meeting for 1887 closed last week, and the stables which have sojourned there for the past eight weeks have scattered over the country, some to Coney Island and Clifton, some to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, while a few will proceed to Louisville direct, and there prepare for the Autumn campaign in the West. The meeting at Saratoga has been unusually successful, especially during the last three weeks. August always was the best month at Saratoga, and there are many who still cling to the hope that there will yet be an accommodation made between the Saratoga and Monmouth Park Associations, whereby the months of July and August will be so divided as to avoid perpetual conflict and ensure better racing at both places. Despite the heavy counter-attractions at Monmouth, the attendance at Saratoga has this season been large, and better racing could not be found on the continent. Even if the future should not bring about an agreement between the two associations, the distance is so short that stables will nominate to both places and fill their engagements as suit them. Mr. Scott, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Gehhardt, Messrs. Chinn & Hankins, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Haggin and others have done so this season. The only difference is that, while the present arrangement is favorable to owners, it divides the public patronage.

Advices from Cleveland, Ohio, state that the well-known trainer, James H. Goldsmith, of Washingtonville, N. Y., has bought the black stallion Atlantic; price reported, \$6,000. Atlantic was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, proprietor of Fairlaw; foaled in 1878, got by Almont, the most renowned son of Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Kentucky Clay, son of Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr.; second dam by Peck's Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Atlantic's record is 2:24½, made at Eas Saginaw, Mich., August 23, 1884.

It seems probable that another season will close with the trotting record being reduced.

The Laggard-Hanover Race.

Laggard's victory in the Omnibus and the downfall of Hanover forms the racing sensation of the week. It was about the best, certainly the most desperately-contested battle between three-year-olds we can recall, and we have seen nearly all the great stake races run in the East since 1865. We have seen faster races and some splendidly-contested finishes, but for desperate racing, close finishing, and all those elements which, on the part of horse and jockey, are calculated to rouse the blood and excite enthusiasm, the Omnibus bears the palm, and the finish between Laggard, Firenzi and Hanover will long be remembered, with the Champion Stakes finish in 1883 between Monitor, Parole and Eole, and the Maturity Stakes of 1872 of Monarchist and Harry Bassett as struggles as memorable in the history of racing as Waterloo, Pharsalia and Gettysburgh are memorable in the world's history.

Hanover's easy victory over Firenzi and Volante for the Champion Stakes on the 13th, after his sojourn at Saratoga, encouraged the belief that the colt had quite recovered his form, and in the betting it was long odds on him. At first sight the race looked quite at his mercy. It was true Laggard, his conqueror in the Raritan, was ready to meet him again, but Hanover had to concede him seven pounds, not seventeen pounds, this time. Besides, everyone regarded the Raritan as a "Duke," and pointed to Laggard's subsequent defeat by Kingston at even weights. Besides, Hanover, they said, was anything but himself on that occasion. Firenzi was a good filly, but Hanover had made a show of her at Coney Island and beaten her again in the Champion. Moreover, Mr. Haggin had not backed her with the same confidence he had shown in the Champion.

"Well, how do you like Laggard's chances?" we asked Mr. Withers, meeting him before the race.

"I don't think he can win," he replied, "but he'll make a good race. I'd rather it was a dry track; this mud is heavy in places."

"But Laggard's race for the Delaware Handicap, on Tuesday, certainly showed him capable of great things, as he won very easily, with full weight up."

"That's all true; but he wasn't meeting a Hanover. Besides you forget Hanover conceded him seventeen pounds in the Raritan—or, rather, fourteen and a half pounds, as my colt carried two and a half pounds overweight. To-day it's only seven pounds."

"But seven pounds, ordinarily, is equal to ten pounds—perhaps twelve pounds—on a heavy track like this, and at a high standard of weight," we pleaded.

"It may be, but Hanover don't mind heavy ground," persisted the sage of Brookdale, bent, as usual, upon disparaging his own horse's chances.

Mr. Withers cultivates stoicism, but we watched him closely during the race, and when he saw Laggard hold Hanover on the backstretch and beat him for the great race of the meeting, after one of the grandest struggles ever seen on a race-course, we remarked that even his stoicism was as impressionable as most men would be under the influence of such exquisite sensations, for, watch in hand, he dashed forward, pale and nervous, and was soon out of sight. When we met him below on the lawn he had regained his composure.

"It was a great race," we began, and was about to say something complimentary of Laggard.

"Yes, Firenzi's a great mare," was the calm response. Of what avail was it to offer congratulations to this man upon a victory such as fills the cup of racing ambition to the brim. But the stoical philosopher of Brookdale must have perceived the impression he had made, and relented.

"My colt ran a grand race," he concluded, "and was well ridden."

"Yes," we replied. "Hayward's trick of easing him on the upper turn up the hill, and letting Hanover race his head off, was clever."

"Yes, indeed; and that pumped Hanover out," he answered.

"I knew my colt could stay as long as any, but I was afraid he hadn't speed enough. But if Hayward had followed my order and sent Laggard right along on the back stretch, I tell you, Mr. Vigilant, he'd have won by five or six lengths." Then by the way of a little glorification he added: "I wonder where that man is from Brighton Beach who last season didn't think Laggard was worth \$2,000. You know when the colt won the Optional Stakes this man bought him and sold him to me again almost immediately."

To our mind Hanover lost no honor in his defeat for the Omnibus. When he came out we could see he was rather low in flesh, and we do not imagine he was as good as he has been. He was giving away weight to all save Firenzi, and 7 lbs. in the mud is a great deal. We think McLaughlin made a mistake such as possibly cost Hanover the race. It was in forcing the pace in the third quarter. This quarter is from the stand to the quarter-pole. It is around a sharp curve and is uphill all the way. It is the most trying point of a race. We have seen some great horsemen weaken ascending this hill. In 1883, when Miss Woodford was in her prime, we thought Carnation had her beaten in the West End Stakes breasting this same hill, as Woodford almost stopped and threw up her flag.

Hayward, on Laggard, cleverly outwitted McLaughlin in making this hill. When they came to the stand, Laggard and Hanover were head and head, but going round the turn up the hill Hayward took a pull on Laggard, while McLaughlin continued to send Hanover along. It was Hayward's policy to make use of his lighter weight by forcing the pace, and making 7 lbs. tell on Hanover. But not up this hill. An old English jockey, bred to the undulations of an English race-course, is too well aware of their effect upon horses. An American, accustomed to the dead level of our tracks, loses sight of them. And so, when they reached the top of the hill and got to the straight running on the backstretch, Hayward let Laggard go and it was seen he could easily hold Hanover. The latter was puffed, while Laggard was fresh having been eased.

When we find that the time of the third quarter round the sharp corner and up the hill was made in 23½ seconds it almost takes one's breath away. There is a tradition among the Monmouth trainers who time the quarters that any horse making this quarter in less than 25 seconds is bound to be beaten. This strain necessary is too great. Yet that Hanover should have done it and run the race he did only demonstrates how good a colt he is. He was never beaten, and responded with the greatest gallantry, although he had never been given a chance to catch his breath. That a man of McLaughlin's constant practice should have made the mistake he did seems incredible. The first quarter was in 23 seconds, the second in 27 seconds.

But despite the mistake with Hanover, there is no blotting out the fact that Laggard is quite a good colt and that he is an improving one. His Delaware Handicap, with full weight up (107 lbs.), made us think more of him than we had, as, while he only won by a neck, he had a lot in his bridle. In

the Omnibus he showed more speed than we had credited him with possessing. He is hardly first-class—he hasn't the speed, but he can rate along like a four-miler. He is a big, lusty, deep chestnut, with a blaze and off hind-leg white half way to the hock, and bears evidence of a great constitution, and Mr. Withers says he never leaves any feed in his manger. No one would select him for a son of Uncas. He breeds back to Irish Birdcatcher in color, marks and outline, according to Herring's picture, Laggard's dam being by Sauterter, son of Birdcatcher. Nor is he nervous like Uncas, but a most indolent, sluggish fellow, and makes flesh very quickly.

Firenzi's share in the Omnibus is full of honor to her. Indeed, it is a question if she would not have beaten Laggard had not Garrison, who was suffering with a sore hand, lost his whip, and could not finish as powerfully as he might. As it was, Laggard only beat her a head, and she was conceding him seven pounds. Of course, she was made less use of than any of the others, and had more left for the critical moment of the struggle. The seven pounds, or even her sex allowance of five pounds, would probably have reversed the decision of the race, and now that she is so good, as mares usually are in the autumn, it is just a question if she will not finish the year as champion, for Hanover is unlikely to retain any approach to form much longer. He has been keyed up too long.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., Aug. 20, 1887.—Omnibus Stakes, for three-year-olds, at \$10 each for starters; \$10,000 added, \$1,000 to second, \$500 to third; \$1,000 to the nominator of second and \$500 to nominator of the third. Winners of any three-year-old stake of the value of \$2,500 (handicaps excepted) when carrying weight for age to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two such races, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$25 (the only liability to go to the race fund, 193 subs. One mile and a half.

D. D. Withers' ch c Laggard, by Uncas—imp. Dawdle, 118. Hayward 1
J. B. Haggin's h f Firenzi by Glenelg—Florida, 120. Garrison 2
Dwyer Bros.' ch c Hanover, by Hindoo—Bourbon Belle, 125 lbs.
G. V. Snedeker's h c Esquimaux, 113 (M. Donohue), and Dwyer Bros.' h or br c Kingston, 115 (Fitzpatrick), ran unplaced.

Time, 2:44.
Betting: 5 to 2 on Hanover; 5 to each against Kingston and Laggard; 7 to 1 Firenzi; 20 to 1 Esquimaux. Place betting: Nothing Hanover; 7 to 5 against Kingston; 7 to 5 each Firenzi and Laggard; 12 to 1 Esquimaux.—N. Y. Spirit.

Gambling as a Science.

Many men have attempted to reduce betting on games of chance to some mathematical certainty, and many a man has studied out a system how to beat this or that game. The simplest games of chance are tossing coppers and throwing dice, the former being far the simpler of the two. In tossing a coin the chances are said to be even, for it will fall either heads up or tails up, there being but the two chances. In betting that tails, for instance, would turn up, the bettor might lose once, twice, three or more times in succession, but gamblers believe that there is an infallible law governing the game, whereby if played all day the coin will fall heads up as often as tails. But of course mathematicians can not assist you to determine after heads has turned once when it will turn again.

Some devotees have studied the thing out carefully and make the following unique computation in odd chances. The question is, how would you bet to win, setting that in every two throws heads will turn up both times? In two throws let H represent heads and T tails, one of the following combinations would occur: H and H, T and T, H and T or T and H. It is evident that the chance is one out of four that any one of the combinations will appear, as there are four combinations and one is as likely to appear as another. You are betting on H and H and will have to bet \$1 to \$3 in order to come out even, and \$1 to \$4 to win anything. That H, H, H will appear the chances are one out of eight, and H, H, H, H, one out of sixteen.

Throwing dice is more complicated. What are the chances in two throws that any face, for instance the ace, will come up twice?

Counting up the possible combinations, as 6, 1; 7, 2; 6, 3, etc., then 5, 1; 5, 2; 5, 3, etc., you will find there are 36 cases, and in only one do you find both aces appearing, hence the chances are 1 in 36 and the odds 35 to 1.

It has also been computed what one's chance would be in throwing three dice to have one ace appear. In three throws the chances are 91 out of 216, and in four throws 671 out of 1,296. The law does not say that if three dice be thrown 216 times an ace will appear in just 91 throws, but that the longer you throw the more closely will be the result approximate to 91 out of every 216. If any man bets you that an ace will appear each time you throw three dice it does not mean that you will win on 125 throws out of the 216, but the longer you play the closer will your winning be in the proportion given, 125 to your opponent's 91.

Take from a deck of cards a king, queen and ace, and shuffle them. What chance of an ace on top? One in three, you answer. Then what chance of an ace twice in succession? This your mathematician proves as follows:

There are nine combinations and only one has three aces. It is certain that either king, queen or ace will be drawn, i. e., $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = 1$, or certainly $\left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = 1 - 9 \times 9 \times 9$. How is this to be interpreted? Thus: one-third shows the chance that any given card will be drawn twice in succession; 4-9 shows the chance that at least one of the two draws will be that given card (i. e., shown by the product of the $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$); and 4-9 shows the chances that neither draw will contain that card (i. e., the product of $\frac{2}{3}$ by itself). The cube of $\frac{1}{3}$ will similarly show the chances of any card three times in succession, etc.

The great meeting closed at Monmouth Park last week, and the following item is the well-expressed opinion of an observer who has watched the racing from start to finish. He states that the meeting was not only the most remarkable ever held in this country, but it is very doubtful if one has been held in England that would equal it. It is true that in England the Jockey Club gives twenty-eight days' racing each season at Newmarket, but these are divided into seven meetings of four days each, viz., the Craven, which begins the third week of April; the First Spring, which follows, the fourth week of April; the Second Spring, which begins the second week of May; the July, which begins the second week of that month; the First October, which begins late in September; the Second October, which begins the second week in October, and the Houghton Meeting, which begins the fourth week of October. But here, at Monmouth, the meeting is continuous twenty-five days, covering eight weeks. The attendance each day is quite as large as that at Newmarket. This season it has been something little short of extraordinary; from the beginning the betting has been wonderful, and, in short, the affairs of racing have taken a flood-tide at Monmouth. The outlook for the future is most promising. Next season will witness a great many improvements in the stand and grounds calculated to afford more comfort to visitors, while the added money will probably reach about \$180,000, which is more than is given at any race-course in the world.

Nathaniel L. Hunting, who died Aug. 16th, at his summer residence, near Poughkeepsie, was one of the most popular members of the Driving Club of New York. He was not a prominent horse-owner, but he was a lover of the trotting horse, and took a keen interest in the affairs of the turf. Mr. Hunting was in his thirty-ninth year when the hand of death was laid upon him. That swift but merciful form of mortal illness, apoplexy, was the complaint that carried off a most genial gentleman and trusty friend. He lingered three days and died calmly.

The funeral took place at Poughkeepsie, Friday last. A special car left this city the morning of the funeral, containing a number of the leading hotel keepers of this city, many of the employees of the Murry Hill Hotel, and a delegation from the Driving Club of New York. Among the many old friends and associates who paid their last respects to the deceased were Messrs. D. S. Hammond, Mr. Hunting's partner; F. J. Allen, of the Astor House; A. A. and David Bonner, Albert C. Hall, Augustus Jewett, Wm. H. Hamilton, C. H. Chatfield, J. F. Dawson, John H. DeMott, Jason H. Miller, and many others.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association, FALL MEETING, 1887.

REGULAR DAYS,

SATURDAY, October 29th,

TUESDAY, November 1st,

THURSDAY, November 3d,

SATURDAY, November 5th.

Entries Close Saturday, October 1st, '87.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Saturday, October 29th.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners this year of two races of the aggregate value of \$1,000 to carry five pounds extra. Non-winners this year allowed five pounds. Maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 2.—THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 15, 1886, with twenty-four entries.

No. 3.—THE BAY CITY STAKES, a handicap for all ages; \$50 each; \$25 forfeit, \$10 if declared out, with \$150 added. Second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Weights announced Thursday, October 27th; declarations due at 5 o'clock P. M. the day before the race. One mile and a half.

No. 4.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third, for two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry three pounds; of three, five pounds extra. Non-winners allowed five pounds. Seven furlongs.

Second Day, Tuesday, November 1st.

No. 5.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners of No. 1 at this meeting to carry 7 pounds extra. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 8 pounds; if four years old or upwards, allowed 12 pounds. One mile.

No. 6.—THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds; \$10 each, P. P., with \$400 added; first horse to take the added money, second horse 70 per cent, and the third horse 30 per cent of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old race of the value of \$500 to carry 5 pounds; of two such races 7 pounds; of three 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7.—THE PARK STAKES, for all ages; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out October 15, 1887, with \$600 added; second to receive \$100; third to save stake. Winners this year of a stake race of the value of \$1,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry 5 pounds; for two such races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed this year allowed 5 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 8.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third; for all ages. The winner to be sold at auction, fixed valuation \$1,500; 1 pound allowed for each \$100 less, down to \$1,000; then 2 pounds for each \$100 down to \$300; 2 pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at the usual time of declaring, 5 o'clock P. M. the day before the race. Three-quarter mile heats.

Third Day, Thursday, November 3d.

No. 9.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winner of any race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds; for two such races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed at this meeting allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 10.—THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1885, with 36 entries.

No. 11.—THE AUTUMN STAKES, for two-year-olds. One mile. Closed August 15, 1885, with 43 entries.

No. 12.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third. Conditions in all respects the same as No. 8. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fourth Day, Saturday, November 5th.

No. 13.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third; for two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry 5 pounds; of one 3 pounds extra. Horses that have not run better than third allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 14.—THE VESTAL STAKES, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and a quarter. Closed August 1, 1885, with 21 entries.

No. 15.—THE DEL RIO STAKES, for all ages. \$100 each, \$50 forfeit, or \$20 if declared out October 15th, 1887, with \$1,000 added; second to receive \$200; third to save stake. Horses that have not won a race this year of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 pounds. Non-winners this year allowed 15 pounds. Two miles and an eighth.

No. 16.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to third. A free handicap for all ages. Weights announced Thursday, the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M.; declarations due at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day. One mile.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races will be run under the revised rules of this Association, adopted February 4, 1887. Owners and Trainers will be supplied with copies on application to the Secretary.

In all stakes starters must be named to the Secretary or through the entry box at the track on or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day before the race. No horse not so named will be allowed to start. (Rule 43).

Entrance fee for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 o'clock P. M. of the day before the race by paying five per cent of the amount of the purse. All horses not so declared out will be required to start. (Rule 22).

All declarations void unless accompanied by the money. Parties not having registered colors will be required to name their color with their entry.

Entries close with the Secretary on Saturday, October 1, 1887.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary. D. MCCLURE, President.
313 Bush Street, P. O. Box 2603, San Francisco.

State Fair

Will be held at
SACRAMENTO,
Sept. 12 to 24 inclusive, 1887.

TWO WEEKS FAIR!
NINE DAYS RACING!

SPEED PROGRAMME.
There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three and four-year-olds, in 1887, 1888 and 1889, the Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than \$200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 15th.

TROTTING.
No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE.—Closed in 1885 with twenty-nine nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1887, \$1,045.
No. 2.—TROT PURSE, \$1,000.—2:25 Class.
No. 3.—PACING PURSE, \$500.—2:30 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 16th.

RUNNING.
No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE.—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$100 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5.—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE.—For foals of 1884; \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Closed in 1886 with twelve entries. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6.—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE.—For four-year-olds; \$50 entrance; h. f., or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, \$300 added, of which \$100 to the second horse; \$50 to third. Weights five pounds below the scale. Winner of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weights. One mile and five-eighths.

No. 7.—FREE PURSE, \$250.—Winners of any race, this year, of the value of \$300 to carry five pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, five pounds; if four years or upwards fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Third Day.—Saturday, September 17th.

TROTTING.
No. 8.—TWO-YEAR-OLD TROT PURSE.—\$50 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 payable July 1st, and remaining \$35 payable Aug. 10th, 1887; \$500 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats.
No. 9.—TROT PURSE, \$1,000.—2:25 Class.
No. 10.—PACING PURSE, \$500.—2:30 Class.

Fourth Day.—Monday, September 19th.

RUNNING.
No. 11.—THE PREMIUM STAKE.—For all ages, \$50 entrance; h. f., or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, \$300 added, of which \$100 to the second horse; \$50 to third. Weights five pounds below the scale. Winner of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weights. One mile and five-eighths.

No. 12.—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—For foals of 1885; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$100; third horse \$50. Closed in 1886 with twenty-four nominations. One mile.

No. 13.—THE L. A. STAKE.—Handicap for all ages; \$50 entrance; \$50 forfeit, with \$500 added, of which \$100 to second; \$100 to third. Weights announced September 10th. Declaration, \$20, to be made under the Secretary by any race the year to be made.

No. 14.—SELLING PURSE, \$250.—Of which \$50 to second. Fixed valuation \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and eighth.

Fifth Day.—Tuesday, September 20th.

TROTTING.
No. 15.—THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT PURSE.—For all colts except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sable Wilkes; \$100 entrance, of which \$25 must accompany nomination; \$25 payable July 1st, and remaining \$50 payable August 10th, 1887; \$400 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with fourteen nominations. Mile heats, three in five.

No. 16.—TROT PURSE, \$500.—2:30 Class.
No. 17.—TROT PURSE, \$1,000.—2:25 Class.

Sixth Day.—Wednesday, September 21st.

RUNNING.
No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE.—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; \$150 added; \$25 to second. Those that have started and not run first or second in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 19.—THE S. A. STAKE.—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third saves stake; of two or more ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 20.—THE DEL PASO STAKE.—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third saves stake. Three-year-olds to carry \$300 pounds; four-year-olds, 110 pounds; five-year-olds, 112 pounds. Sex, but not heat, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 21.—FREE PURSE, \$300.—\$50 to second. Horses that have started and not run in any race of the value of \$400 to carry five pounds extra; winner of No. 7, ten pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day.—Thursday, September 22d.

TROTTING.
No. 22.—TROT PURSE, \$1,000.—2:25 Class.
No. 23.—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROT PURSE.—(Conditions same as No. 15.) Closed April 15th, with ten nominations.

No. 24.—PACING PURSE, \$500.—Free for all.

Eighth Day.—Friday, September 23d.

RUNNING.
No. 25.—THE CALIFORNIA DERRY STAKE.—For foals of 1884. \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; second horse \$100; third \$50. Closed April 15th, with seventeen nominations. One mile and a half.

No. 26.—THE PALO ALTO STAKE.—For two-year-olds. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$300 added; \$75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds. One mile.

No. 27.—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE.—For three-year-olds. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$300 added; second horse \$100; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; colts not 12, 3, in No. 19, allowed five pounds. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 28.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE.—For all ages. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$200 additional to the winner if 4:15 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (4:24) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29.—FREE PURSE, \$250.—For all ages. \$50 to second. Horses not having won in any race allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day.—Saturday September 24th.

RUNNING.
No. 30.—SPECIAL THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT PURSE.—For Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, Sable Wilkes and others. (Conditions, same as Regular Stake No. 15.) Closed April 15th, with six nominations.

No. 31.—TROT PURSE, \$1,500.—Free for all.
No. 32.—TROT PURSE, \$1,000.—2:30 Class.
Battles for the following running events for 1888-89 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme.

No. 33.—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE.—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$30 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added of which \$100 to second, and \$30 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 34.—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—For foals of 1888, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added; second horse \$100; third horse \$50. One mile.

No. 35.—CALIFORNIA DERRY STAKE.—For foals of 1888, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added; second horse \$100, third horse \$50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-olds otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entry on or after the day preceding the race, or to trot a special race between heats, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting. But the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, and 33% to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by the money.
No added money paid for a walk-over.
Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race.

No added money paid for a walk-over.
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.
No added money paid for a walk-over.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

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BAY DISTRICT TRACK, SEPT. 5th to 10th, inclusive.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Monday, September 5th.

No. 1.—Trotting Purse \$500. 2:40 Class.
A. W. Finch names.....g g Jennie McCarthy
J. W. Donahon names.....br m Maggie E.
W. B. Donahon names.....g g Old Nick
J. A. Goldsmith names.....g g Peribellon
Palo Alto Farm names.....h f Gertrude Russell
Palo Alto Farm names.....g g Howdy
A. C. Davenport names.....b m Alie
L. J. Rose Jr. names.....b m Inez

No. 2.—Purse \$1,000. 2:25 Class.
F. Farrell names.....h s Marin
J. C. Hardy names.....g g Jack Riser
L. B. Lindsey names.....b m Jane L.
San Mateo Stock Farm names.....h g Joe Arthurton

Tuesday, September 6th.

No. 3.—Running—THE ALAMEDA STAKES.—For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
Owen Bros. names.....g g Johnny Gray
J. C. Simpson names.....br c Rathbone
B. C. Holly names.....ch f Fusilade's Last
Thos. Fisher names.....ch g Joe Chamberlain
W. L. Eldred names.....s m Lizzie Dunbar
C. H. Eldred names.....ch g Tom Atchison
Matt Storn names.....ch g Grover Cleveland
Jno. Wolfkill names.....br m Edelweis
M. F. Tarpey names.....h f Nellie
Thos. C. Jones names.....h g Applause
Alex. Lewis names.....ch s Rajah

No. 4.—THE CALIFORNIA STAKE.—For three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.
Owen Bros. names.....b c Oro
F. Farrell names.....s m Jim Duffy
J. Cabrera names.....ch c Robson
Caleb Dorsey names.....s c Cyclone
Caleb Dorsey names.....s c Fred Archer
J. C. Simpson names.....br c Rathbone
B. C. Holly names.....ch f Ninens
Matt Storn names.....b f Nareola
W. L. Eldred names.....h f Notlie
D. J. McCarthy names.....ch f Adeline
Thos. C. Jones names.....b g Applause
Harry Whiting names.....b c Wallace

No. 5.—THE JUVENILE STAKES.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.
Owen Bros. names.....ch t Serpolette
R. J. McCarthy names.....s f Susie
W. M. Murry names.....b f Orinda
W. M. Murry names.....br c Srinam
Thos. Fisher names.....h f Nancy F.
Jas. Garland names.....h f Snowdrop
C. Eldred names.....b f Alma E. (for Tricky)
J. B. Chace names.....ch f Kildare
J. B. Chace names.....ch f Rosedale
Laurelwood Stable names.....h c Kyrle D.

No. 6.—FREE PURSE—\$300. Mile Heats.
J. Cabrera names.....ch g Manzanita
Thos. Fisher names.....ch m Mary D.
Jas. Garland names.....ch c Elwood
C. H. Eldred names.....b m Moonlight
Laurelwood Stable names.....b m Patti

Wednesday, September 7th.

No. 7.—Trotting—Purse \$800. 2:27 Class.
J. A. McCloud names.....h s Mt. Vernon
L. B. Lindsey names.....spt m Platina
J. A. Goldsmith names.....b m Lilly Stanley
Palo Alto Farm names.....b g Howdy
Harry Whiting names.....b m Tempest
H. Hitchcock names.....h m Luella
A. McDevell names.....ch m Maid of Oaks

No. 8.—Trotting—Purse \$500. Three-year-olds.
L. A. Richards names.....h f Flora M.
Palo Alto Farm names.....h f Belle
Palo Alto Farm names.....h f Maiden
Harry Whiting names.....h c John C. Shelly
L. J. Rose names.....h k c Soudan
San Mateo Stock Farm names.....h k c Sable Wilkes

Thursday, September 8th.

No. 9.—Purse \$1,000. 2:23 Class.
B. C. Holly names.....ch e Woodnut
J. W. Donahon names.....ch m Magdallah
B. W. Levens names.....ch m Daisy S.
Jno. E. Moore names.....b m Lottie M.
Palo Alto Farm names.....s m Mae Corcoran
Palo Alto Farm names.....h c Rexford
H. Hitchcock names.....h k g Black Diamond
H. J. Kelly names.....h k g Valentine
H. H. Eldred names.....h k g Ted
L. J. Rose names.....h s Stamboli
A. O. Hickock names.....ch g John R. Wise

No. 10.—Purse \$300. Two-year-olds.
G. Valens names.....h k c Memo
San Mateo Stock Farm names.....h g Grande
A. J. Fleming names.....h c Governor
Palo Alto Farm names.....h g Grace Lee
Palo Alto Farm names.....b c Lowell
Harry Whiting names.....Moses S.

Friday, September 9th.

No. 11.—Running—SELLING PURSE \$500, of which \$50 to second. One mile and an eighth.
Jas. Garland names.....ch c Elwood
Thos. Fisher names.....h g Belair
Laurelwood Stable names.....ch f Laura Gardner
D. J. McCarthy names.....ch c Bolero
Alex. Lewis names.....ch s Rajah

No. 12.—THE OAKLAND STAKES.—For all ages. One mile and a half.
Jas. Garland names.....h c Jack Brady
D. J. McCarthy names.....br c Rathbone
W. L. Eldred names.....ch m Lizzie Dunbar
C. H. Eldred names.....h f Nellie
C. H. Eldred names.....h f Notlie
D. J. McCarthy names.....ch f Adeline
Laurelwood Stable names.....h m Patti
Harry Whiting names.....h k h John A.

No. 13.—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE.—For two-year-olds. Seven-eighths of a mile.
W. M. Murry names.....h c Peregrine
Jas. Garland names.....h c Surnam
Thos. Fisher names.....h c Fancie F.
B. C. Holly names.....ch f Fusilade's Last
Jas. Garland names.....h f Alma E. (for Tricky)
J. B. Chace names.....ch g Kildare
J. B. Chace names.....ch f Rosedale
Laurelwood Stable names.....h c Kyrle D.
H. L. Samuels names.....h c Ed. McInnis
Owen Bros. names.....h t Corons

No. 14.—FREE PURSE, \$400. For all ages. \$50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.
Owen Bros. names.....g g Johnny Gray
J. Cabrera names.....ch g Manzanita
Thos. Fisher names.....ch f Belle W.
Thos. Fisher names.....ch m Mary D.
Jas. Garland names.....ch c Elwood
Thos. Fisher names.....h g Belair
E. H. Eldred names.....ch g Tom Atchison
Matt Storn names.....ch s Grover Cleveland
Jno. Wolfkill names.....br m Edelweis
A. Harrison names.....s s g Hello
B. C. Holly names.....ch f Ninens
M. F. Tarpey names.....h f Nellie

Saturday, —PACING—Free-For-All, Lee barred.

Same Day—Pacing. Named horses.

Monday, Extra Day. Great Stallion Trot and Stanford Slakes—Three-year-olds.

Life members tickets can be obtained on application to the Secretary on and after Monday, Aug. 29th.

20 per cent. additional will be added to published premium list on stock and poultry.

JAMES ADAMS, President,

JOS. I. DEMOND, Secretary,

Office 109 Front Street, S. F. 27aug3

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA, AND MOZOC

(Washoe Co., Nevada, Lake and Grant Counties, Oregon, and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for racing purposes)

— AT —

Susanville, Cal.

COMMENCING
Monday, October 3, '87,

And Continuing Five Days.

Purses \$5,000.

Premiums \$2,000.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Money in all races to be divided as follows: First horse, 60 per cent.; second, 30 per cent.; third, 10 per cent., unless otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise specified.

First Day.

1. TROTting—2:50 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$200.
2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse \$125.
3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse \$250.
4. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$100.

Second Day.

5. TROTting—3 in 5; purse \$100.
6. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$100.
7. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$50.
8. TROTting—One-year-olds (District) Three-quarter mile dash; purse \$100.

Third Day.

9. TROTting—2:40 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$250.
10. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse \$100.
11. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$250.
12. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to make nearest time to 4:50. Entries to close at time of race; purse \$50.

Fourth Day.

13. TROTting—2:35 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$300.
14. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$150.
15. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$150.
16.

Short-Horns for the General Farmer.

Paper Read by Mr. E. C. McKee at the Last Michigan Short-Horn Breeders' Convention.

The subject before us is one of great interest to me, and is or ought to be of interest to every breeder of Short-horn cattle and to the general farmer. It has been well said that the world moves—that this emphatically an age of advancement. In the arts and sciences, in the literary world, and in every sphere of human industry, social and intellectual, scientific and practical, we are advancing with rapid strides; and last, but not least, in the agricultural pursuits and industries of the land we are making improvements that are an honor to the age in which we live. Looking upon agriculture as the worthiest of occupations, and the tillers of the soil the true "sons of labor," as among the noblest of men, we are led to look about us and to consider whereby our cause can be advanced and the farmers profited. At the close of another year of general depression, especially in wheat-raising, our attention naturally turns to what we may very appropriately term a higher type of agriculture—stock-raising; and in turning our attention in that direction we wish to enlist our energies so as to best profits as general farmers, at the same time to elevate our calling and to lend our mite in advancing the welfare of the general public. And right here, amid all the winds of controversy and differences of opinion, in the strife between the breeds, the question comes home to us: What cattle shall we breed? Hark! Can we not hear from the lips of many grown old in experience, as well as from energetic scores of the present, the answer Short-horns?

Let me notice for a moment the character and quality of a true Short-horn. Undoubtedly most of the breeders have their preference for certain families, and may differ in their ideas of individual merit, but all unite in the common standard and true excellence of this noble race of cattle. The Short-horn is undoubtedly the most universally popular breed of cattle in the world. Magnificent in size, with great length, breadth, and depth of carcass, and attractive in color, varying through all the degrees and shades from a white to a pure red. As a bullock he is the earliest to mature, among the most economical to rear and fatten, yielding a quantity of superior beef at an early age. As a dairy cow the Short-horn in many cases has proved herself equal if not superior to other breeds. History tells us that from the earliest account we have of her the Short-horn has been a large milker. When milk has been the main object no cow has made larger yields, according to consumption of food, than they, and in our own time we have records of cows giving from twenty-four to thirty-six and even forty quarts per day and corresponding yields of butter. Numerous notes of the kind may be found in several volumes of the Herd Books. The dairy qualities may have been partially lost sight of in some cases, but that she still retains these excellent qualities may be proved by many instances of her good and even wonderful performance in the dairy and on the farm. Then the noble Short-horn, after performing her full duty in breeding and at the pail, fulfills her destiny in a profitable carcass at the shambles, thus combining in one animal better than any other breed in the world the qualities desired on the farm in a general-purpose cow. Where can we find a specimen of the bovine race more worthy the hearty welcome of every progressive farmer than this—the "red, white and roan"?

But I hear you ask: Would you have no all breeders of pure-bred cattle? This is a question which can better be answered each man for himself. Nature has not inclined all our minds in the same direction, nor has she intended that as farmers we should all become breeders of thoroughbred stock; but it is left for the decision of each one according to his taste and the means at his command. And right here let me say, select any of the improved breeds in preference to the scrub, which will injure the patience and pocket of anyone who attempts to rear and fatten him. And as long as there is a scrub to be found let every breeder of improved stock, in whatever breed he may be interested, unite all his energies to eliminate or so improve him that very soon he will become a relic of the past. In this every farmer can help us, and at the same time improve his stock and fill his own pocket. At the present low price for pure-bred sires no farmer should be without the use of one. Do not try to improve by using a sire with only a moderate infusion of blood and a trifling gain in contour over the merest scrub. The little gain in such an animal is lost in the labyrinth of the scrub dam whose full amount of ignoble blood nites with the one-half or three-fourths in the sire. Nothing could be more natural than that the great preponderance of similar blood in such a cross should almost entirely give character to the offspring.

In business transactions, as a rule, it is the quickly-turned penny that pays a profit. The movement upon the farm are governed by the same rule, and in no procedure does it cut a more important figure than in insuring a quick return when a well-bred male is used upon a female of lower grade, thus reaching by a single cross what repeated efforts may fail to do by using poor material. In neighborhood where one does not wish to purchase alone, let several unite and obtain a good sire and let every farmer patronize him. Let us not be content with what satisfied our fathers,

but consider that this is an age of improvement and that we must keep pace with the times, and in so doing prosperity will mark out progress and success crown our efforts. Suppose every farmer who has the taste and means would invest in a few pure-bred Short-horns, and those who have not would avail themselves of the use of only pure-bred sires. What do you think would be the result in the next decade? Would we not see the scrub almost universally replaced by the pure-bred and high grade? Would not every hillside and every farmyard be graced by this noble animal? Would not advance be written on every rural hearthstone and prosperity smile on every brow? And those who aid in this advancement will not only promote their own interest both socially and financially, but may truly be termed public benefactors. Then what is our duty in this direction as breeders of Short-horn cattle? Should it not be one great aim of the breeder to breed each stock as will be best adapted to the general farmer?

Just how far this is practicable, and just how it can best be accomplished, are questions upon which opinions may differ materially. Some may say, use fashionably-bred sires; others, plain ones. Some may incline toward one family, and some to another.

It seems to me that the matter of fashion is oftentimes carried too far. What is it to be rated with the fashion? Fashion is a very fickle and a very blind leader, and adopts things under a popular outcry. It is a following after the shadow rather than clinging to the substance. We must not lose sight of the fact that from the beginning of all breeding one great principle has stood out as the foundation of everything—like begeth like. No matter how it comes to be what it is, being what it is tends to impress its own characteristics on its offspring, which, on an average, will inherit the qualities of the parent. Should we not take for our motto the practical rule which grows out of this—breed only from first-class animals? We do not wish to be understood that we would disregard pedigree; far from it. Something of the conquered territory wrung from nature by one generation is the legitimate inheritance of the next. As Short-horn men we have inherited an improved stock, and with it come much of the wisdom and skill of our predecessors, so that what it required genius to discover a hundred years ago is now the common property of every one who wants it. We are glad that such men lived as the Collings, Mason, Whitaker, Wetherell, Bates, Booth and others, and, though dead, their example is among the most precious of our heritages, the imitation of which is a duty and a privilege.

What we want on the farm is a good, substantial pedigree, coupled with individual excellence. A good, broad, well-developed anatomy, with good digestive organs capable of transmitting their characteristics to their offspring, yielding a good flow of milk and finally a profitable return at the shambles. Such is the profitable cow for the farm, and when she can be thoroughly introduced throughout the State, then will Michigan become richer and her farmers more prosperous.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO.

IS NOW OPEN.

CLOSES SATURDAY OCTOBER 8th, 1887.

California State Fair.

IMPORTANT Announcement

Races No. 10, 2:17 Class, and No. 31, free-for-all, have been declared off.

The following races have been substituted:
Race No. 10—Pacing. Purse \$600; 2:25 Class.

Race No. 31—Trotting. Purse \$1,500; free for all.

Conditions same as in published programme. Entries will close with Secretary, Wednesday, September 14th.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Hunting Dogs.

Hunting Dogs taken to handle on game, the coming season.

E. LEVESLEY, GILROY.

25th Agricultural District.

Comprising the Counties of Solano and Napa.

—AT—

VALLEJO

Oct. 4th, to Oct. 8, 1887.

The District Races Open to the Counties of Napa, Solano, Sonoma and Marin.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, October 4th.

No. 1. Running—One and one-quarter miles. Free for all. Purse \$300. Selling race, winning horse, carrying regular weights, to be sold for \$2,000. One pound added for each hundred dollars more. One pound added for each hundred dollars more.

No. 2. Trotting—2:21 Class. Purse \$600.

Second Day, Wednesday, October 5th.

No. 3. Trotting—District two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purse \$200. Clara V. and Alfred G. barred.

No. 4. Trotting—3:00 Class. Purse \$300.

Third Day, Thursday, October 6th.

No. 5. Running—Three-fourths mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$250.

No. 6. Trotting—Three-year-olds. Purse \$300.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 7th.

No. 7. Trotting—2:40 Class. Purse \$400.

No. 8. Pacing—2:22 Class. Purse \$400.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 8th.

No. 9. Trotting—Free for all. Purse \$500.

No. 10. Trotting—2:35 Class. Purse \$300.

In all cases five to enter and three to start. Sixty per cent. of purse to first horse, thirty per cent. to second horse, and ten per cent. to third horse.

Races No. 3, 4, 6 and 7 are for district horses only, including Sonoma and Marin.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. All contests of speed will be conducted according to the rules of the National Turf Association.

2. All entries will be made at the office of the Secretary "under cover."

3. The money or a certified check must accompany all entries. Entries to close September 15th.

4. Entries in all cases 10 per cent. of purse, unless otherwise stipulated.

5. No horse shall take any money for a walk-over; but shall receive his own entrance fee and one-half the other paid-up entries of the same race.

6. In case one horse distances all others, he shall take first and third money. Second money reverts back to the Association.

7. In all cases, five to enter and three to start.

8. In all cases, first money will be 60 per cent., second thirty per cent., and third ten per cent. whole purse.

9. The record of all horses entered in the district made before August 22d.

10. In all cases money must have been owned and credited six months prior to the date of the race.

11. In all races noted above five or more horses required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

F. W. LOBER, President.
A. J. McPIKE, Secretary.

10sep4

FOR SALE!

ONE GRAY GELDING,

15½ hands high. Weight 1650 lbs. A fine disposition, the best of constitution. Five years old, perfectly sound and without a blemish. A natural trotter with a big, open, pure gallop. Has had 4 months training. Can trot 3 or 4 heats from 2:30 to 2:35. Has a record of 2:52.

Sire Peacock, record 2:23½, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Dam Young Molly, by Budd Doble, he by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

Young Molly is the dam of Brown Jug, by Nutwood. Brown Jug's private trials were made in 2:19.

Anyone looking for a first-class young horse, that bids fair to trot low down in the twenties in his six-year-old form, should not overlook this promising horse. Any one desiring to see him work with a view to purchase can do so by calling at the Big Tree Store, Sacramento, Cal.

For terms address,

F. A. Jones,
P. O. Box 154,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

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KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HON. L. J. ROSE, Nevada.

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Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Ren, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

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GLOVER'S ALBUM.

A TREATISE ON CANINE DISEASES.

CONCISE AND PRACTICAL.

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated.

PRICE 50 CENTS, POST-PAID.

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DOG MEDICINES.

Mange Cure, - 50c. Distemper Cure, \$1.00
Blood Purifier, 50c. Vermifuge, - 50c.
Canker Wash, 50c. Eye Lotion, - 50c.
Diarrhoea Cure, 50c. Cure for Fits, - 50c.
Toilets, 50c. Liniment, - 50c.

Kennel and Stable Soap, best dog soap known, price 25c.

These remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods.

ALL DOG DISEASES TREATED

H. CLAY GLOVER, D. V. S.

Veterinarian to the Westminster Kennel Club, New Jersey Kennel Club, Rhode Island Kennel Club, Hartford Kennel Club, Hemstead Farm Company, etc.

1891 129 Broadway, New York.

Animal Portraits.

Domestic Pets, Field Dogs, Horses, Cattle, and all descriptions of Live Stock drawn or painted to order, either from photograph or from life.

Original designs or drawings on stone, wood, etc. for illustration purposes, furnished.

H. BOYD, Artist,
901st 18 Post Street.

FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred Irish Red Setters

By Mike T.—Lady Elcho T., both First prize winners on the bench, beside winning several specials. Champions Elcho, Rose, Noreen, Gurrywen, Palmerston, all famous winners in the pedigree of the dogs offered. Breeding and health guaranteed.

ELCHO KENNELS,
212 Eleventh Street, S. F.

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St. Bernards

At Stud.

Champion Apollo—Fee \$100.

Unbeaten in Switzerland or America.

Litter brother to English champion SIRIUS, and sire of champion Hector, Rigi and other noted prize winners.

Victor Joseph—Fee \$50.

Born Dec., 1884. Champion Beauchief, ex-Bertha. Imported Nov., 1886. Winnings, 1st—St. Bernard Club, England, 1885; 1st—New York, 1887.

Importing.—Mr. Hy. Schumacher selects for us in Switzerland; Mr. Sydney Smith in England.

W. W. TUCKER—LORENZO DANIELS.

P. O. Box 1338, N. Y.

Kennels—Montclair Heights, N. J.

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Setters for Sale.

English setter puppies of the most approved Llewellyn breeding. By Harold (Gath-Gem) ex Janet (Count Noble—Dashing Novice). In blood they have no superiors.

CALIFORNIA KENNELS,
(POST & WATSON),
614 1 Street, Sacramento, Cal.

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DO YOU WANT A DOG?

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Mailed for 15 Cents.

ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,
237 S. Eighth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

STUD-BOOK.

Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries will close for part Three on September 30, 1887. Address,

Sec'y, American Kennel Club,

5feb Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway, New York.

Notice for Entries.

Bay District Association.



Notice for Entries for Fall Meeting commencing October 1, 1887.

\$7,500 in Purses, \$7,500

Saturday, Oct. 1st, Purse \$600, 2:40 Class.
Sunday, Oct. 2nd, Purse \$500, 2:40 Class.
Saturday, Oct. 8th, Purse \$500, 2:25 Class.
Sunday, Oct. 9th, Purse \$500, 2:25 Class.
Thursday, Oct. 13th, Purse \$500, 2:27 Class.
Friday, Oct. 14th, Purse \$500, 2:28 Class.
Tuesday, Oct. 15th, Purse \$500, 2:30 Class.
Thursday, Oct. 20th, Purse \$500, Free for all paces, L. C. Lee barred.
Saturday, Oct. 27th, Purse \$750, 2:17 Class.
Sunday, Oct. 28th, Purse \$500, 2:26 Class.
Thursday, Oct. 27th, Purse \$500, 2:24 Class.
Saturday, Oct. 29th, Purse \$1,000, Free for all trotters and pacers.

All trotting and pacing contests to be best three in five; five or more to enter, free or race to start. But the Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. The Association also reserves the right to change the date set for any class during the meeting by giving timely notice of the same to persons interested.
Entrance fee 10 per cent. to accompany the entry. Purse divided into 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., to first, second, third and fourth horse respectively.
Entries to close with the Secretary, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1887.

W. H. HINCHMAN, Sec'y.
1435 California Street, S. F.

IMPROVED
Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:
1. The part D supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blind F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially, as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blind F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blind F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blind F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be moved about the point of support, the adjustable front-strap or band G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blind, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.
It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For holders of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 28 and 32 Ellis St. San Francisco.

Harry E. Carpenter, V.S.,



Honorary Graduate of
Ontario Veterinary College,
Toronto, Canada.
Castration a Specialty.
Advice by mail \$2.00.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St.
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.
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AUCTION
—OF—
Holstein-Friesian
BULLS,
HEIFERS
—AND—
CALVES.

Owing to the Sale to the Hon. LELAND STANFORD of the land used as a Stock Ranch, we have received orders from Mr. FRANK H. Burke, of Menlo Park, to

Sell Without Reserve,

All the Bulls, Heifers and Calves. These animals are all Thoroughbred and registered, and are all from choice prize-winners of deep milk and butter strains. These animals are of choice families, as the Aaggie's (the most celebrated in the world); the Netherlands (a great butter tribe); the Menlo (the greatest Holstein Show Cow in the world); the Jacob (the only imported son of Mercedes, the holder of the milk record of the world); Twisk (holder of the butter record of the United States).

At the same time, end for same account, will be offered

A Number of Grade Calves,
Sired by some of the choicest bulls to be found in the East.

Catalogues can be obtained after September 3d from KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or F. H. BURKE, 401 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

SALE
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1887,
During State Fair and on the
Grounds
—AT 11 A. M. AT—
SACRAMENTO.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR
—OF—
THE SIXTH DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
—AT—

Los Angeles,
Best Fair in the State,
Not excepting Sacramento.
170 Entries in the Races.
Including fastest horses in the world.
Fruit, Agriculture and Horticultural Display at
THE PAVILION.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.
Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST.
J. W. ROBINSON, President.
E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary—Box 210. 27aagt

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL
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And every other description of live stock,
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and others.
S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.
70 Leidesdorff Street,
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ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
Monterey
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
District Number 7.

Commencing at SALINAS CITY, Oct. 4th,
and ending Oct. 8th, 1887

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

No. 1. TROTTING—Two-year-old Colt Stake of \$187; \$50 entrance; \$100 added by the Association; best 2 in 3.
No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all horses owned in the District; purse \$150.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 3. TROTTING—Purse \$250; for the following named horses, and such others as the Society may deem eligible in this class: Pedro, Charley G., Jim L., Allen L., Lady Johnson, Maud H., Lady Simpson, Jim Crow, Michael David, Queen, Nig, Mambrino Jr., Eagle, Dixie, Sorrel Tom, Lady Mack, Susie, John Splann, Bill Donaham, Charlie V.
No. 4. TROTTING—DRY SEASON RACE. Purse \$150, for all two-year-olds in the District; winner of first and second money in colts stakes barred; best 2 in 3.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.

No. 5. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the District; purse \$250.
No. 6. TROTTING—Two-mile heats; best 2 in 3; for all horses that have never beaten five minutes for two miles; purse \$250.

No. 7. RUNNING—One-half mile dash, for all two-year-olds owned in the District; purse \$100.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all; purse \$200.
No. 9. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.

No. 10. NOVELTY RACE—Running—One and one-half miles, purse \$150; first quarter \$25; second quarter \$25; third quarter \$25; fourth quarter \$25.
Saturday, Oct. 8th.

No. 11. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all; purse \$300.
No. 12. TROTTING—Free for all; purse \$400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All races are the best three in five (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purse divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.
Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., September 14th, 1887. Mark the envelope "Entries to District." No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1887, and in any District races not owned within the District from June 1, 1887, and any entry by any person for the entrance fee thus contracted, without the right to compete.
Where the words "old District" are used in the foregoing Speed Programme, it is meant thereby the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San Luis Obispo.

In all races entries not declared on by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

In all races in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when disallowed the field, he is entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstance.
The above rules, all parties are particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.
The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.
Stalls, bay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President.
J. J. KELLY, Secretary. 10cyl1

FOR SALE.

The Imported Thoroughbred Stallion
OATCAKE.

Rich chestnut in color, 162 hands high, foaled 1882, bred in England and imported to Australia in 1887, imported from thence to California this summer.

Pedigree.
Sired by Wild Oats, dam Miss Emma, by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer by Trumpeter; third dam Peddington by Teddington; fourth dam Glads by Venison or Bolero; fifth dam Fortress by Defence, etc.

Wild Oats by Wild Dayrell (Winner Derby 1855) dam The Golden Horn, by Harkaway; second dam (Buccaneer's dam) by Little Red River; third dam Ecst by Edmund; fourth dam Squib by Soothsayer, etc.

Oatcake is a horse of great power and fine finish, and from all points of view is one of the best types of the thoroughbred ever brought to America. He ran successfully in the colonies, winning the Squatter's Handicap at A. J. C. Spring meeting last year; one mile and a quarter, in 2:10, beating such recognized performers as Folly, Ben Bolt (the Canfield Cup Winner), Dagobert, Corrine and Sydney Cup, Winner, Oakleigh, Balarenda, Friendship, Rapid, Phoen and Ravensworth.

Wild Oats, his sire, was a performer of note winner of the Prendergast Stakes at Newmarket and other important events. He was the sire of a long line of racers, among them Elgin, Guy Darnley, Betty, Kingfishers and Wild Moss, all winners in England last year.

Wild Dayrell won the Derby in 1855, and the Golden Horn, dam of Wild Oats, was a daughter of Harkaway, the best race-horse of his day. He won eight King's Plates, the Goodwood Cup twice, and the Royal Whip. Up to the close of his four-year-old year he had won 21 races out of 28 starts, against the best horses in the United Kingdom.

On the side of his dam, Oatcake comes from the royal line, and to horsemen these extended notes of performances and produce are perhaps not necessary. The pedigree shows such names as Saunterer, Irish Birdcatcher, Sir Hercules, Trumpeter, Teddington, Bay Middleton, Orlando, etc., and the value of these lines will be recognized by all breeders and racing men.

Oatcake is now at the Agricultural Park Track, in Sacramento charge of M. M. Allen, and inspection is invited. Tabulated pedigrees will be furnished on application to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office, where I may be addressed. ang5

F. B. BALDWIN.

8th Annual Fair
—OF THE—
NINTH DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Del Norte & Humboldt,

—TO BE HELD ON—

September 27, 28, 29
and 30, '87,

—AT—

Rohnerville,
Humboldt Co., Cal.

Ninth District Board of Agriculture for 1887: G. C. Barber and R. J. Bugbee, Ferndale; S. F. Pine, Eureka; J. D. Barber, Hydesville; C. L. Thompson, Camp Grant; Alexander Massou and H. H. McNeil, Rohnerville; H. Lawson, Del Norte County.
Officers of the Board: G. C. Barber, Ferndale, President; S. H. Crabtree, Rohnerville, Secretary; Maurice Levinger, Rohnerville, Treasurer.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

9th District Agricultural Speed Programme.

First Day—Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 1887,
at 1:30 P. M.

No. 1.—Running. Purse of \$30. Free for all saddle horses having no record under 55 seconds, catch weights, half mile and repeat. Horses entered for other than saddle races barred. First purse \$20; second \$10.

No. 2.—Trotting, at 3 P. M. Humboldt Stake. For colts of 1886 bred in the district; \$75 added; \$20 entrance, one-half of which being already deposited, the remaining \$10 to be paid at the time of making entries for the other races. W. H. E. Smith agrees to add \$50. The whole sum to be divided as follows, sixty, thirty, and ten per cent. One mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1887,
at 10 A. M., Parade of Stock.

No. 3.—Trotting. At 1:30 P. M. Purse of \$150. Three minute class. Mile heats two in three, (Pace) barred. First \$50; second \$5.

No. 4.—Trotting. At 2:30 P. M.—Purse of \$150 for two-year-olds. Mile heats two in three. First \$25; second \$5.

No. 5.—Running. At 3 P. M. Purse of \$130. Free for all. Three-quarter mile and repeat. First \$100; second \$30.

Third Day, Thursday, Sept. 29th, at 10 A. M.

No. 6.—Trotting. Purse of \$175. 2:45 class. Mile heats two in three. First \$120; second \$35.

No. 7.—Trotting. At 1:30 P. M. Purse of \$125. For three-year-olds. Mile heats two in three. First \$85; second \$40.

No. 8.—Running. At 2:30 P. M. Purse of \$100. Half-mile and repeat. First \$70; second \$30.

Fourth Day, Friday, Sept. 30th, at 9:30 A. M. Parade of Stock and awarding of Premiums.

Ladies' Equestrianism at 11 A. M. First \$15; second \$10; third \$5.

No. 9.—Running. At 1:30 P. M. Purse of \$150. Free for all. One and one-quarter mile dash. First \$100; second \$50.

No. 10.—Trotting. At 2:30 P. M. Purse of \$300. Free for all. Mile heats, three in five. First \$200; second \$100.

No. 11.—Running. At 3 P. M. Purse of \$150. Free for all. Half-mile and repeat. First \$100; second \$50.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races are open to any horse owned in the Ninth District, composed of the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, by a bona fide resident of the district on the first day of June, 1887, except free for all.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start. Any horse distancing the field receives the entire purse.

Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany the entrance.

All entries in these races must be made with the secretary on the evening previous to the first day of the Fair. The horses named and entered in the name of the owner, who must be a member of the Association, and the entrance fee paid in full.

The trotting race will be conducted under the rules of the National Trotting Association, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, and running races under the rules of Pacific Blood Horse Association, edition of 1887.

All horses entered for the races will be under the control of the judges from the moment they are brought on the track.

If from any cause there should not be a sufficient amount of money received from all sources, including appropriation from the State, to pay all purses and premiums in full, after paying the expenses of the fair or exhibition, the same will be paid pro rata.

Neither the Association, the Directors nor officers in any event to be liable for any purse or premium beyond such pro rata amount. ang13if

Outing

The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, Travel and Physical Recreation.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED
OUR FIELD IS THE
OUT-DOOR WORLD.

DURING THE YEAR THERE WILL BE ARTICLES UPON
Exploration, Travel and Adventure, Mountain Climbing, Camping, Popular Forestry, Hunting and Fishing, Walking, Yachting, Ice Yachting, Rowing, Canoeing, Bicycling, Triology, Amateur Photography, Court and Lawn Tennis, Archery, Cricket, Lacrosse, Snow-shoeing, Tobogganing and Skating.

CONDUCTED BY ——— POULTNEY BIGELOW
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.
Single numbers twenty-five cents.
140 Nassau Street, New York
29cyl2

FALL RACES

Eureka Jockey Club

EUREKA,

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CAL.,
Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

1 Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free-for-all dash of one mile. \$35 at first quarter, \$40 at the half, \$50 at the three-quarter and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up entries over five to be added, and equally divided between each winner.
2 Purse \$250.—Trotting. Free for all horses that have not beaten 2:38 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Cadmus an 1 Bonner eligible to start.) First horse \$15, second \$75, third \$25.

SECOND DAY.

3 MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$300. Free-for-all, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. First horse \$20, second horse \$70, third horse \$30.
4 Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Patchen barred.) First horse \$35, second horse \$50, third horse to save entrance.

THIRD DAY.

5 HOTEL PURSE—\$400. Free for all, for all ages. One mile and repeat. First horse \$25, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.
6 EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Mile and repeat. \$10 entrance; half forfeit, \$100 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the Secretary Sept. 17, 1887.

FOURTH DAY.

7 Purse \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 600 yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.
8 Purse \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat. First horse \$125, second horse \$25.
9 Purse \$400. Trotting. Free for all. First horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a race number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start. No added money paid for a walk-over. In all races noted above, live or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

Hacing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in entries.

Entries to all the above races, except the two-year-old trot, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1887.

One-half the entrance money must be paid at the time of making entries and the other half at 6 P. M. the night preceding the race.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DAN'L MURPHY, President, sept3

THREE DAYS RACING

Under the auspices of the

WILLOWS

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

October 19, 20, 21, 1887,

AT

WILLOWS.

AGRICULTURAL PARK,

WILLOWS, COLUSA COUNTY, CAL.

First Day—Wednesday, October 19, 1887.

No. 1. Trotting—\$300. Three-minute class. Free for all.
No. 2. Trotting and Pacing—\$200. Free for all horses owned in Colusa County August 1st, 1887. Almont Patchen, Titon Almont and Daisy S. barred.
No. 3. Running—\$150. Free for all. Three-fourths of a mile.

Second Day—Thursday, October 20, 1887.

No. 4. Pacing—\$750. Free for all.
No. 5. Trotting—\$300. 2:10 class. Free for all.
No. 6. Running—\$100. Free for all. One-half mile and repeat.

Third Day—Friday, October 21, 1887.

No. 7. Running—\$200. Free for all. One and one-fourth miles.
No. 8. Trotting—\$400. Free for all.
No. 9. Trotting—\$60. Nearest to four minutes.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting and pacing races. Entrance fee of 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting and pacing races the purse is to be divided into three moneys: six-tenths, three-tenths and one-tenth.

The Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern all running races.

In all the above races, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold the entries and start the race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse or stake.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races, alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries of said race. A horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when displacing the field, then to first and third moneys.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 6 o'clock P. M., or be required to start.

All entries for a race to close with the Secretary or President, at Willows, October 1st, 1887, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board of Directors will have charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and will see that the rules are strictly enforced, and purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision before leaving the stand.

Races to start 1 P. M. sharp.

D. B. SUTTON, President.

J. F. SEKSANOUS, Secretary.

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD

AT RENO,

Commencing September 21st and Ending October 1st.

35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle Races! Trick Performances!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 28 and September 30, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.

President Powning offers a Special Premium, a GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, for the best Exhibit in Any Department.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society was established in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1887.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County; P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County; AL. WHITE, of Washoe County; JOHN SWEET, of Humboldt County; E. R. RICKET, of Douglas County; C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County; ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County; THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County; F. DANG-BEKO, of Douglas County; W. S. BATLEY, of Churchill County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$50 on or before September 1st.

No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. District horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$50, on or before September 1st.

No. 3.—PACING—Three-quarter mile dash. District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$50, on or before September 1st.

Second Day—Thursday, September 22d.

No. 4.—TROT—2:30 class for District horses; three in five, purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.

No. 5.—TROT—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$400; \$300 to first horse; \$200 to second horse; \$100 to third horse.

Third Day—Friday, September 23d.

No. 6.—RUNNING—Selling purse for District horses; dash of a mile; \$150 added; \$25 entrance, half forfeit; \$5 declaration, on or before September 1st.

No. 7.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$600; first horse \$300; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Fourth Day—Saturday, September 24th.

No. 8.—TROT—Mile and repeat; free for all three-year-olds and under in the District; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.

Fifth Day—Monday, September 25th.

No. 9.—HANDICAP—Mile and a half dash; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 10th. Weights to be announced Sept. 1st.

Sixth Day—Tuesday, September 26th.

No. 10.—TROT—Three-minute class for District horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.

No. 11.—TROT—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$500; first horse \$100; second horse \$250; third horse \$150.

Seventh Day—Wednesday, September 28th.

No. 12.—RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash; two-year-olds; \$150 added; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; five or more to enter.

No. 13.—RUNNING—Mile and three-eighths; three-year-olds; \$200 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three or more to start.

No. 14.—RUNNING—Purse \$500; dash of two miles; ten per cent. entrance; five or more to enter; three or more to start.

Two other races for this day will be made September 27th.

Eighth Day—Thursday, September 29th.

No. 15.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$500; first horse \$300; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

No. 16.—TROT—Mile heats, three in five; free for District horses; purse \$800; first horse \$300; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Ninth Day—Friday, September 30th.

No. 17.—RUNNING—Mile dash for two-year-olds; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$50, on or before September 1st.

No. 18.—RDNNING—Mile and five-eighths dash for three-year-olds; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three or more to start.

Three other races for this day will be made September 29th.

Tenth Day—Saturday, October 1st.

No. 19.—2:35 Class; mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$800; first horse \$300; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

No. 20.—2:25 Class; mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$1,000; first horse \$500; second horse \$300; third horse \$200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1887. Entries for the purses must be made: For Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary, in writing, which horse they intend to start, and the day of the race. Entries to all trotting races can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

The Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern all running races, except as above.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevada for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in all races.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trotting but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries of said race. A horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when displacing the field, then to first and third moneys.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 6 o'clock P. M., or be required to start.

All entries for a race to close with the Secretary or President, at Willows, October 1st, 1887, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board of Directors will have charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and will see that the rules are strictly enforced, and purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision before leaving the stand.

Races to start 1 P. M. sharp.

D. B. SUTTON, President.

J. F. SEKSANOUS, Secretary.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. If the horse is not ready to start by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Hacing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Sec. retary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.

Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accomplished and graceful lady riders, Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Society offers four premiums, valued respectively at \$100, \$70, \$40 and \$20.

The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have second choice, and so on.

All ladies must ride with saddle. It is expected that other special premiums will be added to this list by private contribution. No one but ladies of the highest respectability will be allowed to compete for prizes.

Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please send name to Secretary, indorsed by two members of the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.

On Thursday, Sept. 22d, Monday, Sept. 26th, and Thursday, Sept. 29th, the novelty of an Indian pony race will be provided, and the amusing sight of twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted on the wildest and most unmanageable cayuses imaginable, galloping around the track at break-neck speed, will, as they say at the circus, be alone worth the price of admission.

The American Clydesdale Association will give a valuable medal, of suitable design, for the best recorded Clydesdale stallion, and a similar medal for the best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

CLYDESDALE MEDALS.

Arrangements have been made for a series of balloon ascensions during the Fair, alike novel and exciting. Ascensions will be made daily from the race track.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

Two or three bicycle races will take place between the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten contests are counted upon.

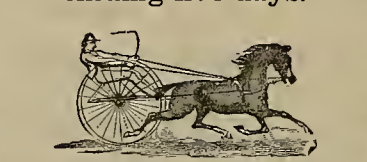
C. C. POWNING, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.
C. T. BENDER, Treasurer.

28my18

Stockton Fair.

BEGINNING

September 27, and Continuing five days.



\$15,000.

IN PURSES OFFERED.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of all purses to accompany nominations. In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Tuesday, September 27, 1887.

1. RDNNING—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake, \$55 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8 entries). One mile.

2. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$100. Mile and repeat.

3. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 3:00 Class, \$1,000.

4. TROT—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$800.

Wednesday, September 28, 1887.

5. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all. Race hereafter to be named for the winner. \$400. One mile.

6. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:24 Class, \$1,000.

7. TROT—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake; \$55 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 9 entries).

8. TROT—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stake \$55 each, \$150 added; heat 2 in 5. (Closed February 1st, with 8 entries).

Thursday, September 29, 1887.

9. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. \$500. Mile and repeat.

10. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:35 Class, \$1,000.

11. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:18 Class, \$1,000.

12. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class, \$500.

Friday, September 30, 1887.

13. RDNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Handicap; weights named 10 days before race; \$400. One mile and repeat.

14. RDNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Novelty race; 2 miles; \$1,000; first half mile, \$150; first mile, \$225; first mile and a half, \$275; first to finish, \$350. All paid-up entries over seven to be headed, equally divided between each winner.

15. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all, \$1,000.

16. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. Three-year-old stake, \$55 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st, with 10 entries).

17. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class, \$1,000.

Saturday, October 1st, 1887.

18. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stake, \$55 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 6 entries).

19. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. 2:22 Class, \$1,000.

20. TROT—PACIFIC COAST. Two-year-old stake, \$55 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st, with 10 entries).

21. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. Free-for-all, \$700.

CONDITIONS.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified. The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world. Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1887, with the Secretary, Stockton Fair, San Joaquin Valley District.

Races comprise the counties of San Joaquin, Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Fresno, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Yuba, Colusa and Kern, State of California.

Board of Directors for 1887: L. U. SHIPPEE, JOHN E. MOORE, JAMES A. LOUITT, R. C. SAROENT, R. F. LAMPORD, J. A. SHEPHERD, FRED ARNOLD, W. H. SNOW.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

For programmes and full conditions apply to the Secretary, J. M. LARUE, P. O. Box 188, Stockton, California, 11j38

Seventeenth

Agricultural District

FAIR

Counties of Nevada and Placer.

Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 1887

and continuing five days

Racing and stock exhibits at Glenbrook Park, Pavilion at Grass Valley

\$10,000 in Purses & Premiums!

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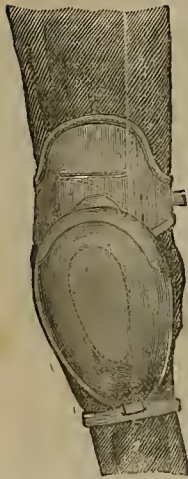
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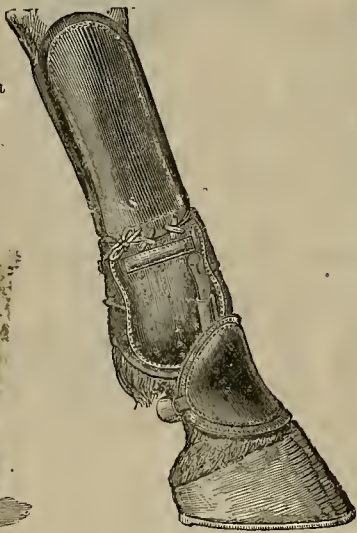
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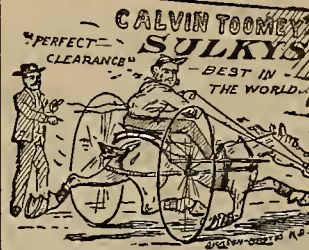
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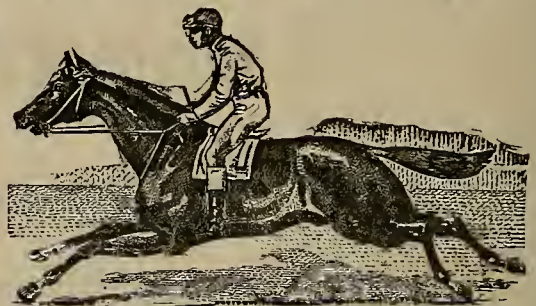
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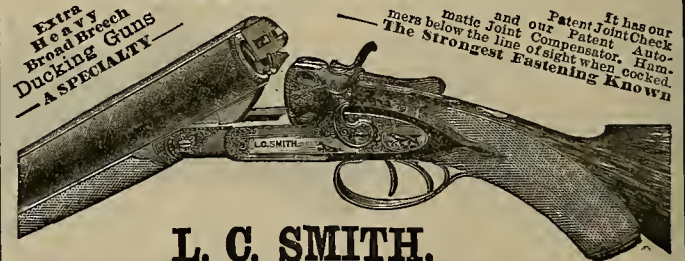
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI No. 12.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

General Topics.

We have known some rapid advances in the way of a return for investments, though unable to recall any more startling than the one recorded below. It is a fair inference that the original capital was not more than one dollar, and, from the account, probably less. He must have been successful in "striking combinations" to obtain the \$600, and showed rare good sense in confining the gamble to land thereafter. From that move and the acceptance of the \$10,000 it is a safe surmise that he will continue to invest "judiciously."

A Future Jay Gould.

San Francisco owns a smart youngster named Willie Roche, who, while employed in a stock brokerage office, imbibed the spirit of speculation. In a game with another hopeful he won \$2, and purchased a ticket on some horse-races with that amount. On this transaction he netted \$600, and invested in \$6,000 worth of outside land, paying the necessary 10 per cent. purchase money. He received an offer of \$10,000 for his property two days later, which he accepted.

For all that a "margin" put up in land is about as much of a gamble as betting on a horse-race. The "boom," which is now rampaging all over the State, as nearly as we can learn, is confined to buying for a speedy rise. In some localities it may be different when there are legitimate purchasers securing the property for their own use, or, which is just as legitimate, employing capital in the hope of an advance which will be remunerative in the future. There is no question of the ultimate increase of value of lands in California over that which prevailed a year or more ago. But it must be evident to every thinking person that the whole State cannot be utilized for cities and towns, as no matter how rich the country, or how dense the population, there must be room left to grow the supplies for the inhabitants, with a surplus to retain the "balance of trade" in our favor. There is certainly no part of the United States, and, perhaps, no portion of the world, which will support so many people as California, throwing out the mountains; that is, which will give them more than a good living. Ten, twenty, forty acres of land in many sections will keep a family in comfort, and if these small allotments will make as large a return as a quarter, half, or full section of land in "the West," it is manifest that they should bear an equal value. Price per acre is no criterion. The very best lands in the Mississippi Valley or in any of the other rich valleys of the East, have a limited value in comparison. The products there are restricted, and, even in the same kinds, California soil is far more liberal in recompensing the cultivator for his labor and expenditure.

Furthermore, there is another thing to give permanence of value. The climate is not only favorable for the growth of everything which can be grown in temperate and semi-tropical zones, but it has an attraction for those who desire to live where climatic conditions are such as to suit them, irrespective of making a livelihood. Wealthy and "well-to-do" people will flock here when the advantages are fully appreciated, many of the former building residences, if even only occupied during a part of the year, and the others crowding the hotels from San Diego northward during the winter, and coast and mountain caravansaries during the summer. Besides these there will be a grand army of tourists, "excursionists" by thousands, and from this transitory population a great deal of money will be received, adding to the wealth of the State. A very large proportion of these visitors will make such a report when they return home as will induce still larger numbers to come to this coast, and, without some great financial revolution or other disturbing element, the regiment of this year will be augmented into brigades, and as time rolls along corps and armies hereafter. It is difficult to keep within bounds when contemplating the future of California. Twelve years ago we elicited any amount of ridicule and not a little animosity by

propheying that California was destined to take the front rank as a horse-breeding country. That vaticination has been fulfilled already, and we have the same confidence now in predicting that the era of prosperity has only dawned, to be followed by sunshine, with scarcely a cloud to make a shadow; and if ever the curtains of night are drawn they will be diaphanous draperies, a veil of lace which does not hide.

The boom, however, how about the boom? We see many reasons for regretting the craze which now prevails in a few sections. In the first place there is no doubt that it will result in disaster to many of the boomers. It is in a measure fictitious. As we understand it the most of the transactions are on margins. A gentleman we met in San Jose imparted the information that he had bought five acres contiguous to that beautiful town, though too far off to be thought of as building lots in this generation at least. He made the purchase the day previous. He expected an advance of \$1,000 within forty-eight hours, and when Tempne had measured only a few hours more than the stipulated time, he refused \$500 profit. But we have little sympathy with gamblers who whine over losses, and those who are caught in the trap while the weight is heavy enough to release the jaws must abide by the result. But the worst feature is that it will retard immigration. People of moderate means, who have made up their minds to "locate" in California, will be afraid that they have not money enough to secure such a home as they desire. At a distance from the scene the true situation is not known. The boom is magnified as the intelligence travels, and in place of being confined to town lots, suburban properties, and lands which have an extraordinary value from location, or remarkable advantages for the growing of fruit, etc., it is supposed that every available acre of California soil has gone up, up, up, until a small patch even is beyond the reach of any save those who have a good deal of money. It will require a good deal of writing and talk to correct these erroneous ideas, and unless rectified the very places which are now the most eager to inaugurate booms will suffer.

And, by the way, it may not be out of place to give a short history of a genuine boom in Missouri lands. Northwestern Missouri is one of the very finest sections of the great West. It was comparatively unknown until the Kansas "difficulties" were in full sway. Increased travel brought a knowledge of what that country was, and there was a large immigration. This was in 1836, and by far the largest portion of the country was still Government lands. We were in the "land business" in those days, and went from Central Iowa to invest in a country where there was still so much that was "vacant." The Land Office was at Plattsburg, of which Judge Burch was the Registrar. On account of the great rush a rule was adopted requiring each applicant to deposit one dollar for every entry he desired to make, that being credited when the time came for his "turn." An entry meant each warrant located or it cash up to a section, six hundred and forty acres. As warrants could be bought for one dollar or less per acre, there were few cash entries. Our first visit was in May, and there were so many registered that it would be well into August before we could secure certificates. Counting the warrants, and making allowance for those likely to be bought, the fee was paid on sixty entries. Not long after a village shoemaker came in and handed Judge Burch two hundred dollars, demanding a receipt and that his name be placed on the list. The Judge refused to take it, telling him that he was surprised how he obtained that much even, and that he would only hamper the business of the office by taking time which belonged to real purchasers. The shoemaker insisted, advancing the argument that he had granted one man sixty chances and had not the power to discriminate under his own ruling. His persistency prevailed, and the certificate was given, though the rule was immediately amended restricting

the number which could be taken. There was universal surprise what could be the intention. The shoemaker was known to be without means, though when the time came for our entries it was well known. The ink on the hotel registry was scarcely dry after writing our name, when applicant after applicant wanted to know for what we would make entries for them. Quite large sums were offered to guard against lots of lands selected, but our "book was full," and one entry to a land agent in return for maps corrected to date was all that could be spared. Now came the shoemaker's chance. From the lucky thought, or inspiration it might be called, he realized a sum which in those days was quite a respectable fortune. He warmly thanked us for giving him the hint as he thought when we registered for so many, so far in excess of what others had done that the game which he struck was to have our play.

So much for booms, and now for something in the way of horse topics. The California horses are gaining fresh honors at home and abroad. The race-horse now which has climbed to the top notch of the ladder is Grover Cleveland. When all things are taken into consideration his performances can be recorded as remarkable. In the first place he was foaled only a few days before the first of January, if our remembrance be correct the 27th of December. This entails four-year-old weight, whereas if five days younger three-year-olds would be the impost. He was quite sick only a short time ago, and with so violent an attack of distemper that his throat was swollen badly and he had to be thrown out of work. After recovering from the distemper, or rather the sequel of that disease, there was something the matter with his back. A quarter crack, too, can be added to the list of ailments, so that it hardly appears probable that he could show such high form this year. His initial performance at San Jose was very good. The first mile in 1:42 with the heavy weight surprised us, and after that it did not seem that he had condition enough to repeat in the gallant style that he did. The disbelief caused us to lose something, though there was the recompense at seeing his trainer, who had run in bad luck so long, coming to a turn in the lane. The race at the Bay District last week was a brilliant affair. Heats at three-quarters of a mile in 1:13, 1:14, galloping in in the first; and after a hard start in second was such a "cracking exhibition" of speed as is only witnessed at long intervals. Not having the records at hand, and trusting to memory, we cannot recall an instance where it was beaten. Notidle ran well in it, wonderfully well, and, as a man once remarked who was beaten for an office in Tennessee, when opposed to General Jackson, that "it was an honor to anyone to be even a poor second to 'Old Hickory'"; so to be a close second to Grover Cleveland in such fast time places a bright flower in the garland of Notidle.

It is rather early yet to say much about the race-horses. Sacramento may show something that will add to their renown. So far the only surprise has been with the name-sake of the president. The trotters have made great marks already; Lot Slocum, Stamboul, Albert S. Menlo, Jane L., Mt. Vernon, Thapsin, Tempest, Lillie Stanley, Kate Ewing, Sahle Wilkes, Soudan, Grandee, Old Nick, and a number of others, have shown a rate which is a prognostic that there will be hot work all along the line ere the season comes to a close. It is also too soon to venture far in awarding places to the trotters, as the next two weeks may change the figure. Notwithstanding such a number of trotters have "gone wrong" this season, there are enough left to ensure the best of sport, although had none been disabled the interest would have intensified. We do not remember a year when equalities prevailed to such an extent, while the reverse has been the case with the gallopers. The epizooty which "obtained" during the spring months adhered with a pertinacity that baffled the skill of the Vets, and when there was an apparent recovery, the dread of the disease unquestionably led

other troubles. Horses would go lame when no cause could be discovered, and in some there was a shifting from one limb to another, and then the shoulders, loins or hips would seem to be the parts affected. Most of the cases, however, were in feet or limbs, and swelled legs the rule. Ailments were not confined to any one track or any particular locality. Not a stable of any magnitude in which cripples did not predominate, and an entire freedom from lameness exceptional. When those who had them in charge could not account for the prevalence of foot and leg troubles, it is, maybe, considered presumptuous for an outsider to present solutions. Nevertheless we feel assured that there is a key to the situation, and at some future time we will endeavor to show where some, at least, could be accounted for.

The "Standard" has always been a puzzle ever since it was first promulgated. That is, there are few men who could "carry it in their head" and, without reference to the printed rules, were at a loss to say whether a horse was standard or not. There is a shade of "humbug" in this standard business, and at the same time a great deal of good. But it is evident that if the rules can be simplified so as to cover all the essential points requisite for admission, there will be a gain. The shorter the better. A correspondent of *Wallace's Monthly*, Benj. W. Hunt, proposes the following, and we cannot see anything objectional in them:

1. Any horse, mare or gelding with a record of 2:30 or better.
2. Any horse, the sire of two animals, with records of 2:30 or better.
3. Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2:30 or better.
4. The progeny of a standard horse out of a mare by a standard horse, provided the grandsire or granddam is a standard animal.
5. The progeny of a standard horse out of a standard mare.

Golden Gate Fair Races.

For the first time since the Golden Gate Fair Association was established, its races were held at the Bay District Track. The meeting was announced to open on September 5, but on that day some gentle showers of rain began to fall and the races were postponed. Tuesday was no better, rather worse, and, as for that day, the trotters were to compete, the track was decidedly unfit; a second adjournment was made. The third attempt was a decided success; the weather was perfect, the track in fine order, and a large crowd of spectators cheered the hearts of the directors when the time came for the first race. The day's sport was of a high order; the fields in the four races were good, the time first class, and a general tone of good humor prevailed. Visitors from all parts of the State were present, and the speculation upon the various events was both active and large. The first race for the Alameda Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, had seven starters—Lizzie Dunbar, Tom Atchison, Grover Cleveland, Edelweiss, Notidle, Applause, and Johnny Gray. In the pools Edelweiss was made a hot favorite at \$90, the field sold for \$76, and Grover Cleveland brought \$27. The lot were sent off on a good start, and they ran so closely lunched all the way to the straight, that it was anybody's race. In the straight Edelweiss drew out and won a good race by half a length from Lizzie Dunbar. Grover Cleveland a close third, Applause being at Cleveland's girth. Time 1:14½.

The ALAMEDA STAKES, for all ages; \$50 entrance, half forfeit or only \$15 if declared on or before August 20th, with \$400 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with ten entries.

John Woodruff's b f Edelweiss, 4, by Norfolk, 115.....	Cooper	1	5	1
W. L. Fritchard's b f Lizzie Dunbar, 6, by Bazar, 115.....	Carrillo	1	5	1
M. Stora's b f Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, 118.....	Newell	1	5	1
T. G. Jones' b g Applause, 3, by Three Cheers, 104.....	Stewart	1	5	1
M. F. Tarpey's b f Notidle, 3, by Wildside, 109.....	Navaia	1	5	1
Owen Bros.' g g Johnny Gray, 3, by Siblo, 115.....	Vincoe	1	5	1
C. H. Eldred's b g Tom Atchison, 5, by Joe Hooker, 118.....	O'Neil	1	5	1

Time, 1:14½.

The second race for the California Stakes had fourteen entries, of which five faced the starter. Adeline, Narcola, Fred Archer, Jim Duffy and Jack Brady. Duffy sold in the pools at \$100, Adeline \$60, field \$40. There was an excellent start, and the five rushed past the stand in close order, the favorite, Narcola, and Adeline having the best positions. They kept close company until the straight was reached, when Adeline showed in front, and she kept her position to the finish, Narcola and Fred Archer making a desperate fight for second place which was won by the mare. Time, 2:11½.

THE CALIFORNIA STAKES, for three-year-olds; \$25 entrance, half forfeit, \$100 added; \$100 to second, \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Closed with thirteen entries.

D. J. McCarthy's b f Adeline by Enquirer, 115.....	Appley	1	5	1
M. Stora's b f Narcola by Norfolk, 115.....	Newell	1	5	1
C. Dorsey's b f Fred Archer by Thad Stevens, 115.....	Miller	1	5	1
F. P. Lowell's b f Jim Duffy by Joe Hooker, 115.....	O'Neil	1	5	1
Davis Bros.' b f Jack Brady by Wildside, 118.....	Hennessy	1	5	1

Time, 2:11½.

The two-year-olds then appeared to run for the Juvenile Stakes; seven of them faced the starter. Peregrine and Surinam from Mr. Murry's stable, Fancy F., Snowdrop, Rosedale, Carmen and Serpolette. In the pools Carmen sold for \$150, Snowdrop \$130, and field \$70. Carmen had become very popular by winning the two-year-old events at San Jose, Santa Rosa and Petaluma, but she had not met either Snowdrop or Surinam. She was very heavily backed by hosts of friends of the Laurelwood Stable. The youngsters gave very little trouble at the post, and were sent off to a fair start. Rosedale and Serpolette having the worst of it. Snowdrop soon showed in front, but Carmen had to be content with third place until the turn was made for home; then Snowdrop, Surinam and the favorite appeared to be upon even terms and going at a very hot pace. Snowdrop had the best of it and won an exciting race by half a length, Surinam second, and Carmen close up for third place. Time, 1:15. A protest was made for a foul by Snowdrop on behalf of Surinam, but was not allowed.

THE JUVENILE STAKES—For two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$100 added; \$100 to second, third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race, after August 1st, to carry three pounds; if two or more, five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with eleven entries.

James Garland's b f Snowdrop by Joe Hooker, 107.....	Bally	1	5	1
W. M. Murry's b f Surinam by Joe Hooker, 114.....	Miller	1	5	1
Laurelwood Stable's b f Carmen by Wildside, 112.....	Appley	1	5	1
W. M. Murry's b f Peregrine by Jimbo or Joe Hooker, 110.....	Hennessy	1	5	1
Thos. Fisher's b f Fancy F. by Wildside, 110.....	Nickerson	1	5	1
J. B. Chase's b f Rosedale by Joe Hooker, 107.....	Newell	1	5	1
Owen Bros.' b f Serpolette by Norfolk, 107.....	Vincoe	1	5	1

Time, 1:15.

The last race, one mile, in heats, proved very exciting. The starters were Patti, Moonlight, Elwood and Mary D.

The pools sold at, Patti \$100, Moonlight \$60, field \$20, and made very active business. In racing phrase, there were but two horses in it—Patti and Moonlight; the first heat showed that beyond all doubt. The four went off very evenly. At the quarter Patti was in front, the outside pair following her, Moonlight hard held in the rear. At the half Moonlight took second place. In the straight Patti had a good lead, going comfortably under an easy pull, but as the pair came up from the drawbridge Moonlight was so shamelessly pulled that an indignant protest went up on all hands. The judges changed the rider of Moonlight and put Cooper on her back; so palpable was the pull, that Moonlight became a hot favorite, selling at \$60 to \$30 on Patti, the field nothing. In the second heat the leading pair made a fine race, going on even terms around the track, Moonlight finishing with a length to the good, the other two nowhere. For the third heat Moonlight was again the popular favorite at \$100 to \$40. The pair made a beautiful race; they ran side by side the whole way, Patti having just a shade the best of it, and she won by putting her nose under the wire first. She was splendidly ridden, and Naveis deserves much credit for the fine judgment he showed in handling the mare.

Free Purse, \$500. Winners of any race after August 1st, of the value of \$300, to carry five pounds. Maidens allowed, if three years old, to carry five pounds; if four years old or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heats. Five entries.

Laurelwood Stable's b f Patti, 4, by Wildside, 110.....	Naveis	1	2	1
C. H. Eldred's b f Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens, 110, Cooper 2 1 2				
J. Garland's b f Elwood, 3, by Norfolk, 103.....	McLaughlin	0	0	dr
Thos. Fisher's b f Mary D., 4, by Wildside, 110.....	Nickerson	0	0	dr

Time, 1:45, 1:45½, 1:45.

Second Day, September 8th.

The day's sport was taken up with trotting events. They did not attract so large an attendance as on the previous day, but the racing was interesting, the betting lively, and the weather a perfect San Francisco autumn day.

The first race was the 2:40 class, for which five started: Allo, Old Nick, Perihelion, Maggie E. and Inez. For the first heat Old Nick was made the favorite at \$50, against \$20 for the field, the knowing ones planking their money down on him. He made a good beginning by winning, with Allo second and Maggie E. third.

The betting changed in the second heat, Allo coming into prominence. Nick brought \$57, field \$50, Allo \$20. The Stockton colt won, with Perihelion second, Nick having to be content with third place.

Nick was again favorite for the third heat, selling for \$50. Allo advanced a peg and brought \$25, the field being bought for \$45. Nick won it, Perihelion again securing second place and Inez third. Allo was run into in this heat and forced to come in last.

For the fourth heat there was a general plunge on Nick, at \$50 to \$10 for the field. Allo now began to show his good qualities and won the heat, Nick second, Perihelion third.

The fifth heat Allo won in good style, which gave him the race, Old Nick being second.

Purse \$800. 2:40 Class.

Allo, b s—Dr. A. C. Davenport.....	2	1	5	1	2
Old Nick, b g—W. B. Bradbury.....	1	3	1	2	2
Perihelion, b g—J. A. Goldsmith.....	5	2	3	5	5
Maggie E., b m—J. Donahue.....	3	4	4	5	3
Inez, b m—L. J. Reese.....	4	5	3	4	4

Time, 2:24, 2:25½, 2:24½, 2:29, 2:26½.

The second race, 2:25 class, had three starters, Jane L., Woodnut and Marin. Jane L. opened as favorite in the pools at \$170, Woodnut \$120, Marin \$30. Woodnut won the heat in 2:24½, Jane L. second. The betting did not change in the second heat, which was close and exciting; the judges could not pick out the winner and so awarded it a dead heat. Time, 2:23.

For the third heat Jane L. kept her place of favorite at \$150, \$50 being Woodnut's price, and Marin brought \$10. The heat was won handsily by Jane L. in 2:22½.

At the fourth attempt Jane L. led off in fine style and was never headed. She won in the improved time of 2:22. The fifth was almost a repetition of the preceding, heat and was won by Jane L., who, throughout, showed a splendid gait, and finished the heat in 2:23, Woodnut second.

Purse \$1,000. 2:25 Class.

Jane L., b m—L. B. Lindsey.....	2	0	1	1	1
Woodnut, s s—B. C. Holly.....	1	0	2	2	2
Marin, b e—P. Farrell.....	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:24½, 2:23, 2:22½, 2:22, 2:23.

The race for three-year-olds proved very little description. The entries were Sable Wilkes and Soudan. Sable Wilkes was made a hot favorite from the start, and won the race, hands down, in three straight heats, going each mile without a skip or break, with the perfect precision of a piece of machinery.

Sable Wilkes, blk c by Guy Wilkes—W. Corbitt..... 1 1 1
Soudan, blk c by Sultan—L. J. Rose..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:28, 2:28, 2:17½.

Third Day, September 9th.

Being a holiday, and the weather perfect, there was a grand gathering on the grounds, which was well repaid by witnessing some good racing.

The opening race of the day was the 2:27 class, for which Mount Vernon, Tempest, Luella, Platena and Maid of Oaks started. The first-named was elected favorite at \$100, Tempest \$65, field \$40. Tempest began well by heating the favorite for the first heat, Maid of Oaks third. The time, 2:21½, was excellent.

For the second heat Tempest was lowered a peg in the betting, selling for \$40 against \$100 for Mount Vernon. But Nutwood's son was too good for the Hawthorne mare, and she was beaten by Luella. Time, 2:23½.

Tempest was again lowered in price for the third heat, selling at \$9, the field \$22, and Vernon \$100. Vernon won, Platena second, Maid of Oaks third. Time, 2:24½.

The fourth heat brought Vernon at \$60, to \$9 on the field. This was a surprise, for Luella won, Vernon second, in the fast time of 2:21½.

The fifth heat Vernon had it well in hand all through, and won in the slow time of 2:26½.

Purse \$800. 2:27 Class.

J. A. McClelland's b f Mt. Vernon by Nutwood, Goldsmith 2 1 1 2 1				
L. U. Shippe's b m Tempest—Hick.....	1	3	5	3
H. Hitchcock's b m Luella—Hitchcock.....	6	2	4	1
L. B. Lindsey's s p d Platena—Lindsey.....	4	5	2	4
M. Salisbury's b m Maid of Oaks—McDowell.....	3	4	3	5

Time, 2:21½, 2:23½, 2:24½, 2:21½, 2:26½.

For the two-year-old stakes only two starters appeared—Grande and Memo. Both are splendid youngsters, and Grande won in two straight heats, showing fine action and trotting without a break. Memo also has a most taking style and is both handsome and speedy, and may yet take a lot of beating. He was not in his best form on the day of the race.

Purse of \$800, for two-year-olds. Mile and repeat.

W. Corbitt's b g Grande by Guy Wilkes—W. Corbitt.....	1	1
G. Valen's b k e Memo—Slaney—Hayes.....	2	2

Time, 2:12, 2:13½.

In the 2:23 class there were five starters—Stamboul, Valentine, Thapsin, Black Diamond and Daisy S. In the betting Stamboul was barred, but a lively business was done, on Thapsin \$50, Valentine \$20, Daisy S. \$20. So far as the winner is

concerned the race needs no description. Mr. Roas's horse had it all his own way, the aim of his driver being not to beat the rest too badly. Stamboul broke several times but he always had an ample supply of speed to make up any lost ground. Valentine proved himself the best of the others, and made a good losing race all through.

Purse \$1,000. 2:23 Class.

Stamboul, b s by Sultan—L. J. Rose.....	1	1	1
Valentine, b g—J. H. Kelly.....	5	2	2
Thapsin, blk g—E. H. Miller.....	2	4	4
Black Diamond, blk g—H. Hancock.....	3	3	3
Daisy S., ch m—B. W. Lyne.....	4	5	5

Time, 2:23, 2:22½, 2:22½.

Fourth Day, September 10th.

The weather was again fine, the track in splendid order, and the attendance the largest of the meeting. The Club-House Balcony was fairly patronized, the stands had a few spectators, but the slope facing the judges' stand was a solid mass of interested on-lookers, hailing from every quarter of the State. The sport was of a high order, and the result with one exception gave general satisfaction.

The first race was the selling purse, one mile and an eighth, for which there were three starters—Laura Gardner, Bolero, and Ellwood. Laura was made first favorite, as she deserved to be, but, strange to say, the field found a good many supporters at \$45 against \$60 for the favorite. Barring accidents, the result of the race was never in doubt; there was no trouble in starting them. Bolero made the running, Ellwood second, Laura bringing up the rear under a very strong pull. In this order they passed the stand, the half and three-quarter mile posts. In the straight Appleby took the measure of his competitors, and gave the mare a little of her head, and she finished an easy winner by a length, Ellwood being two behind Bolero. Time 1:57½.

Selling Purse, \$300, \$50 to second; fixed valuation \$100, two pounds off for each \$100 below, and two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation. One and an eighth miles.

Laurelwood Stable's ch m Laura Gardner, 3, by Jim Brown, Appleby 1	
D. J. McCarthy's b f Bolero, 2, by Norfolk.....	Navaia
James Garland's b f Ellwood, 3, by Norfolk.....	Stewart

Time, 1:57½.

Betting: Gardner \$60; field \$45. Mutuals paid \$8.65.

The race for the Oakland Stakes, one mile and a half, was the most exciting of the day, and for that matter of the meeting. It had Adeline, Lizzie Dunbar, John A. and Narcola in it, all well known performers, and each had strong support in the pool market. John A., has won some good races, and so has Lizzie Dunbar, both being fancied on account of previous good conduct. Dunbar was the favorite, with John A. and Adeline after pressing them close for popular favor. Narcola and Jack Brady were not thought much of. The horsemen who had watched Adeline's running in good company last spring had every confidence in her ability to win with fourteen pounds from Dunbar and seventeen pounds from John A. The result proved that their estimate of Enquirer's daughter was correct.

The live got off in good order. In passing the stand Lizzie Dunbar led, Narcola and Jack Brady close up, John A. next and Adeline last, they ran around the second and third turns in this order, when Adeline passed John A., following Dunbar very closely. No change at the half mile for the second time, Adeline challenged Narcola and Brady, and soon had both beaten. In the straight there was good racing between Adeline and Lizzie, but the latter drew away steadily and won easily by a length. Lizzie Dunbar second, Narcola third, two lengths ahead of John A., Brady last. Time, 2:37½.

OAKLAND STAKES, for all ages; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$400 added; second horse \$100, third horse \$50. One mile and a half.

D. J. McCarthy's b m Adeline, 3, by Enquirer, 103.....	Navaia	1
W. L. Pritchard's b m Lizzie Dunbar, 6, by Bazaar, 117.....	Corlito	1
M. Stora's b m Narcola, 3, by Norfolk, 103.....	Newell	1
H. Whiting's b k John A., aged, by Monday, 120.....	Miller	1
Davis Brothers' b k Jack Brady, 3, by Wildside, 103.....	Hennessy	1

Time, 2:37½.

Betting: Dunbar \$100; Adeline \$70; John A. \$60; field \$20. Mutuals paid; Adeline straight \$14.50, place \$8.20; Dunbar place \$6.25.

The race for the Golden Gate Stakes, seven furlongs, for two-year-olds, brought out four youngsters. The speculation on them took a peculiar form on the track; the field was the favorite against Snowdrop, and as the field had but one horse that was supposed to have a ghost of a chance, the betting practically made Surinam the favorite. This state of affairs was the more remarkable because Snowdrop had defeated Surinam on Wednesday for the Juvenile Stakes, three quarters of a mile. Another disagreeable feature was the start, Snowdrop being left at the post. Surinam and McGinnis seemed to have the race to themselves, but when in the straight Snowdrop came up. Surinam was in the lead, and when McGinnis tried to come up on the inside, Surinam jammed him against the rail and the rider of McGinnis had to pull up. While this was going on Snowdrop and her jockey were having a desperate fight. The Joe Hooker filly wanted to win, but Bally, who was riding her, would not consent to it, and by almost pulling her neck from her shoulders Surinam was allowed to pass under the wire first. But he did not get the race. A claim of foul was allowed on behalf of the Grinstead colt and he was given the race, Snowdrop being placed second. But had her jockey been disqualified for pulling her, very few of the investors on "beautiful Snow" would have complained.

GOLDEN GATE STAKES, for two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$400 added; winner of any two-year-old race after August 1st to carry three pounds extra; if two or more races, five pounds extra; if the Juvenile Stakes at this meeting, three pounds additional penalty. Seven-eighths of a mile.

H. L. Samuel's b f Adeline, 110, by Grinstead.....	Stewart	1
James Garland's b f Snowdrop, 110, by Hooker.....	Bally	2
T. Fisher's b f Fancy F., 107, by Wildside.....	Nickerson	3
W. M. Murry's b f Surinam, 110, by Hooker.....	Carrillo	0

Time, 1:29½.

Betting: Snowdrop \$150, field \$270. Mutuals paid: field, straight, \$7.98; place, \$3.05. Snowdrop, place, \$6.70.

The three-quarter mile heat race, for the free purse, wound up the day's sport. It was a grand race. The starters were: Grover Cleveland, Edelweiss, Notidle, Johnny Gray, Ninena and May D. There was a good start made, Gray showing in front for the first quarter of a mile, then Cleveland went up and took the lead, followed soon by Edelweiss and Notidle, Mary D. being several lengths behind and Ninena last. There was no further change until heading for home, when Cleveland was clear of the field, Notidle, Edelweiss and Gray making an even struggle up to the gate, when Notidle followed her stable companion and ran clear of the others. Cleveland finished the heat under a steady pull and won by a couple of lengths, Notidle second, half a length in front of Edelweiss, Johnny Gray fourth, Mary D. and Ninena distanced.

The time shows the heat to be the finest ever run in the country. The record is 1:13, made on a straight track, and slightly down hill at Louisville. Cleveland's time, 1:13½, was made over a course with three turns, hence everyone here is justified in shouting hurrah! for Grover Cleveland. The result made Cleveland a long-distance favorite for the second heat, in which he got a very bad start. Edelweiss and Notidle ran neck and neck almost to the last turn, when Cleveland, who had to make up about four lengths, came up, made a wide, swinging turn, passed the leaders with ease,

and agsin, under a strong pull, won in a gallop in 1:14, Not idle again beating Elwellweis by a couple of lengths.

Free Purse, \$400; for all ages, \$50 to second horse. Horses that have not won at this meeting allowed five pounds; horses that have not run second or better, ten pounds. Three-quarter heats.

N. Storn's ch b Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, 109	1	1	1
M. E. Farney's ch m Nottide, 3, by Wildside, 94	2	2	2
J. Wolfkill's b m Edelweis, 4, by Hooker, 110	3	3	3
Owen Bros' g g Johnny Gray, 4, by Shiloh, 109	4	4	4
B. C. Holly's ch m Ninena, 3, by Jim Brown, 101	5	5	5
T. Fisher's b m Mary D., 4, by Wildside, 100	6	6	6

Time, 1:13, 1:14.

Betting: First Heat—Cleveland \$200, Edelweis \$150, field \$52. Mutuals paid: Cleveland, straight, \$14.75, place, \$7.70; Nottide, place, \$32.10. Second Heat—Cleveland \$50, field \$10. Mutuals paid \$6.65.

Extra Day, Monday, September 12th.

Again pleasant weather was met and a good track, and the attendance fair.

The first event on the programme was the Stanford Stakes for three-year-olds, for which there were but two starters—Sable Wilkes and Soudan. The race does not need any description; it was a repetition of the race for the three-year old stakes, and was in the same order and with a decided improvement for the first and third beats.

STANFORD STAKES, for three-year-olds.

Sable Wilkes, blk c by Guy Wilkes—W. Corbitt	1	1	1
Soudan, blk c by Sultan—L. J. Rose	2	2	2

Time, 2:24, 2:29, 2:26.

The free-for-all brought a good field: Meulo, Adair, Arab, Lot Slocum. Arab was made a most decided favorite in the pools, \$250 being his price, \$50 for Lot Slocum and \$30 for field. They were all well driven, Hickok behind Arab, Shaner behind Slocum, Goldsmith held the reins over Adair, and Donatban sat in Meulo's sulky. The race began with a surprise to the betting men, Adair winning the heat, with Meulo second.

Arab held his place of favorite in the pools sold before the second heat, his price being \$250, Slocum \$50, field \$40. Meulo led off, but broke at the first turn. When the half was passed Arab had a lead of a length, Meulo second, Slocum third, Adair last, and all going at a grand pace. At the straight all were in close company, but Arab had the best of the finish and won by a length. Adair made a fine second, Meulo third, Slocum fourth, the time improved to 2:19.

Arab now sold at \$150 to \$20 for the field. The third heat was very exciting, Arab, Slocum and Adair going off in fine style and keeping up a grand clip all the way. As the horses headed for home, Soudan went up for Arab and Slocum by turns, but the latter won by a short neck in 2:18.

The betting was unchanged for the fifth heat. The fifth heat was still more exciting. Arab, Slocum and Adair kept close company all the way, Arab for the most part showing in front. The race from the drag to the wire was splendidly contested, Slocum, Adair and Arab going for all that was in them. The finish was so close that the judges could not separate Adair and Arab and made it a dead heat. Time 2:18.

The sixth heat found Arab a firm favorite against the field. Meulo went to the stable and the three geldings had the track to themselves. Arab had it all his own way. In the stretch Adair passed Slocum and was overhauling the leader when he broke and gave Arab the heat and race in 2:21.

Purse \$1,000. Free-for-all trotters.

Arab, h g by Arthurton—O. A. Hickok	4	1	3	1	0	1
Adair, h g by Electioneer—E. H. Miller	1	2	2	3	0	2
Billy Bunker, b g by Electioneer—Lee Shaner	3	4	1	2	3	0
Lot Slocum, h g by Electioneer—Lee Shaner	2	3	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:20, 2:19, 2:18, 2:16, 2:16, 2:21.

The free-for-all pacers, with Lee barred, closed the day's sport. The starters were: Ella S., Billy Bunker, Killarney and Pocahontas. A good deal was expected of Killarney, but he disappointed his friends and supporters. In the pools he started at \$100, Ella S. \$50, Billy Bunker \$25, Pocahontas \$9. The heat was a lively one. Killarney looked like a winner for a while, but Bunker made the best finish and won by a short length, Ella third. Time 2:22.

Ella S. behaved so well that she was made the favorite at \$250 against \$42.50 for Killarney, and \$45 for the field. The result proved that she was wisely supported. She took in the closing heats in straight order, Bunker on pacing Killarney to the end of the race.

Purse of \$600. Free for all pacers, L. C. Lee barred.

Ella S., ch m by Brown Hal—J. A. Goldsmith	3	1	1
Billy Bunker, b g—H. Hitchcock	1	2	2
Killarney, blk b—P. Fitzgerald	2	3	4
Pocahontas, ch m—A. McDowell	4	4	3

Time, 2:24, 2:23, 2:23, 2:27.

Sixth Day, September 13th.

The weather was fine and the track fast. The first race was the special pacing race, for which Damiana, Prussian Boy, Emma Anderson and Loretta started, the pools opened with Prussian Boy as favorite at \$25, Damiana \$16, field \$5.

The first heat was taken by Damiana, with Prussian Boy second in 2:36. The pools at once chopped round to Damiana for first choice at \$25, Prussian Boy \$12, field \$5. Prussian Boy led throughout the second heat, nearing home Damiana came up fast but broke badly and gave the heat to Damiana in 2:29. Again the pools were around, Prussian Boy at \$25, being even with Damiana, \$3 for the field.

The third heat was very close, all the way Damiana and Prussian Boy leading. In the stretch it was head and head work. Both were hard pushed and broke, running under the wire nose and nose, the heat going to Damiana. Time, 2:32.

The fourth heat Damiana sold for \$40 against \$12 for the field. Goldsmith drove Prussian Boy in this heat and kept a lead of Damiana to the three-quarter mark where he broke, and Damiana took his place and kept it to the wire, winning by three lengths. Time, 2:31.

Special Purse \$150. Pacing.

Damiana, ch g—Geo. Bayless	1	2	1
Prussian Boy, b g—P. Grandaw	2	1	2
Emma Anderson, b m—A. J. Fleming	4	3	3
Loretta, h m—R. Smith	3	dis	

Time, 2:36, 2:29, 2:32, 2:31.

The second race was a match for \$100 a side, between Romeo and Monte, distance one mile. Romeo led all the way, winning by ten lengths, in 3:20.

The pacers again took the track, Wells-Fargo, Peacock and Carl starting. Wells-Fargo was favorite, at \$25, Peacock \$20, Carl \$10. In the first heat the horses each broke in turn, but Peacock and Wells-Fargo steadied in the straight and Wells-Fargo won by a short head, Carl last. Time, 2:25.

It was now even money, at \$25 for Peacock and Wells-Fargo, Carl going down to \$3. Peacock won the heat with Carl second. Time, 2:24. Then Peacock sold at \$30 against \$10 on the field.

There was a good race between Peacock and Carl, the latter leading from the third turn, and finished first by three lengths. Wells-Fargo made the second half in a run and was distanced. Time, 2:27.

For the fourth heat Peacock's price was \$40, and Carl sold for \$25. Carl led to the stretch, and the pair made a good race to the wire, which Peacock passed first by half a length. Time, 2:25.

The pair made a good race in the fifth heat, reaching the

stretch side by side, when Carl drew away and won by five lengths. Time, 2:27.

Darkness had already set in and the final heat was postponed until Wednesday morning, when Peacock won the heat and race in 2:27.

Purse \$500, special. Pacers.

Peacock, g g—Geo. Bayless	2	1	2	1	2
Carl, ch g—H. Hitchcock	3	2	1	2	1
Wells Fargo, ch g—J. H. Penman	1	3	dis		

Time, 2:24, 2:24, 2:27, 2:29, 2:27, 2:27.

San Mateo Stock Farm.

The following notes of a pleasant day spent early in the week amongst Mr. Corbitt's horses will not fail to interest readers who watch the progress of breeding and racing trotting horses in California. The farm is in a very beautiful part of that most charming of districts, San Mateo County. By rail the distance is eighteen miles from San Francisco, and the road of the Southern Pacific Co. passes through the property. The farm covers four hundred acres, of which the western boundary is the county road, the eastern boundary the blue waters of the bay. The farm is surrounded by long lines of blue gums, pines and other forest trees. The fields and paddocks are also separated by lines of trees of the same kinds. There are also many avenues beautifully shaded by the same forest specimens. There is no hill land on the farm, the natural undulations being very gentle. The farm is subdivided into twenty-two fields of from ten to forty acres each; these are every one shaded by tall forest trees. For several years Mr. Corbitt has grown a great deal of hay to feed his stock, but this is the last season that the fields will be so used. With the first rains they will be sown with the most durable kind of grasses, and used entirely for pasture. The change will greatly improve both the appearance and growth of the stock, and especially the young and rapidly growing colts and fillies. The training track is broad and well laid out; it overlooks the bay, and is three-quarters of a mile in measurement.

The stables are east of the family residence, and are most substantially built. The first is for the weanlings and has nineteen stalls in which the youngsters are housed in pairs. The training stable has fourteen stalls; it stands east and west, and is, of course, replete with every article needed in preparing colts for racing. It has harness rooms and rooms for sulky and carts under the same roof. The stable in which the studs of the farm are at present kept faces the south. It will shortly be put to other purposes, as a new stud stable is almost completed, and will be ready for use within a couple of weeks. It has four splendid stalls, lofty, well-ventilated and lighted, and is being finished in a most substantial manner. The ventilation and lighting of all the stables is excellent, the doors wide, easily opened from the outside, but perfectly secure. There are six exercising corrals, enclosed with board fences eight feet high, in which the youngsters can have a free foot without risk of injuring themselves. The farm is watered from a flowing artesian well, from which pipes run to every field and pasture paddock. The stallions are:

Guy Wilkes, whose name is a household word amongst California horsemen. He has proved himself the champion of this side of the country. Last year he made his record, 2:15, at Santa Rosa, and from that date on he had the purse offered for his class at his mercy. He won at Petaluma, Oakland, the State Fair, Stockton and San Jose, the last being a walk-over. When he met Harry Wilkes at the Bay District Track, late in the fall, he was out of form, but he secured a heat in the race in good time. Guy Wilkes is by George Wilkes, 2:22, dam Lady Bunker by Mambrino Patchen, the best son of Mambrino Chief, and a full brother to Lady Thorn, 2:15; second dam Lady Danu, dam of Joe Bunker, 2:19, by Seeley's American Star; third dam Capt. Robert's mare, supposed to be an inbred Messenger Mare. There is enough in these few lines to show the high quality of Guy Wilkes' breeding. Of his performances as a trotter, pages might be written showing the justness of his claim to a foremost rank in the galaxy of great living performers. That he has speed his record of 2:15, in a fourth heat, shows beyond question, and it also proves his endurance and high courage. In style his action is unexceptionable; he moves with grace and power, and when himself, the stallion that can heat him will be the marvel of the age. He is a noble horse to look at, a bright bay, with a coat as fine as silk, a noble head, clear eye, neck powerful, withers muscular, back strong enough to carry the load of Atlas, legs without a blemish, showing both bone and muscle, chest and loins in fine proportion, hind quarters massive, and carriage a combination of grace and vigor only found in horses of great speed and high courage; withal as docile as a lamb and as easily handled as a toy horse. That he is the pride of San Mateo Stock Farm no one can wonder. It is pleasant to add that while his racing qualities have been made manifest to thousands who have watched his victories on the track, his prepotency as a sire has been proved beyond question. No discerning horseman can walk about amongst the young stock at his home without recognizing the impress of his form, substance and style upon his produce. The weanlings, yearlings, two and three-year-olds now on the farm, of which he is the sire, all show the qualities in form, substance and gait of their male parent. Within a week the victories of Sable Wilkes have proved the assertion that Guy Wilkes is not only a winner of races himself, but is the sire of a most notable winner. During the past season he served seventy mares, and on that account his owner decided not to work him this year. Many horsemen were disappointed when they found that his name was not amongst the entries for the big events of the fall circuit. The disappointment was natural, but the statements that he was kept out because he was either lame or in poor condition are utterly groundless. He was never in finer health, and his legs are as sound to-day as ever they were. But having gone through a long and late season which extended into last month, his owner decided to give him a rest, and next year to limit his book so that when the fall circuit of 1888 comes around the champion of 1886 will be put in form to meet all comers, and trained to knock some fractions or seconds off his present record. This should prove good news for the racing world, for there are but few trotting stallions of his class that are likely to be pitted against him, and the owner of Guy Wilkes fears neither stallion nor gelding in a fair race.

The second stallion is Le Grand, dark bay by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Sidi Hamet, son of Virginia, he by Sir Archy son of imp. Diomed; third dam the Wickliffe mare, said to be by Barab's Diomed, son of Hancock's Hambletonian. Le Grand was never regularly trained, but while in the stud showed great speed as a five-year-old. He is a horse of remarkable height, 16½ hands, and as handsome as he is tall. He has the fashionable blood of both trotters and thoroughbreds in his veins, which is manifest in his form, style and action, which he transmits to his progeny in the most marked fashion.

The third stallion is Lancelot by Governor Sprague, dam by Alexander's Belmont; second dam by Pilot Jr.; third dam

by imp. Leviathan. Lancelot was bred in Kentucky, and foaled in San Mateo. He is a handsome young horse, but has his name to make yet.

Of brood-mares there are forty-six, all of fashionable breedings many of them representatives of the noblest trotting families in the country. Guided by Mr. Corbitt the writer rambled around to the paddocks where each was to be seen. The first to attract attention was Sable, black mare, foaled in 1874, bred by L. J. Rose of Sonny Slope. Sable is by The Moor, dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot, dam of Romero, 2:19, of Del Sur, 2:24, of Inca, 2:27, of Nelsaka, 2:30; second dam Kitty Kirkman by Canada Chief. Sable is the dam of Sable Wilkes, who has performed so nobly this season, winning the three-year-old purse of \$500 at the Golden Gate Fair, Bay District Track, on September 9th, in which he beat Soudan in three straight heats. Time, 2:23, 2:28, 2:29, and on last Monday, at the same meeting, he carried off the Rib Stan ord Stakes from the same competitor in the same style, winning the three heats in 2:23, 2:29, 2:26.

Atalanta, brown mare, foaled 1875, bred by L. J. Rose of Sonny Slope (Atalanta is full sister to Beautiful Bells, dam of Hilda Rose); by The Moor, dam Minniehaha by Bald Chief; second dam Nellie Clay by Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr. Atalanta shows her fine breeding at every point, head, neck, shoulders, back, loins, legs, feet, color and general form. She is a beauty at all points.

Alice Clay, black mare, foaled 1875, bred by R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Kentucky; sire Almont, dam Ross Clay by American Clay. Rosa Clay dam of Capoul, 2:23. This mare has the form and substance which go to make up a dam of trotters.

Rosetta is a black mare, another of The Moor family, foaled 1876, bred by L. J. Rose; sire The Moor, dam Cecelia Clark by Clark Chief; second dam by Capt. Baird.

Under the shade of a cluster of blue gums was found a gentle matron of royal blood, the bay mare Woodford Queen, foaled in 1876, bred by R. P. Pepper, of Frankfort, Kentucky; her sire Almont, dam Virginia by Billy Toews (dam of Woodford Chief, 2:22).

Another noble matron from the blue-grass country is the brown mare Lottie, foaled 1874, bred by A. J. Alexander of Woodburn; sire Belmont, dam Tennessee by Pilot Jr.; second dam by imp. Leviathan. Lottie has not been fortunate in her produce, through no fault of her own but the result of accidents to which brood-mares are liable.

Sable Hayward is a black mare, foaled in 1882, by Poscora Hayward, dam Sable by The Moor; second dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot.

Of the Sultan family, one of the most attractive from her pedigree and appearance is Minnie Wilkes, a beautiful bay, foaled in 1884, sire Sultan, dam Kitty Wilkes by George Wilkes; second dam by American Clay. The most captions critic that ever scanned a pedigree could demand no purer strains of blood than that which flows in the veins of Minnie Wilkes.

Ruby, 2:19, is a bay mare, foaled 1880, sire Sultan, dam Fleetswing by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam by George M. Patchen. This is the first strain of the greatest of the Hambletonian blood that attracts attention amongst the matrons of San Mateo Farm.

Adella is the name of a full sister to Adair, 2:17. She is a handsome brown, foaled in 1880, sire Electioneer, dam Addie Lee by Culver's Blackhawk.

The third of the Sultan family, Margaret, 2:28, must prove the dam of some noble horses. She looks the picture of a matron whose sons and daughters must do her honor. Margaret is a bay mare just entering the prime of life, foaled in 1880, bred by L. J. Rose; sire Sultan, dam May Sprinkle; second dam by the noble Belmont.

In addition to these there are two mares by the great Nutwood, that most popular sire now on the farm of the Messrs. Stout, at Dubuque, Iowa. By Arthurton, who is now in Kentucky, there are nine mares. The Irvington family (of whom the sire is now in New South Wales) is represented by four mares. The Del Surs are also four in number. Winthrop, Director, Anteeo and Steinyaw have each a representative on the list. Guy Wilkes has two young matrons and Le Grande has three. The crosses represented by these highly bred dams are the most coveted blood lines in the country. They belong to families of producers and winners. Breeding being for racing, and profit being the design of racing, the produce of these mares may be watched with the most hopeful anticipations.

Of the three-year-olds the first that must be mentioned is Sable Wilkes, he is described elsewhere in the number. At the time when these notes were taken he was in this city doing brilliant campaign work. Sable Wilkes, black colt by Guy Wilkes, dam Sable by The Moor.

A very handsome brown filly that is being worked is by Guy Wilkes, dam Huntress (dam of Hidalgo, 2:27) by Irvington.

There is also amongst the nine three-year-olds a bay filly by Guy Wilkes, dam Blanche, by Arthurton.

The fourth that is taking kindly to work is a chestnut colt by Guy Wilkes, dam Oak Grove Belle, by Arthurton. There is also a dashing-looking bay colt by Guy Wilkes, dam Norma, by Arthurton; (Norma, dam of Grantee.)

In looking over so many colts of even age, and under nearly the same conditions, it is not easy to make perfectly conclusive comparisons upon their apparent merits when the time for both seeing them and making notes is limited to the short part of a single day; but at a venture the most attractive of the three-year-olds now at home may be named a bay colt by Guy Wilkes, dam Molly Drew, 2:27, by Winthrop. If he grows as he is now growing, and retains the same splendid symmetry, he must prove a great horse. Another that is especially fine is a bay colt by Guy Wilkes, dam Napa Maid, by Arthurton. Of the four that are being worked, beside Sable Wilkes, each shows quarters in 37 to 40 seconds, and the Blanche filly has trotted the mile in 2:33. They are all easy to work, and show a natural unbroken gait.

The two-year-olds come next in the order of importance, and the foremost of them, Grantee, was doing service with his stable companion Sable Wilkes in this city. Grantee, 2:31, is by Le Grand, dam Norma by Arthurton; he is referred to elsewhere.

Of those at home, and well enough remembered to make a note of, is the brother of Sable Wilkes, brown colt by Guy Wilkes, dam Sable by The Moor. A very handsome five-coated fellow by Guy Wilkes, dam Lady Signal, 2:35. Also a bay colt by the same sire, dam Kate Arthurton, by Arthurton, (Kate Arthurton, full sister to Joe Arthurton, 2:20). Great things may be fairly expected of this young fellow.

Another brace with plenty of style and lots of finish, from the same sire, is a chestnut, dam Claremont, by Arthurton, and a bay, dam Woodford Queen by Almont. Le Grand has a dashing bay representative, dam Minnie Allen by Arthurton. Out of that fine, wonderful, old mare Lucy, 2:14, there is a splendid chestnut by Guy Wilkes. If a pick of the two-year-olds now at home should be demanded, take a chestnut filly by Guy Wilkes, dam Huntress by Irvington. She will bear the most

critical inspection from her feet to her withers, and from the tips of her ears to the end of her tail. Of the sixteen others a want of space will not permit an extended notice.

Of the yearlings it may be truthfully written "they are a noble lot!"

To start with, there is a brown filly by Gny Wilkee, dam Flora Langford by Langford, (Flora Langford dam of Joe Arthurton, 2203). By the same sire a brown filly, dam Atlanta by The Moor. Sable is the mother of a yearling by Gny Wilkee, and a finely formed black filly is the sister of the great three-year-old. Alice Clay, by Almont, has a beautiful bay filly by the same sire. But one of the yearlings have been worked; she is by Gny Wilkee, dam Blanche, and she has taken to exercise in the kindly fashion for which the family is so well known. Another Grendee in form, substance and disposition is on the farm; she is a bay filly by Le Grand, dam Huntress. Napa Maid has also a beautiful brown filly by the sire of the last named. There are thirteen of them all told, and Mr. Corbitt may feel justly proud of his stock.

There are thirty-two weanlings, every one of them with good points, all playful as kittens. The four or five months which they spent each by the side of his or her dam has been improved. In the eye of every one of them there is a knowing look. They are just learning the first lessons which are to develop all the qualities comprised in the term "horse sense." Like some other students they do not thrive quite as rapidly on ideas as they did on "mother's milk," but a few weeks or months and they will have forgotten forever that within such a short while they were sucklings.

Ten of them may be run in a string, Gny Wilkee being the sire: Bay colt, dam Kate Arthurton; bay colt, dam Sable Hayward; bay colt, dam Yonng Josie; bay colt, dam Ruby; bay colt, dam Margaret; bay colt, dam Minnie; bay filly, dam Woodford Queen; bay filly, dam Sable; bay filly, dam Tobe Roseuhann; bay filly, dam Mollie Drew.

Of the Le Grand weanlings three must be especially mentioned: Chestnut colt, dam Ventress by Arthurton, (Ventress full sister to Venture, 227); bay filly, dam Mamia Allen; bay filly, dam Signal. Of the thirty-two which might all be named there is one that for form of head, shape of legs, general style in neck, withers, hack, barrel, loins and powerful hind-quarters, should be named as first choice, and that is a bright bay colt by Gny Wilkee, dam Margaret.

But a short autumn day is not enough to get on speaking terms with such an array of old and young trotting talent of tried and unproved bone, sinew and courage. But it is enough to make one anticipate a better acquaintance all round. But of the entertainment, that could not be made more delightful.

Entries for Fall Meeting of the Bay District Association.

2:20 Class. Purse \$600.

J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.

L. B. Lindsey's b m Jane L.

L. Shaner's blk m Kate Ewing.

3-minute Class. Purse \$500.

J. A. Goldsmith's b g Peribellon.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b s Clifton Bell.

2:40 Class. Purse \$500.

J. A. Goldsmith's b s Ben Ali.

L. B. Lindsey's b m Nantita J.

A. J. Fleming's b m Emma Anderson.

2:25 Class. Purse \$500.

J. A. Dustin's b s Gue Wilkee.

L. B. Lindsey's apt m Platina.

W. H. Tully's b m Lester.

J. H. Penman's s g Wells-Fargo.

2:35 Class. Purse \$500.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b s Clifton Bell.

A. J. Fleming's b m Emma Anderson.

H. Hitchcock's b g Carl.

J. A. Goldsmith's b g Peribellon.

J. W. Gordon's blk m Baby Mine.

L. B. Lindsey's b m Nantita J.

H. McConn's blk g Little Fred.

2:27 Class. Purse \$500.

J. H. Penman's s g Wells-Fargo.

J. A. Goldsmith's blk s Sable Wilkee.

A. McDowell's b m Maid of Oaks.

J. A. Dustin's b s Gue Wilkee.

L. B. Lindsey's apt m Platina.

W. H. Tully's b m Lester.

2:23 Class. Purse \$600.

H. Hitchcock's blk s Black Diamond.

W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin.

O. A. Hickok's g g Condi.

L. Shaner's b g Alfred S.

W. W. Bradbury's b g Old Nick.

P. Farrell's b s Marin.

2:30 Class. Purse \$500.

H. Hitchcock's b g Carl.

J. W. Gordon's blk m Baby Mine.

L. B. Lindsey's b m Nantita J.

H. McConn's s g St. David.

A. J. Fleming's b m Emma Anderson.

Free-for-all Pacing. Lee barred. Purse \$500.

H. Hitchcock's blk g Billy Bunker.

J. A. Goldsmith's r m Ella S.

P. Fitzgerald's blk s Killarney.

L. Shaner's b g Chapman.

2:17 Class. Purse \$750.

L. B. Lindsey's b m Jane L.

W. T. Smith's b g Adair.

O. A. Hickok's b g Arab.

L. Shaner's b g Lot Slocum.

2:26 Class. Purse \$500.

San Mateo Stock Farm's blk s Sable Wilkee.

A. McDowell's b m Maid of Oaks.

L. B. Lindsey's spt m Platina.

W. H. Tully's b m Lester.

J. H. Penman's a g Wells-Fargo.

2:24 Class. Purse \$500.

H. Hitchcock's blk g Black Diamond.

L. Shaner's s g Longfellow.

W. W. Bradbury's b g Old Nick.

P. Farrell's b s Marin.

Free for all Pacers and Trotters. Purse \$1,000.

L. Shaner's b g Lot Slocum.

W. F. Smith's b g Adair.

J. A. Goldsmith's r m Ella S.

H. Hitchcock's blk a L. C. Lee.

Coaching gloves in great variety, walking and evening gloves of the most recent patterns. Stylish neckwear, handkerchiefs in silk and linen; underwear to suit the season. Shirts made to order; hose of French, English, Scotch and domestic manufacture. New goods constantly arriving, and every article of gentlemen's furnishing goods sold at very reasonable prices. Address Beamish, Nucleus Block, Market and Third streets, San Francisco.

State Fair Racing.

By the time the present number reaches our readers, two days racing of the State Fair Meeting will have been decided. Our reports of these events must stand over until next week.

To-day is the third of the meeting, with three trotting events on the card. The two-year-old stake will doubtless be captured by Grandee who has already performed so brilliantly. The 2:27 class should prove a great race with such trotters as Mount Vernon, Jane L. and Tempest. The 2:17 class has Adair, Antee and Arab, and they will make low figures for each heat.

Monday's programme opens with the Premium Stake, for all-ages, three-quarters of a mile. Grover Cleveland, Edelweiss, Notidle are most attractive names in it. The two-year-old run for the California Annual Stake, one-mile, judged by recent performances Snowdrop should carry off the stake. The La Rue Stakes will bring together Moonlight, Narcola, Adeline, Patti and Laura Gardner. What they can do over two miles and a quarter is a problem known only to their trainers, none of them having run the distance this season. The Selling Purse, one mile and an eighth, looks on paper a pretty safe thing for Laura Gardner. The trotters appear on Tuesday, starting with the three-year-old stake, the entries being Dube, Maiden, John C. Shelly and Flora M. The 3:00 class follows, for which Allo and Alfred S. will doubtless prove the leading attractions. The 2:20 class has Sister, Lot Slocum, Menlo and Stamboul, and Mr. Rose's handsome bay may be looked for to win.

The Sunny Slope Stake, five furlongs, for two-year-old fillies, will be a race between Carmen and Snowdrop. When they met last Snowdrop had the advantage of five pounds from Carmen and won, and they will run at even weights on Wednesday; the finish should be a close one.

The Shafter Stake, for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, may prove a surprise. Adeline will have to carry a penalty, and as the allowances are liberal for beaten horses, the result is not by any means certain. The Del Paso Stakes, three-quarters of a mile heats, should prove a certainty for Cleveland, judged by his last week's work. The Free Purse, of one mile, for all ages, has a lot of attractive names. Edelweiss, Moonlight, Carmen and Laura Gardner should have it amongst them. For the seventh day the 2:25 class come out; with Mount Vernon, Woodnut, Marin and Jane L. to start, there will certainly be some lively work. For the four-year-old stake six are named, and all likely ones. The free-for-all pacers has, L. C. Lee, Chapman, Almont Patchen, Killarney, Arrow and Pocahontas.

The California Derby for Friday, one mile and a half, for three-year-olds, has seventeen entries. In the Palo Alto, Golden Gate and Nighthawk Stakes the entries include the names already referred to in this item. Saturday's programme has the three-year-old special trotting stake, which will go to Sable Wilkee, barring mishaps. The free-for-all will precede the 2:40 class, which will wind up a thoroughly representative meeting both in trotting and running.

American Devon Record.

Mr. F. W. Reed, Secretary of the American Devon Cattle Club, sends this week Volume IV of the stud book of the club. The book is well arranged, thoroughly indexed and elegantly printed. Four thousand three hundred and forty-seven Devons appear in it, by numbers, names, dates of calving and pedigree. It is indispensable to Devon owners, who should procure it from Mr. Reed, at Zanesville, Ohio.

The Susanville Fair.

A reference to our advertising columns will show that the Eleventh District Association has changed the date of closing entries for the races named below to October First. The 2:50 trotting purse, \$200, and mile race for three year olds, purse \$125. Quarter mile and repeat, purse \$100; and mile and a half race, purse \$200, and one mile and three-quarters race, purse \$250.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

W. S. T., Redwood City.

J. A. Buffington, T. W. Baretow, T. Taylor, James Boyd and Stocton Brothers agree to match their horses Nutwood Boy, Stranger, Tommy T., Grosvenor and King William in a race of mile heats, three in five to harness, for one hundred dollars a corner, judges, day and date to be named by the directors of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society; all added money to go in the purse and divided as follows: 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second horse, and ten per cent. to third. A forfeit of fifty dollars each to be deposited with G. H. Bragg, upon signing the agreement on or before Saturday, April 16th, 1887, and fifty dollars on the 1st day of August, 1887, between the hours of two and six o'clock p. m. Any of the parties failing to comply with the above conditions forfeit the amount already deposited. In case only two horses appear on the track on the day set by said directors, the purse

to be divided as follows: first horse to take first and third money, second horse to take second money. In case of a walk-over the whole purse to go to that horse. Two horses started without objection from the society, and I wish to know if they are entitled to added money offered.

Answer.—The Association seems to have applied the published conditions of the meeting, which were that five should enter and three start. If there was any different specific agreement in writing otherwise about the race described, the matter must be settled by the parties in interest.

ATHLETICS.

The Acme Club of Oakland has recently moved into new and more commodious quarters near Fourteenth and Harrison streets, and on Tuesday evening last it gave an entertainment in honor of the change. The new rooms are well fitted up with gymnastic appliances, and there are good bathing facilities, beside good rooms to read and rest. The leading event of last Tuesday was a boxing bout between Mr. J. Kitchen of the club, and Mr. J. W. Kenealey, of the Golden Gate Athletic Club. Mr. Kenealey is soon to meet Mr. J. B. Choyneki in a heavy-weight competition, and his bout with Mr. Kitchen was a sort of trial heat. Both are pupils of Professor Walter Watson and are highly scientific. Mr. Kitchen has had greater experience and is perhaps quicker, but Mr. Kenealey showed great power and staying quality, and is expected to make a good showing with Mr. Choyneki.

An incident of Instellation Evening at the Olympic Club last Monday, was the presentation of a richly headed cane to Mr. W. P. Lawlor, of the club, by friends who, together with Mr. Lawlor, worked for the "Regular Ticket." An informal meeting was called after the officers were installed, and Mr. Walter A. Scott, in a neat speech, made the presentation. Mr. Lawlor tried to seem embarrassed, but his usual equipoise could not be disturbed and his words of thanks had all the clearness and wit in them for which he is noted in club circles.

The Olympic Club will give an evening of gymnastics on Sept. 27th. The leader, Mr. J. A. Hammeremith, with the assistant-leader, Mr. J. B. Tibbette, have arranged a most attractive programme, and the exercising members of the club are supporting their excellent leaders in such a hearty manner that athletics will be of great interest during the coming year.

Mr. R. T. Stomba has been appointed Superintendent of the Olympic Club.

Olympic Installation.

On Monday evening last the gentlemen elected to office in the club for the year beginning September 12th were installed. About two hundred members were present, and the meeting was one of interest. The retiring officers made their annual reports, all of which evidenced the careful performance of the duties assigned in them. The President, Mr. W. Greer Harrison, outlined the various projects for the welfare of the club which had been mooted in the Board of Directors among them one which he thought would be the ownership of grounds and building by the club. He thought that if stock was issued in such an enterprise, enough would be taken to furnish money to buy a lot and erect a building.

Mr. F. S. Moody, the Secretary, reported one hundred and seventy-one accessions during the year, with but few withdrawals.

The Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Souther, stated the expenditures for the year to have been about \$22,000, and the balance in the treasury about \$3,000.

The Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. C. R. Havens reported the rooms and property of the club in fairly good condition, but said that some additions and some renovations were necessary.

The Leader, Mr. W. C. Brown, stated that the interest in athletics had been well sustained during the year; considerable new apparatus had been placed in position; the instructors had been faithful and successful, and the Juvenile Class had met expectations. After the reports, the President in a very pleasing little speech, inducted himself into the chair for the succeeding term, he having been re-elected.

The other officers elect assumed the duties of their respective offices, each, in turn, offering thanks for the honor and giving assurance of interest and intention to attend closely to the duties properly incumbent upon them.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. Greer Harrison; Vice-President, H. H. Briggs; Secretary, F. S. Moody; Treasurer, Henry B. Rue; Leader, J. A. Hammeremith; Directors, J. B. Tibbatts, H. A. Cummings, E. L. Rhodoe, P. T. Goodloe, J. P. Kelly and G. R. Maxwell.

After the installation of officers the President called a meeting of the Board of Directors, and announced the following standing committees:

Finance—H. B. Ruea (Chairman), H. A. Cummings, G. L. Maxwell.

Honors Committee—H. H. Briggs (Chairman), J. A. Hammeremith, J. P. Kelly.

Membership—J. P. Kelly (Chairman), F. S. Moody, G. L. Maxwell.

Social Committee—E. L. Rhodoe (Chairman), J. B. Tibbatts, P. T. Goodloe.

Athletic Committee—J. A. Hammeremith (Chairman), B. Tibbatts, H. H. Briggs, P. T. Goodloe.

Pacific Coast Harriers.

A pleasant day could not have been selected for the meeting of the Harriers than Admission Day. The clearness, warmth and absence of fog induced the attendance of the largest and once seen at any athletic exhibition for several years. Of the spectators a large proportion were ladies whose beautiful faces and brilliant attire lent great attractiveness to the well filled seating stand. The Harriers were present in force, as the games began promptly, thanks to the clerk of the course, Mr. Jas. M. Hamilton. The Secretary, Mr. Horace Coffin had arranged the handicap lines and all necessary details although in so doing he quite put himself out of form in competition in the mile handicap walk, in which he suffered also from too great a handicap in favor of Mr. Yates. In the sprinting Mr. V. E. Schifferstein won handsly. There was much speculation about the capacity of the gentleman. Experts claimed that he ran well within his powers, and the opinion was that he would soon do even time or better for the scratch, at one hundred, and two hundred and twenty yards. Mr. Schifferstein seems to get away from the mark slowly, but he invariably breaks the tape. The mile handicap walk was handicapped by Mr. Theobald, who gave a Yates 28 seconds; a little too much, even if his competitor had been at himself.

The mile bicycle match race was done in slow time. At the shot each competitor fouled, and an extra put was permitted.

ted. The 220 yards run was brilliantly contested, Mr. Schifffstein from scratch cutting his competitors down handsomely, and finishing first to Mr. Kenesley's second, also from scratch. Mr. Kenesley burst a shoe but ran out a close second. At hammer-throwing Mr. Quinn beat the Pacific Coast record, the 12 pound record, by 1 foot 9 inches, and the 16-pound record by 6 feet and five inches—a great performance.

The mile bicycle race was very keenly pedaled out, but Mr. Milroy's handicap brought him in an easy winner. Mr. Holroyd lost his tire in the first lap.

The closing number of the programme was the 1,000 yards run which was run out by two of the starters, Messrs. Sutton and MacArthur. The latter made the running through the race and at the finish was going strongly, but Mr. Sutton had just enough left in him to apart and win, with his competitor 10 feet behind. As a whole the meeting was a flattering recognition of the energy of the Pacific Coast Harriers, and those who attended will certainly be present at future meetings. The Harriers have the nucleus of a much-needed club, and as they are all enthusiastic and popular young gentlemen they may expect rapid growth.

The officers of the day were: Judges, J. H. Gilhuly and J. A. Carmichael; Referee, H. H. Briggs; Starter, G. F. Davidson; Clerk of Course, Jas. M. Hamilton. Timers, J. A. Hamer-Smith, W. A. Scott and G. W. Jordan; Judge of Walking, J. J. Theobald.

The record follows:

100-Yards Run—G. W. Jordan, Handicapper. First heat—V. E. Schifffstein, O. A. C., 2 yards, first, in 10.25 seconds; D. C. Egan, G. G. A. C., scratch, second, by 2 feet; S. V. Casady, P. C. H., 5 yds., 0.

Second Heat—R. Latringar, 7 yards, first in 10.35 seconds; R. Gibson, O. A. C., 6 yards, and W. J. Kenesley, G. G. A. C., scratch, a dead heat, which was run off and won by Mr. Kenesley.

Final Heat—V. E. Schifffstein, O. A. C., 2 yards, first, in 10.15 seconds; R. Latringar, 7 yards, second, by 2 feet; W. J. Kenesley, G. G. A. C., scratch, 0; D. C. Egan, G. G. A. C., scratch, 0.

One-Mile Walk—J. J. Theobald Handicapper—C. M. Yates, 28 seconds, first, in 7 minutes 56 seconds. Horace Coffin, O. A. C., scratch, second.

One Mile Match Bicycle Race—Chas. B. Wheaton, S. F. B. C., first, in 3 minutes 16 seconds; B. H. Patriok, S. F. B. C., second.

Putting 16-pound Shot—C. J. Schnitzer Handicapper; W. H. Quinn, O. A. C., 2 feet, first; 31 feet 7½ inches without the handicap; S. C. Hunter, O. A. C., 3 feet, second; 29 feet 1 inch without the handicap; W. Zeller, E. A. C., 3 feet; 27 ft. 7 inch. without the handicap, 0.

Throwing Hammers, to beat the Pacific Coast record. W. H. Quinn, O. A. C., 12-pound hammer, 92 feet 9 inches, 16-pound hammer 81 feet 11 inches.

One Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap—D. Milroy, B. C. W., 50 yards, first, in 3 minutes, 18 seconds; A. Smyth, 25 yards, second; S. W. Cole, 50 yards, 0; F. D. Elwell, scratch, 0; R. Holroyd, 50 yards, 0.

1,000-Yards Handicap Run—J. G. Sutton, O. A. C., scratch, first, in 2 minutes, 30 seconds; R. MacArthur, O. A. C., scratch, second; F. L. Cooley, A. A. C., 15 yards, 0; R. Gibson, O. A. C., 20 yards, 0; R. Holroyd, P. C. H., 25 yards, 0.

Los Angeles Athletic Club.

The Club is negotiating for a lot 60x113 on Temple street near Fort, upon which to erect a building suitable for such an institution.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notice of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Mr. J. B. Martin advertises some fine fox-terriers for sale this week. Mr. Martin's well-known liking for thoroughbreds, and his habit of scanning pedigrees closely, give assurance to purchasers that the dogs are what they are represented to be. He may be addressed at 1157 Folsom st., City.

The Spratt dog biscuits are coming into great favor in California. Many carry them on all shooting trips, and we have known them to be eaten by both dog and master with pleasure and satisfaction. To our notice there is nothing better in the way of luncheon when in the hills than a flask of cold tea and half of a Spratt cake.

The Annual Meeting of the Pacific Kennel Club will be held on Wednesday evening next, at No. 7 Montgomery Avenue. Important business will come before the club, and a full attendance is particularly desirable.

If the Stock-Keeper is not sardonic in the following, what is it?

"An accident happened at Scarborough Show to Mrs. Foster's lovely rosy Toy, Daisy, which at one time looked like becoming fatal. Had it been so this would have been a serious loss, not only to this ardent and respected fancier, but also to the public. It appears that the little 'dot' had just had her 'toilet' arranged, and was standing on the edge of her bench, when an inquisitive juvenile looked at her. In barking at him she slipped and fell flat on her back on the floor, sustaining such injury that she has only just been restored to something like convalescence."

Disappointment and No Scent.

[By Mr. Teasdale-Buckell.]

In reply to Professor Richard V. Tason, will you permit me to say that I spoke of carbohc acid as a deodorizer, basing at that time under the impression that the term could accurately be applied to any agent which prevented the detection of odor, and whatever the cause of that prevention might be. Professor Tason seems to think the term is only to be applied when the agent acts on the odor, and not upon the olfactory nerves.

It would be interesting to sportsmen to know what term to apply to an agent acting upon the olfactory nerves only. When Professor Tason says that carbohc acid, as well as any other strong-smelling substance, is well known to sportsmen to be a cause of "no scent," he is treading on more dangerous ground. However, he practically admits that in some way carbohc acid can be a cause of "no scent." That is all I wished to assert. However, as the assertion of any strong-smelling substance being a cause of "no scent" has been made as an accepted fact by sportsmen, and this has been done with the apparent intention of weakening a contention of mine, which I only ventured to make after years of observation, I should like to point out that so far from any

strong smell being the cause of "no scent," the exact opposite is, I believe, the case. When the sweet odor of the heather pervades the atmosphere the scent is not necessarily bad but generally first-rate. When men can smell a turnip field or a potato crop a mile off, there is always good scent of game for dogs. When in the meadow you can smell the brook a quarter of a mile away, your hounds will be able to race with heads up and sterns down, frequently a field off the line of their fox. When, after a shower of rain, the hot sun comes out and hides the earth itself give forth the sweetest of all sweet scents, your pointers will have no difficulty about "finding"; but when, on the contrary, the ground is as hard as asphalt, baked in the autumn sun, there is no scent of earth to be detected by men and the sn-hunting is delayed for want of rain. These are general known facts to sportsmen. I could multiply them by individual observations. I have seen beautiful work done in a field of blossoming beans, and I have seen a field-trial won by a point on a manna haap. By the way, that rather points to proof that, although carbohc acid may not be a deodorizer of ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen, yet, that being granted, the fact in no way applies to its powers on the scent of game. The manna haap gave off ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen, yet the setter detected the scent of game and clearly established its point many yards away. Until chemistry can bottle what the setter's nose detected along with and distinct from the ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen, I do not quite see how it can pretend to know what effect carbohc acid would have upon the hypothetical bottleful. That, however is not my point; it is that carbohc acid injures the delicate nerves of the dogs' noses. If Professor Tason can give any evidence against this, he must get more delicately-nosed animals to experiment upon than he has hitherto had, or else I, for one, must decline to accept his evidence against that which I have collected from the most delicate of all delicate-nosed animals.

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

The canoeists certainly have the virtue of enthusiasm in their sport and a conspiracy to it which might be emulated by the local rowing clubs. Sunday last saw a fleet of some fifteen canoes sailing about the estuary and basin, and a large number of guests and spectators on the clubhouse verandah. The breeze was good in the morning, strong and steady, but got very puffy during the afternoon. In a race round the long course, in which all participated, the Bonita came in first, Whisper second, Flirt third. A trip to Goat Island is arranged for the near future, in which all the old cruisers will take part. Sunday next the tide is not favorable, but that may not prevent the cruise if there is enough wind. Mr. Darneal left for the East last week, and will visit the principal canoe clubs there, and will also look in on the boat holders. He has several commissions to fill if he can fill the bill, the canoeists here having found out that written orders often result in very unsatisfactory boats. The Mystic only got into place last Sunday, and the Commodore cannot get her to sail to suit him since his return, and is diligently seeking the canoe.

THE GUN.

The open season for quail, partridge, grouse and rail, began on Saturday last, and that day, together with the following were passed in the hills by a small army of sportsmen, of whom many had very good sport. The usual bright anticipations were indulged in, and the customary disappointments were the common reward. The weather was intensely hot, and the cover dry as tinder, two conditions which always militate against good work with dogs. Water is scarce, and so warm as to be unseeing on most of the quail grounds.

Of those who went out few have taken the trouble to send notes about their success, but prospects may be fairly judged from the statements of those who have furnished information. Doctors Knowles and Mr. Frank Norton went up to Millerton, and bagged sixty-eight birds. The dog which they used was not of much use, and a large proportion of the birds killed could not be retrieved. The cover is high and the hills steep on the coast near Millerton. Birds were in plenty. Mr. William Schreiber, with reliable Mountain Boy, visited Barney Galindo near Novato. Mountain Boy had been thoroughly prepared for work by Mr. Allender and showed up in great form. Mr. Schreiber is averse to stating the precise number killed, but says that he had very good sport.

Messrs. E. W. Briggs and Clarence Haight shot on the Throckmorton Ranch over Climax and Dick, their pointers. Climax worked in good style but went a little lame, rather favoring the left hind leg. Upon his return a veterinary surgeon pronounced the opinion that the dog had suffered an injury to the hip joint and would probably never fully recover. The fact, if it be a fact, which we doubt, is to be deplored. Climax is a worthy son of Bang Beng, and in his work is quite the equal of his half brother, Colonel Odell's famous little Consolation. Mr. Haight's Dick worked handsomely.

Mr. Will Kittle raided his great friend, Mr. Payne J. Sheffer, at Olema, and conversed steadily for two days, shooting a bird now and then parenthetically. Mr. Kittle's handsome setter Luke went to work in a way which reflected credit upon his grand sire and grandam—Leicester and Dart. The bag was about eighty quail.

Messrs. Will Golcher and Chas. Laing went up Sunol way, and did well despite the excessive heat. Mr. Golcher's recent purchase, the Luas pointer, is pronounced a wonder, and Mr. Laing's fat, yellow dog did some nice hecking. The inseparable shooting friends fared about equally as to birds, killing enough to make the trip pleasant.

The army of unattached young sportsmen, which moves into the hills about Oakland, had good average luck, as was attested by the strings of birds brought back by them on Sunday afternoon, ranging from ten to thirty birds to the man. Upon the whole the opening day gave promise of a good season, and the shooting will be at its best about October 1st.

A feature of the State meeting will be a mixed shoot at artificial targets. All target agents are invited to send a trap and birds of the sorts represented by them, and all who do so will be accorded all facilities for showing their targets to advantage, and a special match or matches will be arranged, in which all the targets will be used, thus enabling shooters to form some idea of their comparative merits. Live birds in plenty will be on hand.

The preparations for the meeting of the State Sportsman's Association, on October 6th, 7th and 8th are progressing favorably. Mr. E. T. Allen, the well-known gun-dealer, has signified his intention to give a number of valuable special prizes. Messrs. Clabrough and Golcher also propose to draw from their vast stock of useful sporting appliances a goodly number of specials. The San Francisco Chronicle has presented a repeating rifle to be added to the list of special prizes, and the list will grow.

Deer-Stalking in Scotland.

[FOR THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.]

The snail dinner at Craigie Castle preceded a deer-stalking party arranged by its laird; but as all had to be up and about before dawn, the post-prandial sitting into those "wee sma' hours ayont the twal" was omitted. Every preparation had been made for this long-anticipated event of the season—the pursuit of the royal buck, the stately stag—that antlered "Monarch of the Glen" which the pencil of Landseer, with "the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still" has made alike magnificent in combat as immortal in death.

The slightest scintillation of the day's growing grayness—this "light-color child of heaven"—fast beaming into brightness, greeted the awakened pointer plying into its probabilities and standing around its golden cradle to welcome the coming of this new-born atrenger—daily offspring of old Father Time.

The mountains around—"old Atlases on the edge of the world, holding up the sky"—draped only in the vestment of mist, like "shadowy thoughts," ever and anon revealed their cloud-capped summits in the sky with meidan modestly blushing in the glow of oriel sunbeams. All bespoke most glorious sport and "deeds of high emprise" with the stag surrounding. The glowing gardens of purple-crested heather, in violet scent, silently omitted their essence of worship in perfumed prayers of praise to Nature's Great Creator with sacred acacia, like the awan's in Mrs. Browning's poem, that Elsie was never to reveal—even to her lover.

Two gillies and "an'la" Craigie, a faithful retainer of "the rightest right," who had served under the laird's "father" before him, the laird and Maggie, with Captain Macduff, filled the complement of the party at starting. With Craigie leading they proceeded to mount—not horses—but the hills, till they attained an elevation of some 2,000 feet above the level of old Neptune's sway. Here, halting at the "sheehing" of a shepherd who anxiously awaited them, they learned the joyful news that three herds of deer, led by three noble stags, had recently passed into the vale.

It was one of the wildest looking "straths" north of the Tweed.

The glowing prospect around held all awhile in mute adoration. Before them, as they turned to greet it, lay the mighty ocean, glassy and solemn in stillness, as if no storm had ever stirred that silent solitude of its bosom. Behind, and on either side, rose the mountain peaks peeking into the sunshine gilding their heaven-turned heads with celestial glory. Beneath, in freckled "verdure clad," spread the romantic vale torn by torrents of swollen "burns" rushing impetuously to that engulfing ocean for repose.

On either side of the valley, into which they gazed with astonished awe, frowned fringing freizes of forest—cover for the deer, of which, as yet, their straining glasses could disclose no vision. Breathless, and silently crouching, they followed Craigie, in Indian file, into the vale where he posted them in position behind huge boulder-stones, near to the pass which the deer would probably take while the gillies were beating the wood.

The course of the wind is one of the most important factors in deer-stalking; for if it is blowing from man to deer, the latter can "wind" the hunter as quick as thought, though the former should be covered from sight by the boulder of Babel; and, as in these valleys, the wind, when it blows in a gusty manner, is continually "boxing the compass," it requires experienced dexterity to select the most suitable position. In that respect and Craigie belonged to the *cognoscenti*. There was, however, only a brightening, breathless stillness in the air, like the ominous silence preceding some mighty battle. The conflict impended. Awaiting attack with heroic patience, a spectacle was presently presented as grand in its way as that which, when he saw the cuirassiers of France rushing to onslaught on his British squares, avoked one low-voiced word from Wallington—"Splendid!"

An army of deer, as magnificently led as the charging cavalry by Ney, was boldly approaching the hunters. It was grand to see the royal buck "rushing by with light of battle in his eye," throw up his antlered head in the high air and sniff it. The pulses of the party beat quicker than doctors' or Quain's, or any member of the Royal College of Physicians would consider orthodox.

The deer's approach had been divined by Craigie and the order of battle accordingly arranged. The laird's daughter, stationed behind the boulder nearest to the pass, was to wait till the foremost came within her rifle's range, then open fire first. In succession every gun below her was to follow. On, splendidly, they came, but fatally to fall—four to as many shots. Their leader's death demoralized the rest, that confusedly ran rapidly off. Deer Waterloo was won. *Vae Victis.*

Such is Life!

[FOR THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.]

I was employed on a lumber flume in the Sierras, and was located about nine miles and a half from everywhere. My station was upon a rocky and barren ridge between two canyons, upon an occasionally travelled wagon-road; the station itself being constructed over the flume, consisting of a cabin with two most luxurious and elegant apartments through which the merry breeze and the rain whistled in winter, and which were quite warm and snug indeed in the summer. In the balmy spring the frogs croaked exultingly around under the house, some gress sprang from the interstices of surrounding boulders, and the lumber bumped musically along under the mansion and down the flume. As summer advanced, the lizards crawled out and came into the house, even becoming so tame and accustomed as to get into the beds and board also, and, moreover, the centipedes and tarantulas presented themselves to our consideration and respect. Then, after a while, as the hot, dry weather came and cooked everything else, the rattlesnakes glided gently into surroundings, and the exhilarating apparatus on one end of their tails was heard in the land—sometimes in the house. All this was about the state of affairs, and yet I was not at all waywardly happy. And now, as my mind reverts to the calm salaried days I passed in that tranquil and miscellaneous section, I collapse—and will proceed with my yarn.

As fall approached, and the rattler and centipede snatched active operations for the season, I sometimes sallied forth with my rifle and went down deep into the canyons in quest of deer, diversion, ordinary jack-rabbits and other game.

In the above classes are included most persons who attend as participants the "open to the world" tournaments. To be sure there are a few occasional attendants upon these tournaments that are not included in the three classes enumerated and described, but their number is not great, and they seldom travel far to get there. The remaining 74,000 are men of busi-

ness, in no way connected with shooting, but who shoot more or less from fascination or for recreation. Of this amateur class there are some that acquire good skill as a consequence of much practice, but the great bulk of them are at best uneven, irregular mediocre shooters; a few remain forever below mediocre, be their practice much or little.

Before the invention of fine inanimate flying targets the number of shooters was small. This was the case five or six years ago. The growth of shooting organizations, the marvelous multiplication of skillful shooters, and the formation of classes of shooters according to degrees of skill have followed and resulted from the invention of inanimate targets. Not only has trap shooting increased as a recreation and clubs multiplied in numbers and grown in membership, but tournaments have increased both in number and in attendance. Conditions have also changed so as to make an imperative demand for a new departure in tournaments in order to secure their highest success. The one thousand professional shots almost unanimously object to tournaments in which every shot is not free for all. On the other hand the seventy-four thousand amateur shooters will not go into and stay in a free-for-all tournament. The demand of the hour is for some method of reconciling these elements. Plans for accomplishing this result have thus far failed. Others are now on trial. It is evident that some just and equitable way of reconciliation is essential to popularizing trap shooting and giving it the greatest development as a recreation. If the masses to the exclusion of none are ever brought out to active participation in a great shooting carnival it will be after some satisfactory method of classification has been devised, and he who discovers that method and puts it in practice will be a public benefactor.

THE RIFLE

Shell Mound.

Shell Mound Range was crowded last Sunday with one of the largest assemblages of marksmen ever seen on the grounds. The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, Independent Rifles, Hancock Rifles, San Francisco Hussars, and a majority of the California Creedmoor Team of 1877, as well as a large number of other sharpshooters, were present. The day was a very beautiful one, and the conditions favorable for good strings. The shooting began at an early hour, and the crack of the rifle ceased only when the twilight shut out the targets from view.

The reunion of the Creedmoor Team was attended by all the members who competed for "The Soldier of Marathon," except General John McComb, Captain Brockhoff (dead), Captain Josh Robison, and Messrs. Unger and Ladd. A dozen or more of those who took part in the preliminary competition for places in the team, and a few contributors to the team were also present.

They fired two strings of ten shots each—one string at the short range and the other at the 500-yards target, with Springfield rifles, the guns used in the great match when they beat the choice teams that were taken from the National Guardsmen of the United States. A number of the team, and more of those who competed for places in it, have within the decade given up shooting. This, taken in connection with the fact that there were more shooters than Springfield Rifles, necessitating the use of strange rifles and ammunition, explains some of the poor records. Following are the scores.

J. E. Klein.....	200 yards—5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	43		
	500 yards—4	4	5	4	5	4	5	45	88		
C. Nash.....	200 yards—4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	41		
	500 yards—4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	46	37	
T. E. Carson.....	200 yards—4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	33	
	500 yards—4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	44	87	
Philo Jacoby.....	200 yards—4	5	6	4	4	5	4	5	6	44	
	500 yards—5	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	43	87	
W. Leman.....	200 yards—5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	33	
	500 yards—5	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	44	87
J. Maher.....	200 yards—4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	35	
	500 yards—4	5	4	5	2	5	3	4	5	42	85
Harry Hook.....	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	30	
	500 yards—4	5	3	5	5	3	5	5	4	44	84
Wm. Wright.....	200 yards—4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	34	
	500 yards—5	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	43	84
C. F. Waltham.....	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	34	
	500 yards—3	4	4	4	5	5	5	3	3	41	84
L. Borrers.....	200 yards—4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	35	
	500 yards—5	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	43	84
S. I. Kellogg.....	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	34	
	500 yards—3	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	6	42	83
I. Murphy.....	200 yards—4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	38	
	500 yards—4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	43	81
J. A. Warren.....	200 yards—3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	39	
	500 yards—4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	41	80
E. N. Snook.....	200 yards—5	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	35	
	500 yards—5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	44	80
H. H. Burrell.....	200 yards—4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	41	
	500 yards—3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	39	80
A. F. Klose.....	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	41	
	500 yards—5	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	3	39	80
H. J. Burns.....	200 yards—5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	41
	500 yards—5	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	38	79
C. P. LeBreton.....	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	
	500 yards—4	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	4	38	78
L. Townsend.....	200 yards—5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	
	500 yards—6	4	3	3	5	5	5	4	3	38	78
W. E. Erban.....	200 yards—5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	
	500 yards—5	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	33	73
M. Doane.....	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	3	38
	500 yards—3	3	3	4	3	2	4	0	5	32	70
A. H. Bentz.....	200 yards—5	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	34	
	500 yards—4	0	4	0	2	3	4	3	3	23	64
J. Welsh.....	200 yards—0	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	31	
	500 yards—3	4	5	3	3	4	0	3	3	32	63
McElhinney.....	200 yards—4	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	34	
	500 yards—0	3	3	4	3	4	2	0	0	24	53
Yarrington.....	200 yards—3	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	34	
	500 yards—0	0	3	3	0	0	5	5	16	50	

A match was shot between ten of the Creedmoors and ten Stay-at-homes, the latter winning by a score of 200 to 137.

During the day there were any number of catch-team contests between the veteran marksmen, with varying success, at the 200-yards target, and they, altogether, had a most enjoyable time, closing the day with a banquet.

The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein had their regular monthly medal shoot. Following are the winners: Champion medal—K. K. Wertheimer, 402 rings; first class medal—F. Boeckman, 330 rings; third class medal—Wm. Smedecke, 350 rings; fourth class medal—H. Doscher, 273 rings. The second class medal was not won, not enough rings being made.

The Independent Rifles, Captain Schmalholz, had their annual picnic in the park and a shooting festival on the range, at which the following made the best scores in five shots at 200 yards: Mr. Tonnenmacher 21, Captain Schmalholz 21, F. S. Staudt 20, M. Gleisin 19, Sgt. H. Glatzen 19.

The judges and scorers of the Independent Rifles shot for prizes, with the following result: Captain A. Huber—4 5 4 5 23; Captain J. E. Klein—4 5 5 4 5—23; Major A. F. Klose—4 4 5 3 4—20.

Corporal Maginnis made the best score of the Hancock Rifles, ten shots at 200 yards—4 5 4 4 4 5 3 3 4—41.

A. F. Ramm, R. C. Moore and L. R. Townsend had a tri-

angler match, the first winning with a score of 46 against 45 for Moore and 44 for Townsend.

The Hussars, Capt. C. C. Keene, held their annual shoot for the State decoration medals. They shot with the regulation carbine at 200 yards, and the following obtained the necessary percentages to win the prize: Captain C. C. Keene, Lieutenants S. P. Blumeburg, James Eaton and Robert Reynolds, Corporal Fred Runge, Privates Ed. Bony, John Graves, P. Mertes.

The Second Artillery Regiment had its annual target practice at Shell Mound, on Friday last. The attendance was light and none of even the crack shots of the regiment did themselves justice. Lieutenant F. A. Kohns, I. R. P., made forty-two in ten shots. Annexed are the best scores of Company C: F. Kook 42, J. Ringen 41, Petry 41, Captain A. Huber 40, Lieutenant Lemcke 40.

How to Use a Pistol.

Chevalier Ira Peine gives instructions on the use of the pistol and revolver that will be of interest to a great proportion of our readers. He says:

"During the years I have been before the public in the Old and the New World, I have received many hundreds of letters asking for directions in selecting a pistol and revolver, and for hints as to how to use them, and many other questions bearing on the subject of pistol and revolver shooting. To reply to all of these communications was among the impossibilities; and, as I have always desired to impart to gentlemen, sportsmen, or lovers of pistol-shooting what information I could, I have thought considerably of the matter, and finally, at the suggestion of many of my friends, have concluded that the best manner of doing so is to print the matter contained in this paper, which will enable me to give what information I can far more fully than I could by replying to each querist.

"It has often been said that I possess a special gift, and that no amount of practice could bring ordinary mortals to proficiency in the use of fire-arms; my friends credit me with. I fully believe that some persons acquire with less effort than others the art of shooting, but I do not now, and never did, believe that I am specially gifted, and know that almost any individual possessing ordinary physical health, and, with that blessing, enthusiasm, patience, persistency, and an average amount of intelligence, can become an expert shot with shotgun, rifle, pistol and revolver. I have met many gentlemen who seem to have a temporary desire to become marksmen. They become inspired, as it were, rush to a gunstore, make the most lavish outlay for fire-arms—purchasing the highest priced shot-guns, the elegant rifles, and the artistically constructed pistols and revolvers—and seem to think that the greater outlay they make the better shot they will become, and with less effort. This is partially true so far as better tools doing finer work than common low-priced ones; but this, too, on facing the traps or butts at the rifle range, or, perhaps, in the field after game, finds that he has a great number of misses scored to his credit, and after a few attempts and a great expenditure of powder and lead, he concludes that he never would make a good shot, and either stores his fire-arms in some attic or disposes of them at a great sacrifice.

"I have met other gentlemen, who, with limited means, but possessing a genuine enthusiasm for the manly and healthful sports with gun and rifle, have procured ordinary fire-arms, shot them, studied the arms, and, when a shot went where they thought it ought not to go, they tried to learn why it went there, and, finally, discovering the cause, endeavored to remedy it, and, as one obstacle after another was removed, and perhaps improved weapons procured, it would become known that these parties were becoming crack shots, and they were able to hold high places in tournaments and matches in which they took part. I have noticed these two classes of gentlemen; if the reader belongs to the first class he will never become a first marksman; if he is one of the second class described, there is no doubt but what he will become a good shot.

"Shot-gun shooting is generally indulged in in almost every community, and there are so many good shots in nearly every town—I will not use the limited space allotted me, and the time at my command, to remark upon that branch of shooting. The same is true of rifle-shooting; but pistol and revolver shooting seems to be less understood than any other styles, and, as the bulk of inquiries are for information on that subject, I dwell more on that department.

"All fire-arms are dangerous things to handle by inexperienced and careless persons; too much care and caution cannot be exercised when using them. When I am in the field hunting with a man who goes about with his gun or rifle at full-cock, gets behind me, climbs over fences and drags the gun after him, pulls the gun out of a team by the muzzle, looks into the muzzle of a gun or pistol, sights gun or pistol on any living thing but what he intends to kill, I immediately strike him off my list of shooting companions, for it, in my indignation, I feel that the world would be better without such idiots. I have a feeling that I don't want to be killed in such an ignoble manner, nor do I care to see a friend or favorite dog or horse murdered before my eyes. Guns and rifles are dangerous enough when in the hands of the parties referred to, but put pistols and revolvers into their hands, I want to get out of the way as quickly as possible; for pistols or revolvers, owing to the shorter barrels, are more liable to be pointing where they ought not to be than guns or rifles.

"I have shot many different makes of pistols and revolvers, and am always on the look-out for improved weapons, but, as yet, for my exhibition work, I find none better than the Stevens single-shot pistol and the Smith & Wesson Russian model .44 calibre single-action revolver. Double-action revolvers generally captivate parties unfamiliar with revolvers, but they are very poor tools to do fine work with, on account of the irregular trigger-pull; and my advice is, always select a single-action revolver, for you will more than make up in accuracy what you gain in rapidity of fire with a double action. If you use a revolver as a weapon of defence, you had better place one shot accurately than half-a-dozen wild ones, which is likely to be the case when using a double-action revolver.

"The Stevens pistol is undoubtedly the best single-shot pistol made in this country; as the single-shot pistol is likely to be used chiefly for target-work or small-game shooting, I would recommend a .22 calibre. They are wonderfully accurate up to fifty yards, the ammunition is cheap, and it is not necessary to clean the pistol very often while shooting, as is absolutely necessary when shooting revolvers and pistols using heavy charges.

"Parties who purchase pistols and revolvers frequently become discouraged when they shoot them, because they find that even at a short range, ten or twenty yards, the arm shoots a foot or two feet above the mark, and in pistols they often find it shoots under the mark. All these matters are easily corrected. The arms as they come from the factory are not sighted for any special distance; there is a sight on the

pistol, but many times I am forced to say it is of no use. On the other hand, manufacturers do not know the distance the purchasers of his arms desire to shoot, and if they sighted them for ten yards the party using the weapon would, perhaps, wish to shoot it for fine target-work at fifty yards. But, as I have said before, it is an easy matter to make the sights. If you are handy with tools you can resight the pistol better than any gunsmith; if you possess no mechanical skill you will have to rely on the gunsmith.

"If the pistol shoots below the mark, after having made up your mind about the distance you will do most of your shooting, file off a portion of the front sight; do this carefully, and a little at a time, as a very little more or less taken off the forward sight makes a great deal of difference in the elevation of the shot. If there is a rear sight, the elevation can be lowered—if the pistol shoots high, as is apt to be the case, especially with revolvers—by cutting the notch deeper; but as there is generally very little metal in the rear sight of a pistol or revolver, it is the usual custom to raise the forward sight by building it up or making it higher, which brings the muzzle down lower when the aim is taken. It is a good plan, if the pistol shoots high, to hold up the front sight considerably, and if it is then found that the pistol shoots too low, it is an easy matter to take off a little of the front sight gradually until you get it just right. Many a good shooting pistol has been condemned because its owner did not understand sighting it, and nearly every good pistol shot has to resight his pistol.

"Pistol and revolver shooting is more difficult than with any other fire-arm. There are thousands of fine shot-gun shots, as well as excellent marksmen with the rifle, who can do no good work with the pistol. It is different from shooting with shotgun or rifle, for with these arms one has the support of the body and both arms to aid in supporting the weapon. With the pistol, if held properly, the arm is held free from the body. The first time the majority of people hold a pistol ready to fire and attempt to sight it on an object desired to hit, they will find the pistol dances about in a very lively manner, and they will think the object dances too. Most persons try to hold the pistol motionless, but the harder they try the more the weapon seems to move about; finally they conceive the idea of averaging the thing, and make a mental calculation that they can 'pull' the trigger so the pistol will go off just the time when the pistol gets around, so it is pointed at the object desired to be hit. This is the rock on which many aspirants for shooting ability fail, as they learn after they have tried the experiment. They find they were decidedly off in their calculations, and the bullet has gone, but where, no one can tell, unless, as in the case of a New York policeman some years ago, it wounds a party or top of a high house while the target remains intact; or, as in the case referred to, the target, which was a 'yellow dog,' trotted away unharmed but somewhat frightened. It is more than likely that if one could see themselves when they first attempted revolver or pistol shooting they would see the pistol wiggling about while the shooter was trying to take aim, and when the weapon was discharged the most distressing contortions and wincing of the face take place, and flinching from dread of the recoil or report. I have used the expression 'pulling the trigger.' Never pull the trigger, but press it slowly, gently, all the while trying to keep the sight on the object aimed at. Don't think anything about the discharge or recoil; it is no less because you flinch, and as soon as you can command your nerves enough to stand quietly, holding the pistol as quietly as possible, and gently press the trigger, you will begin to improve in your shooting, if you have a proper weapon; and the shots which, perhaps, at ten yards would be covered by a circle three or four feet in diameter, at your first attempt, will gradually be reduced in size until you can empty the chambers of your revolver and group your shots into a two-inch circle, and even less, at this distance.

"In sighting, stand squarely on both feet so as to balance the body. In cocking the revolver or pistol, always have the muzzle pointed either to the ground or up, perpendicularly. Never cock the arm pointing horizontally. Don't place your left hand forward of the cylinders of a revolver after cocking. Don't try to get the trigger-pull down to too light a pull. A heavy pull seriously interferes with good revolver or pistol shooting, for it will be found that when your arm is trained so you can hold a pistol at arm's length in one hand steadily, when you begin to apply the pressure of the forefinger to the trigger the pistol will begin to dance, therefore, the temptation to reduce the pull is great. Never think of reducing it below two pounds; by that I mean so a two-pound weight can be lifted on the trigger when the pistol is at full cock; even with a pistol at two pounds' pull it is dangerous, and three pounds is much better for the reason it is safe. Some shooters don't seem to mind two or five pound pull, but I think a person is handicapping himself when he gets a pull of over four pounds on pistol or revolver. The chief object should be to get a clean pull, as free as possible from the drag so noticeable in double-action pistols, and which is a very great obstacle to fine shooting.

"It is pretty generally understood among the shooting fraternity that the length of a barrel is a very important part in a good shooting pistol or revolver. No pistol or revolver will shoot accurately with less than a three-inch barrel, and I have no use for one less than five inches, and with one of that length you will not be likely to get very satisfactory results at over twenty yards. When you go to thirty to fifty yards, I think I want a revolver not less than eight inches long, barrel and cylinder; with such a weapon, if properly made, it is possible to place the six shots within a three-inch circle at a distance of fifty yards.

"It will be found that a few shots, especially when a heavy charge is used, will foul a revolver. It has also been fully demonstrated that it is necessary to remove this fouling often if you wish to secure good and accurate shooting; therefore, it is desirable when shooting to clean the inside of the barrel by running a brush or moist rag through.

"In sighting, if you hit the object aimed at, say at twenty yards, and you desire to place a second shot there, see the same amount of the front sight as when you fired the first time; if you desire to hit an object at twice the distance away, draw a little coarser sight, or see a little more of the front sight. The more you see of the front sight the higher elevation you secure, and the higher will be your shot. The further your object aimed at is away from you the more the bullet will drop, and, consequently, the more elevation you must give the pistol by seeing more of the front sight. When you see very little of the front sight through the rear sight, it is called a fine sight; when about half of the front sight is seen, it is termed a medium sight; when the whole or most of the front sight is seen, it is called a coarse sight.

"The matter of holding the pistol steadily is almost wholly acquired by practice; also the pressing of the trigger and holding the weapon still. Find a good, reliable weapon, and, with intelligent practice, striving to learn why you fail to hit the object aimed at, perseverance will surely make anyone who desires it an expert shot."

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettine at the office of the "Sportsman," 48 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Sept. 17, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Assn., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 3d to 7th inclusive.
Monterey Agricultural Assn., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Fresno, October 5th to 8th.
Tulare, October 5 to 7.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 31st.
Sixth District Agricultural Assn., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Willows, Oct. 19th, 20th to 21st.
Vallejo, October 4th to 8th.
Eureka Jockey Club, November 23d to 26th.
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Oct. 29th to Nov. 5th.

Closing of Entries.

SEPTEMBER 26th.—Rhonerville.
OCTOBER 1st.—Willows.
OCTOBER 1st.—Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, Open Events.
OCTOBER 1st.—Willows Agricultural Association.
NOVEMBER 1st.—Eureka Jockey Club.
OCTOBER 1st.—Susanville, changed events.

The State Fair.

Hurrah for the Fair of 1887! From what we read and hear, there is not a reasonable doubt of it being the grandest exhibition all through ever witnessed. No matter how large the "expositions" of former years have been, this is likely to eclipse all of its predecessors, and that in every department. The pavilion is crammed—not an inch of unoccupied space that can be used. The stalls, pens, coops, are all filled, and temporary additions made to serve the surplus. It is needless to tell those who have looked over the entry lists that stakes and purses will bring out such fields as will not only ensure the best sport, but set the sharp fellows to their wit's end to guess the probable winners.

From the crowds of people which thronged the streets of Sacramento the first of the week, and the long trains of cars which have left here for the north Wednesday and Thursday, not a seat to be had and standing-room in the aisles at a premium, there is a certainty of the biggest gate receipts in the history of the institution.

Good weather, too, for though it may be somewhat warm, the heat is not likely to become intense, and at the most a day or two of fervency.

To be tied up in the house or hobbling on crutches as far as the barn when there is such a prospect ahead is the worst kind of luck. Regretted more, perhaps, than if there were no bodily ailments in the way, as it is a recognized principle in human nature that forced absence is not so readily endured as when the will is all that prevents.

As we go to press before intelligence of the races comes to hand, we can only join in the general suspense of those who cannot get there of what will be the outcome of the races until wires and mail bring the intelligence. While trotting, pacing and running again promise of being good on the opening days of this week, there is not a day of the following week which is not crowded with attractions. To specify them fully would occupy half of the paper, and it is difficult to present a summary that will give even a faint idea. There is one thing that we can heartily recommend, and that is for everyone who can

possibly get away from home to visit the State Fair. Everyone who has the least leaning to the sunny side of life is sure to be pleased enthusiastically; those of a contrary disposition will rid their hearts of gloom so long as the Fair holds, and the remembrances cheer for some time thereafter.

The Snowdrop Race.

It gives us pain to write of rascality of any kind. The pain is increased when roguery is connected with turf sports. For the better part of a life, which has extended considerably over half a century, we have been connected in some manner with that and kindred affairs, laboring incessantly, though it was a labor of love, for the good of the turf and track and those connected with it, our aim has been to raise the standard, improve the morality, and do all in our power to bring the most fascinating of all outdoor recreations to such a position that only bigots and fanatics could object.

However painful the task, when there are good reasons, it may be said absolute proofs of delinquency, the only course is to denounce in terms which cannot be misunderstood. There was a time, a long while ago, when we thought that concealment was proper. That in order to stop malicious tongues the skeleton must be closeted, proofs hidden, and in place of cutting deeply so as to rid the healthy flesh from the cancerous growth, cover with ointment and bandages, hide, come as nearly as possible to prevarication that the disease might not be seen. This was akin to painting the festering sores which disclosed a fatal and contagious disease and introducing the victim into a healthy and happy congregation, and it was not long until we recognized that the only treatment was heroic handling.

Sorrowfully we have to write that from all the evidence we have heard there is scarcely a question but that the race which Snowdrop lost on Saturday last was a deliberate fraud carried to a successful termination. It is not our practice to write so authoritatively of what was not witnessed in person, but in this case of the many spoken to in relation to this affair there has been a unanimity of opinion only met in this kind of cases. The only newspaper report we have is the short sketch in Sunday's *Examiner*, as follows:

GOLDEN GATE STAKES.

The Golden Gate Stakes, for two-year-olds, was next, with Snowdrop, Surinam, Fancy F. and Ed. McGinnis as starters. Snowdrop was at first favorite in the pools, bringing \$250 against \$125 for the field, but before the horses went to post, for some mysterious reason, the odds changed and the field brought \$250 to \$125 for Snowdrop.

Bally, who had the mount on Snowdrop, made no attempt to get off, although the filly is a good starter, and was consequently left at the post. McGinnis had the advantage of three lengths at the start, the others strung out, Snowdrop being fully six lengths in the rear. Surinam immediately made play for the lead on the back stretch, and was on even terms with McGinnis. Fancy F. fell back outclassed, while Snowdrop easily ran up within three lengths of the leader. McGinnis led at the half, but at the turn Surinam was injudiciously forced to the front, and at the head of the stretch led by a length. All now commenced whipping. Bally, instead of taking the outside, bugged the post, where he could not possibly get through. McGinnis made a brush for the lead but was prevented from taking it by Carrillo pulling Surinam in front of him, committing a palpable foul. Surinam crossed the wire first, but was disqualified on a claim of foul and the race given to Ed. McGinnis, Snowdrop second and Fancy F. third.

In the first place it was suspicious that with four starters, from the first pools were sold with one choice and "the field." This unquestionably expedited "getting the money in," and also made a "sure thing" of picking the winner. From previous running, judgment dictated that it was two to one that Snowdrop could beat all the others, and this was the opening rate. According to the printed account the betting changed to two to one on the field, and from verbal information we learn that the odds increased and three or more to one ruled before the start. We also learn from the latter source that outsiders could not obtain a pool, and no matter what the bid was the party making it was "reised out." "Left at the post" appears to be a favorite method of late of losing a race. The telegraph informs us that a few days ago it was practiced successfully at Chicago. Had the starter been acquainted with the disclosures of the pool-betting he would have taken means to block that part of the game, though in this case it did not avail.

So superior was Snowdrop to the others that she was within three lengths of the leader when three furlongs had been covered, and to prevent her winning by giving her clear ground on the stretch she was pulled directly in the rear of the others, so that if bit or stirrup leather had broken she would still have been compelled to stay behind.

There are other proofs not so tangible as the above which bear on the question. These will not be presented as men who may be innocent are implicated, and the charge is too serious to accept anything but incontrovertible evidence. The judges were men of little experience in racing affairs. To accuse them of participation is not only unjust, reprehensible, but without an iota of

proof to connect them with the job. More than that, the two we have the pleasure of knowing, Messrs. Adams and Smith, we know to be men of honor who would disdain to be a party to anything of the sort. From the position Mr. Hammond occupies, and from what we hear, he is of the same sterling stamp, and their errors arose from lack of knowledge.

The matter may be partially rectified yet, and in future articles we will endeavor to explain how it can be righted.

The Golden Gate Fair.

The Golden Gate Fair of 1887 is a thing of the past. What the result has been pecuniarily we do not know. That the exhibition department was far inferior to that of former years is apparent from reading a list of the premiums awarded. So far as can be told from printed accounts and reports of those who attended, the racing and trotting, in the main, were very good. The management of the track sports is generally conceded to have been proper with two exceptions, these being the decision which did not give the heat to Maid of the Oaks, and the failure to punish for the manifest fraud in the Snowdrop race. As we treat that elsewhere it is not necessary to recall it in this connection, and we are sincerely sorry that the necessity arose at all.

The claim made that exhibitors would not take their stock to the Bay District Course has been fully sustained. The trouble and risk of "carrying" them from the ferry landing or the depot at Fourth and Townsends streets, through the streets of the city, is a trial which the owners of valuable cattle do not like to incur. Sheep and swine can be put in crates and carted there and back. Horses are under better control and yet there are drawbacks. The expense of carting is something, and broodmares with suckling colts are not easily handled amidst the turmoil of a busy city. In proof of the paucity of exhibitors the following slip, cut from the *Examiner* of Sunday last, is offered:

POLLED ANGUS.

Best three-year-old hull, first, Seth Cook, Danville; second, Seth Cook, Danville.
Best one-year-old bull, first and second, Seth Cook, Danville.
Best bull calf, S. Cook, Danville.
Best three-year-old cow, first and second, S. Cook, Danville.
Best two-year-old cow, first and second, S. Cook, Danville.
Best one-year-old cow, first, S. Cook, Danville.
Best heifer calf, S. Cook, Danville.
Best Polled Angus herd, S. Cook, Danville.

HEREFORDS.

Best three-year old bull, William Dunphy, Monterey county. Best two-year-old bull, first, William Dunphy, Monterey county. Best bull calf, William Dunphy, Monterey county. Best Hereford cow, first and second, William Dunphy, Monterey county. Best herd of Herefords, first, William Dunphy, Monterey county.

AYRSHIRES.

Best two-year-old bull, George Bement & Son, Redwood City. Best one-year-old, George Bement & Son. Best bull calf, George Bement & Son. Best cow three years old, first and second, George Bement & Son. Best two-year-old cow, George Bement & Son. One-year-old cow, first, George Bement & Son. Heifer calf, first, George Bement & Son. Ayrshire herd, George Bement & Son.

DURHAMS.

Best three-year-old bull, R. Ashburner, Baden, for first, Baden Duke; second best three-year-old bull, W. Page, Sonoma; best two-year-old bull, first, W. Page, Sonoma; one-year-old bull, first, W. Page, Sonoma; second one-year-old bull, W. Page, Sonoma; bull calf, R. Ashburner, Baden; three-year-old cow, first, W. Page, Sonoma; second, same; best two-year-old cow, first and second, W. Page, Sonoma; best one-year-old cow, first and second, W. Page, Sonoma; heifer calf, first, W. Page, Sonoma.
Best Durham herd, W. Page, Sonoma.
Sweepstakes—Bulls, first, S. Cook, Danville; second, W. Page, Sonoma.
Sweepstakes—Cows, first, W. Page, Sonoma; second, S. Cook, Danville.

SHEEP.

Best Southdown ram, George Bement & Son. Best pen Southdown ewes, George Bement & Son. Best Shropshire ram, Andrew Smith, Redwood City. Best pen Shropshire ewes, Andrew Smith.
Sweepstakes—First and second best ram of any breed, Andrew Smith of Redwood City.

SWINE.

Best Berkshire boer, Andrew Smith, Redwood City, with Redwood Duke; best Berkshire sow, A. Smith, Redwood City, with Redwood Sally III; best sow and four pigs, Andrew Smith, Redwood City, with Redwood Sally II.
Sweepstakes—Best boar of any breed, Andrew Smith, Redwood City, with Redwood Duke; best sow of any breed, Andrew Smith, Redwood City, with Redwood Sally II.

DRAFT HORSES.

Best three-year-old stallion, Suffolk Prince, R. Ashburner, Baden. Best mare three years old, Lizzie, R. Ashburner, Baden. Two years old, first, Brunette, R. Ashburner; second, Lucy, R. Ashburner.

In some of these classes it is not expected that many will be exhibited, as, for instance, Polled Angus, though with the numerous herds of Durhams, Herefords and Ayrshires in the State, that in the first named Messrs. Ashburner, Page and Cook should be the only prize winners; in the second Mr. Dunphy to carry all before him, and George Bement & Son secure ever trophy in the famous milk breed is a state of affairs which is rarely seen at even minor fairs, to say nothing of one which embraces Alameda and Contra Costa counties.

Two exhibitors took every premium in the sheep and swine class and Mr. Ashburner was so successful in taking all in the ring of draft horses. Had the rules been enforced which prevails at the State Fair, excluding from competition in show rings, horses which participate in races, the thoroughbred department would have been a flat failure.

When we advanced the argument that although the racing and trotting might attract fully as large an attendance on the Bay District as on the Oakland grounds, it was met with the counter-claim that exhibitors desired to make a display before a large concourse of people, but it seems that the argument was not supported by the results.

We have not the least doubt that a horse fair, in connection with racing and trotting, could be held on the Bay District with great success. By taking the week which Mr. Hinchman selected and giving liberal premiums for all classes of horses, with corresponding purses for racing and trotting, thoroughly advertised and judiciously handled, there is scarcely a question that it would attract, and prove remunerative to those who took it in charge. Then restore the Golden Gate to its original field, and there will be two important fairs in the vicinity of San Francisco.

That the fair just concluded was a proper test cannot be denied. Owing to the feeling existing over the transfer of the fair from Oakland and the prophecies of failure in the show departments, the managers exerted themselves to the utmost to secure entries. The premiums were raised twenty per cent., everyone of the directors was indefatigable, "worked like beavers," and used every influence that could be brought to bear to insure success in the department in jeopardy. With this lesson it seems altogether probable that the Fair of 1888 will be held on the old grounds.

M. D. Boruck.

Sharing as we do in the universal sorrow occasioned by the death of Governor Bartlett, we are much gratified at the appointment of M. D. Boruck to the Private Secretaryship of our present Governor. It is an important position, and that Mr. Boruck is eminently well qualified to fill the place even his enemies will admit. Thoroughly conversant with the wants of California, an acquaintance reaching from San Diego to Siskiyou, energetic, untiring, quick of perception, thoroughly versed in the politics of the State and nation, his advice to the Executive will be of the greatest value.

Seven years we were in the employ of Mr. Boruck; nearly six years have elapsed since that connection was severed, and there has never been a shadow to mar the mutual friendship during the whole of that period. While it is peculiarly gratifying for a friend to meet with good fortune, the pleasure is enhanced when the luck is such as the recipient desires. Therefore, we tender our hearty congratulations to our friend, feeling that the position is one which will be more satisfactory to him than any pecuniary windfall.

The Los Angeles Fair.

We have much pleasure in stating that the race-track at Los Angeles is rapidly assuming its usual good condition. It has been widened throughout, the water facilities have been greatly improved, and is now in the hands of new lessees. By October 10th the new buildings will be completed. They cover 25,000 superficial feet of ground, and will greatly enhance the appearance and accommodations of the ground.

Richard Barnes, of Butte, Montana, has arrived at Los Angeles. He brought with him Harry Velox, the trotter, who is entered in 2:16, 2:20 and 2:23 classes. Just before leaving Montana Mr. Barnes suffered a severe loss in the death of Captain Jack. The horse died suddenly of heart disease.

The pool-selling privileges for the meeting have been secured by Henry Schwartz & Co., who have been doing a very successful business in their new rooms at Lee Angeles.

Bay District Fall Meeting.

The meeting, which opens on the 1st of October, and lasts through the month, has thirteen days' racing. The entries appear in another column. The 2:20 class has three entries; the 3:00 but two, and three are named in the 2:40 class. For the 2:25 class four are entered. The 2:35 class has brought out seven. Six are named in the 2:27 class. The 2:23 class showed up best, with Black Diamond, Thapsin, Conde, Alfred S., Old Nick and Marin. Five are named for the purse of the 2:30 class. The free-for-all pacers (Lee harred) has four entries. The 2:27 class brings out Jane L., Adair, Arah and Lot Slocum. Five are entered in the 2:26 class, and four for the 2:24 class. The free-for-all pacers and trotters has two of each class, Lot Slocum and Adair as trotters, Ella S. and L. C. Lee as pacers. They should make a very lively race. With fifty-seven entries the meeting should prove attractive both to horsemen and speculators.

"Fixing Races."

There was a time when such a thing as "fixing races" on the legitimate turf in America was unknown. Those halcyon days of the sport, when the element of honesty not only predominated but ruled without variation, extended from its establishment on a regular basis until this century was well under way. From the time of the organization of the first jockey clubs until about the era of the "log cabin" campaign, such a thing as "throwing a race" was unheard of. There were few horses, but these were in the hands of gentlemen, gentlemen by birth and education, or those who had equal claims to the much-abused title by a strict adherence to a line of honorable conduct irrespective of their station in life. The glory of winning was more highly valued than pecuniary emoluments, and, in fact, there was not a great deal of money to be won unless it was through the instrumentality of wagers, and there were few plungers in those days. As a rule horses were bred and reared by those who owned them, and there was pardonable pride taken in the victory of progeny which had been reared under the eyes of master and mistress, the young gentlemen and misses of the plantation or estate, and just as dear to the servants, especially in the South, where the blacks were, if anything, more enthusiastic in their admiration.

A son or daughter of the favorite old mare, which was permitted to crop the grass on the lawn, seemed almost a part of the family, and from the time the foal came to the hall door to nibble a bit of sugar from loving hands until it became part of the "string," it was caressed and petted. There was not even a suspicion of crookedness in turf matters in those old-time days, and should anyone have had the temerity to propose wrong-doing to an owner, if an equal in station he would lose caste as completely as though guilty of downright robbery; if an inferior, servants would have been ordered to duck him in the horse-pond.

Now, as well as then, there are gentlemen engaged in racing—men who are just as strict in the observance of the decrees of honor, and who are the peers of the Taylors, Ogles, Steveus, Jacksons, Halls, Creigs, Clays, Goldens etc., of the past. But black sheep have forced their way into the flock. Not so many as people imagine, though enough of them to bring discredit on the whole. An unparalleled increase in the number of race-meetings in the last few years, facilities for winning large amounts of money outside of stakes and purses, present temptations which these robbers cannot resist, will not attempt to resist, but chuckle over the opportunity to steal. If the turf be saved from the raids of these freebooters, though it is too great an honor to dignify them by a name when boldness mitigated in part the obloquy of lifting a herd of cattle, or "gathering the gear" of those who were certain to fight desperately to save or recapture, and it is nearer akin to the practices of garroters or sneak-thieves, with this in favor of the latter that the risks of prison walls are taken, whereas fixers of races have only the fear of expulsion before them; in many cases not that even. Those who have the power of inflicting the penalty appear at times to be in league with the pirates; in other there is a total lack of backbone to punish; in others a stupidity which blinds them to what is going on, and in still others foolish good nature which leads them to condone crimes of the worst class.

All this must be changed. When there can be no doubt of the guilt of the parties, there must be an inexorable firmness in inflicting punishment. Conviction must be followed by sentences which will deter others from pursuing a like course. The errors of the past can be made a guide for the future, and though it is impossible to remedy fully what has been done, a strict observance of the laws hereafter in time, will restore confidence. The interests depending are too great to be hazarded. In this State hundreds of thousands of dollars are at stake, and the guardians of this large amount will be more than direct if their stewardship fails to protect.

Horse-Shoeing.

We have lately received two works on horse-shoeing, viz.: "Scientific Horse-Shoeing" by William Russell, and "Artistic Horse-Shoeing" by Prof. Geo. E. Rich.

It is well known that we favor what may be termed as near an approach to nature in shoeing horses as the uses which domestication entails will permit, and though it might look like a misnomer Natural Horse-shoeing be the title. Nevertheless there are points to consider outside of our notions, and from a glance at these volumes we expect to find a good deal to commend.

The true artist copies nature as closely as he can. Science may be defined as the teachings of nature, which can only be made available by close study, and the faculty of comprehending the lessons presented to the student.

The Pacific Coast Trotting Association.

Soma time ago we advocated the organization of an association for the government of trotting, etc., on the Pacific Coast and suggested that a meeting be held at Sacramento during the State Fair. At the time there was some response, and we had numerous letters from gentlemen endorsing our position. But when the American Trotting Association proposed that their by-laws be changed so as to give this coast entire jurisdiction over this section of the country, it seemed as though that might answer the purpose. Not so well, however, as a distinct organization in many respects although there might be some advantages.

In the last few days, or rather during the Bay District Meeting, Mr. Hinchman's and since then we have conversed with a number of men prominent in trotting affairs in this State, and every one of them have unqualifiedly expressed their desire for a home association. Still, we thought that holding a convention during the present State Fair had been abandoned, until a short time before the paper must go to press, when visitors to the office and written communications received showed that the plan was yet cherished.

It may be rather late now to call attention to such an important move, as proper publicity can scarcely be given, though this is in a measure obviated by the fact that a large number of those who are interested will be present. That being the case, preliminary steps might be taken and a meeting called. It appears to us that there are only two projects to consider. Should the by-laws of the American Trotting Association be changed so as to give full and absolute power to the vice-president and his associates over trotting affairs, their decision to be final and every case within this district to come under this jurisdiction, that would be nearly as good as a home organization. But if every society in the State, or each a majority of them, as to be practically unanimous, will join, then a Pacific Coast organization will be still better.

It is out of the question to be hampered with clogs which compel all business pertaining to trotting to be finally passed upon so far away from home. Then again there might be a combination of breeders and tracks so that the interests of both could be attended to. In fact there are so many arguments in favor of such an organization that the advantages must be apparent. And we know that there were so many in favor of taking the preliminary steps as first proposed, we would have given it more attention. As it is there is only sufficient time to get these few lines in before the forms are "locked."

We should be much gratified to attend the convention, and had it not been for the accident which has so completely stopped outdoor work, nothing would have prevented us taking a part, not that we consider our taking a hand is in the least essential, but a source of justification to ourselves. It is barely possible that if the meeting were set for the latter part of the week we might be able to attend.

The Stanford Stake.

This important three-year-old trotting stake has been once more decided, the winner being a son of Guy Wilkes and a representative of the San Mateo Stock Farm.

The winners of the stake since it was established in 1882, and the names of their sires are as follows:

Year	Winner	Sire	Owner
1882	Adair	..... Electioneer	..... Palo Alto Stock Farm.
1883	Sallie Benton	..... Gen. Benton	..... Palo Alto Stock Farm.
1884	Antevolo	..... Electioneer	..... J. C. Simpeon.
1885	Kismet	..... Electioneer	..... Palo Alto Stock Farm.
1886	Rexford	..... Electioneer	..... Palo Alto Stock Farm.
1887	Sshle Wilkes	..... Guy Wilkes	..... San Mateo Stock Farm.

Of the six races Palo Alto has won four and of the winners Electioneer has sired five. In 1882 there were three starters: Adair, Clay and Anteeo. Clay won the first heat in 2:34½, Adair took the next three in 2:36½, 2:40, 2:38. Sallie Benton had a walk-over for the money in 1883. In 1884 Antevolo walked over for the chekele. Kismet was opposed in 1885 by El Monte, son of Echo. El Monte won the first heat in 2:29, and Kismet the following three in 2:25½, 2:34, 2:26½. In 1886 Rexford beat the Sunny Slope representative, Alcazer, in three straight heats, in 2:25½, 2:24, 2:24. Sable Wilkes made a clean sweep of the heats this year in 2:25½, 2:29, 2:26½.

The Book of Boots.

The horse boots of J. A. McKerron are known all over the country, from Washington Territory to New Orleans, from Maine to California. Their fame has reached Australia and penetrated into Canada. It is only a question of time, and a very short time at that, when Mr. McKerron's horse boots will be known and worn wherever a thoroughbred or trotting horse is trained. The catalogue which has just come to hand has twenty-three pages of illustrations, each with five styles of boots, presented in colored drawings. The drawings are singularly accurate, and as each is numbered to correspond with a letter-press description, horsemen cannot make a mistake in ordering from the catalogue. To enumerate them all would require a separate volume, but to appreciate them the catalogue need only be seen. Copies can be had by addressing J. A. McKerron, 223 Ellis street, San Francisco.

The attention of owners of trotting stallions is directed to the advertisement of Mr. C. W. Merritt of Sacramento, who is desirous of making purchase of a well bred and stylish trotting horse.

Breeding as a Study.

Under the caption of "Gratifying Spread of Advanced Thought in Breeding" the appended article, copied from *Wallace's Monthly*, will be found well worthy of perusal. Men who are old enough to recall the situation forty or more years ago need not be told that to speak of the necessity of study to breed trotting horses then would have been held too foolish to heed. At that time there was not a man in the United States who could be termed a breeder of this class of horses. A large proportion of the horses of that day, apart from thoroughbreds, were bred by farmers from mares which were used on the farms, and a majority of farmers depended upon them to do the whole of their work, with the aid, perhaps, of a yoke of oxen. The geldings were sold, being readier to dispose of than mares, though a surplus of the latter might send them to market, and in most cases the best of the young mares would be the ones selected, owing to a greater likelihood of finding a purchaser. This may be the reason why "roadmares," after doing service in the cities, figure so often in trotting pedigrees. It is true that this class of breeders made selections of sires, but unfortunately, in many cases, those which could be obtained for the least money were the ones employed.

So far as our knowledge extends Thomas Janoary of St. Louis was the first man to engage in the systematic breeding of trotters, and his selection of a sire is the strongest proof of the small amount of knowledge which then prevailed. He bought St. Lawrence, a horse which could trot fast, rated by the speed of that day, but without form or breeding. There was nothing that could be called selection of mares. Anything that was not so misshapen as to be out of all proportion was refused, and so the first trotting stud farm was as complete a failure as could possibly be. Roadhouse's St. Lawrence could trot a little, and "Archie" Taylor had a daughter by St. Lawrence from a thoroughbred mare which took more after the form of her dam, and was a fair roadmare. R. A. Alexander can be credited with the first attempt to breed trotters on a large scale, and in accordance with an advanced knowledge on his part. This was thirty-one or thirty-two years ago, if our memory be correct, so that anyone can see what wonderful strides have been made since. It is true that Abdallah was bought in Kentucky and resold to New York, and that James B. Clay purchased Mambrino Chief previous to Mr. Alexander's venture. It is too long a story, however, to touch open in this prefatory remarks, though if some one would give a history of the breeding of trotters at that early period, it would be of great interest. There is no one more capable (if as much so) as Mr. Wallace, provided he could forget for a time his antipathy to thoroughbred blood in fast trotting, and when picturing Lady Thorn, John Morgao, Tattler and others of that ilk, leave out "a to b" and "pedigree not traced."

In connection with the spread of thought on breeding fast trotters, we would like to see a corresponding advance in those who "handle" them. The time is surely coming when "book larin'" will be considered a necessity in drivers as well as breeders, and when that time comes, and, still more important, when the knights of the snaky realize that *stealing* on the track is more contemptible than "stopping a stage," and do everything in their power to avoid even the semblance of wrong, the profession will be regarded as honorable as any other.

Gratifying Spread of Advanced Thought in Breeding.

Wonderful indeed has been the progress made in breeding trotters within the recollection even of young men. It is not necessary to search the ranks of the "oldest inhabitants" to find those in whose memory is green the time when 2:40 horses were rare and 2:30 horses were rather sensational. And setting down side by side these figures, pregnant with history—2:40, 2:35—we have reason to be gratified at the progress of a generation in producing trotting speed. He who would a quarter of a century ago have predicted that the time would come when a horse could trot in 2:10, would certainly have been supposed to need a "straight jacket" of the same cut as he who would have dreamed of the telephone. But these have each ceased to be wonders, and to the great mass of breeders the 2:00 goal is in sight.

And commensurate with this advance has been the spread of intelligence among breeders. Haphazard methods and fallacious ideas are being crowded to the wall by higher intelligence and better conceptions of nature's laws. In the early days the average breeder mated his animals with a sort of instinctive idea that the foal would partake of the qualities of its parents, but the "why and the wherefore" concerned him nothing. And as for supposing that his venture was at the mercy of a law, such an idea never entered his head. He groped darkly and his "science of breeding" was expressed in that most quackish of all quack phrases—"nick." While men in almost every other field of industry made some pretense and some effort to study why certain results followed certain causes, and how to govern these causes so as to produce certain desired results, the trotting-horse breeder blundered on with his "practical" knowledge and his "nick" theories. An aversion to "book larin'," too often an elastic conscience, "nick" wisdom, and a reverential regard for the cabalistic word "thoroughbred"—held sacred like witch-and-warlock tales, only because of age, as if age could make fallacy truth—this was the old time mental stock-in-trade of the average trotting-horse breeder.

But ignorance and fallacy, though hoary with age, must at length give way before the march of intelligence and truth. And in the breeding of the trotting-horse the spread of intelligence is really wonderful. It is daily becoming clearer to the people that breeding is a science, that to comprehend it clearly calls for intelligence and education, and that it is not a subject upon which ignorant louts can be teachers, or which brazen dabblers can intelligently pursue. The subject of breeding and its cognates presents to the student a broad field in which, if he will, he can pursue scientific studies to the full extent of all that is known of the laws that control reproduction and creation. There is no danger, reader, of exhausting the subject, or of finding it beneath your mental capacity. The simply marvelous labor and research of a

mervelously industrious and learned men, Charles Darwin, seemed to be but a drop in the bucket, and while all his works and all his researches were designed to enlighten man on the law governing inheritance and reproduction, after we close the last of his pages we can only marvel at "how much the unknown transcends the what we know."

The study is fascinating, and should be to every man, whether he aspires to be a breeder or not, but don't so to the breeder. It is especially fascinating because the field is of illimitable extent, and the student's way lies by hidden well-springs of knowledge. If "the proper study of mankind is man," then here, in the law of heredity, and the principles of generation, we have the very pith and cream of "the study of man"—for here we seek to learn the very cause and reason of his being and of his every mental and physical characteristic. The same law that transmits to men the attributes of their ancestors, transmits likewise to horses the attributes of theirs. The passions that work their will in the minds of men are accounted for in exactly the same manner as the vices of the lower creation. So that the study of the laws of creation and reproduction run through all phases and varieties of life, high and low, and no man should feel himself into the belief that breeding is so simple a science that he knows it all.

The correspondence received at this office every day is a pleasant and constant reminder of the gratifying and marvelous advance of public thought on this subject as can frequently be seen in our correspondent's column, and as is more frequently seen in unpublished letters. The readers and correspondents of the *Monthly* study the laws of generation and reproduction, and think for themselves intelligently of matters within the domain of science. They seek to comprehend the law and master its principles. Men who do this elevate themselves, elevate the trotting-horse and elevate the industry of breeding. They are men who merit respect and will receive it. Men of large mental caliber are not often racers. The racers in the horse business are generally ignorant and illiterate, and the pity is that so many of these have been in it that a tendency has existed to brand the whole industry as low and degrading. This was, of course, unjust, and was due to ignorance of the true status of the business of horse-breeding. There are, as we all know, among the great breeders, men high in the social world, men prominent in the higher walks of life, in the Senate, in commerce, on the bench, and even in the pulpit; and it is for the great body of breeders, the rank and file, as it were, to aim at a high plane of intellectuality as well as morality. A few months ago the writer sent to a learned friend a copy of the *Monthly* containing an article on breeding which dealt with a consideration of the law of heredity, as expounded to us ordinary mortals by lights of the scientific world. To a professor in a certain college our friend showed the article, and, after reading it, the professor declared that to him this was a revelation. He supposed there was nothing in or about the breeding of horses that required thought—that it was an occupation calling for no intellectuality, and wholly foreign to science. Henceforth in his mind the business wears the garb of respectability. And so shall the horsemen of the whole country go onward and upward, advancing in intelligence, broadening in thought to the end that they and their calling will have the respect of all the world, as it now has of intelligent men who know in reality the extent and stature of the industry.

L.

The Dublin Horse Show of 1887.

Hunting men have their calendar as well as the wielders of the willow, grouse gunners, racing or yachting men, and in this calendar the annual Ball's Bridge Bazaar, or, to speak more euphemistically, the great Dublin Horse Show may be said to be epochal; for, in the first place, like the five or six great horse fairs distributed over England and Ireland, fairs which it has dwarfed and eclipsed very materially, it is a great meeting place for hunting and horsemen from all parts of the world, where the gallop of the highly bred hunter causes the pulse to beat quicker than of yore. But it is, moreover, the best opportunity within the limits of the United Kingdom of selecting a high-class horse from a very large number competing together; and in no place short of the steppes of Asia, where, according to poor Fred Burnaby, in (I think) the account of his most memorable visit to Khiva, the Khirgese champions start off for an eight-and-twenty mile race (be the same more or less); is there a better or fairer opportunity of testing the paces, the powers, the temper and the accomplishments of the proposed purchase, for here are paddocks where you can gallop either personally or vicariously your contemplated acquisition, till rider and ride are both very tired? Here are the elite of the veterinary corps from all parts of the kingdom to confirm or condemn from judgment, and not to speak of the comparatively insignificant obstacles placed as a hunter test, or perhaps even more as a temper test in the paddocks of purchase, there is the regular steeplechase course, which includes wall and water, banks and ditches, singles and double hurdles and gates, over which a small entrance fee will enable you to have your horse ridden. Among the candidates for the ribband of the leaping "legion of honor," with the certainty that if he performs here satisfactorily, undaunted by the unwonted presence of some thousands of spectators and the strangeness of the scene, you have, if not a first-class hunter—for nothing but a course of experiments with hounds can decide this point—a very clever, capable horse, fit to cross any country, whether in the Shire or out of the Shires, with a fair amount of nerve, heart and temper; and all these gifts and graces in a sound frame go a long way towards constituting the desideratum of many hundred hunting men during the season, a useful hunter.

Scrub Trotters.

It is surprising to see the number of trotting and trotting-hred horses that are to be found throughout the country—that is, in the imagination of the owners. The fast horse craze has struck nearly every neighborhood, and old men as well as young men, who like good steppers, are frequently blowing their horns about some favorite nag that they happen to be in possession of, and that probably can out-foot an ordinary work horse or draw a buggy along at a fair gait. A little speed goes a long way in the minds of some men, especially those who know but little about the combinations in trotting blood. A driving horse that can trot a mile within or near three minutes is considered a good one—and there are very few drivers that can do it. The great trouble is that when owners discover a little speed in their horses they get wild over it, and often ruin what would in all probability make a good driver by trying to make a track horse out of him. The first thing to take into consideration when the development of speed is contemplated is the breeding and pedigree of the animal. If there is no trotting blood found in the ancestry of a horse it is useless to try to make much of a trotter out of him. The breeding is a better indication of superior racing qualifications by far than any accidental bursts of speed. Scrub trotters may show up well for a while

in slow classes, but when they are brought down to fine work and among horses that are able to do good work, they are invariably failures, and never pay for the trouble in developing them.

"Do you like the shape of R—for a stock horse?" queried a breeder a few days since of the well-known trainer, James Golden. "I do not care so much for their shape as their breeding. I find they go in all shapes. Give me one that is bred right, that has a good inheritance of trotting speed, and I care little about his shape, so long as he is sound, strong and not faulty in the limbs," replied Mr. Golden. Young breeders can learn valuable lessons from brief sentences spoken by drivers who have worked their way to the front. The call in future will be for well-bred stock. By this is meant such as come from the best of winning strains. Turfmen prefer speed, pluck and endurance to beauty and style. Gentlemen who drive for pleasure also value those qualities highly, but are willing to add a few hundred dollars extra to secure elegance of form and carriage combined with desirable size. By a proper selection of stock the breeder can easily produce an animal possessing all these attributes.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association,

FALL MEETING, 1887.

REGULAR DAYS,

SATURDAY, October 29th,

TUESDAY, November 1st,

THURSDAY, November 3d,

SATURDAY, November 5th.

Entries Close Saturday, October 1st, '87.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Saturday, October 29th.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners this year of two races of the aggregate value of \$1,000 to carry five pounds extra. Non-winners this year allowed five pounds. Maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 2.—THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 16, 1885, with twenty-four entries.

No. 3.—THE BAY CITY STAKES, a handicap for all ages; \$50 each; \$25 forfeit, \$10 if declared out, with \$750 added. Second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Weights announced Thursday, October 27th; declarations due at 6 o'clock p. m. the day before the race. One mile and a half.

No. 4.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third, for two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry three pounds; of three, five pounds extra. Non-winners allowed five pounds. Seven furlongs.

Second Day, Tuesday, November 1st.

No. 5.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners of No. 1 at this meeting to carry 7 pounds extra. Maidens if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; if four years old or upwards, allowed 12 pounds. One mile.

No. 6.—THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds; \$10 each, p. p., with \$400 added; first horse to take the added money, second horse 70 per cent., and the third horse 30 per cent. of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old race of the value of \$500 to carry 5 pounds; of two such races 7 pounds; of three 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7.—THE PARK STAKES, for all ages; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out October 16, 1887, with \$600 added; second to receive \$100; third to save stake. Winners this year of a stake race of the value of \$1,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry 5 pounds; for two such races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed this year allowed 5 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 8.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third; for all ages. The winner to be sold at auction, fixed valuation \$1,500; 1 pound allowed for each \$100 less, down to \$1,000; the 2 pounds for each \$100 down to \$500; 2 pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at the usual time of declaring, 5 o'clock p. m. the day before the race. Three-quarter mile heats.

Third Day, Thursday, November 3d.

No. 9.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winner of any race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds; of two races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed at this meeting allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 10.—THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1885, with 35 entries.

No. 11.—THE AUTUMN STAKES, for two-year-olds. One mile. Closed August 16, 1885, with 43 entries.

No. 12.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third. Conditions in all respects the same as No. 8. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fourth Day, Saturday, November 5th.

No. 13.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third; for two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry 5 pounds; of one 3 pounds extra. Horses that have not run better than third allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 14.—THE VESTAL STAKES, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and a quarter. Closed August 1, 1885, with 21 entries.

No. 15.—THE DEL RIO STAKES, for all ages. \$100 each, \$50 forfeit, or \$20 if declared out October 16th, 1887, with \$1,000 added; second to receive \$200; third to save stake. Horses that have not won a race this year of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 pounds. Non-winners this year allowed 15 pounds. Two miles and an eighth.

No. 16.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to third. A free handicap for all ages. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock a. m.; declarations due at 6 o'clock p. m. the same day. One mile.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races will be run under the revised rules of this Association, adopted February 4, 1887. Owners and Trainers will be supplied with copies on application to the Secretary.

In all stakes starters must be named to the Secretary or through the entry box at the track on or before 6 o'clock p. m. of the day before the race. No horse not so named will be allowed to start. (Rule 43).

Entrance fee for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 o'clock p. m. of the day before the race by paying five per cent. of the amount of the purse. All horses not so declared out will be required to start. (Rule 22).

All declarations void unless accompanied by the money. Parties not having registered colors will be required to name their color with their entry.

Entries close with the Secretary on Saturday, October 1, 1887.

D. McCURE, President.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary.

313 Bush Street, P. O. Box 2603, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA ANNUAL State Fair

Will be held at
SACRAMENTO,
Sept. 12 to 24 inclusive, 1887.

TWO WEEKS FAIR!
NINE DAYS RACING!
SPEED PROGRAMME.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three and four-year-olds, in 1887, 1888 and 1889, the sum of \$500, the actual cost of which shall not be less than \$200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 15th.

TROTTING.
No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1885 with twenty-nine nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1887, \$1,045.
No. 2.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.
No. 3.—PACING PURSE, \$500—2:30 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 16th.
RUNNING.
No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTORY STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more \$5 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5.—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1884; \$50 entrance; p. p. \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Closed in 1886 with twelve entries. One mile and a quarter.

Third Day.—Saturday, September 17th.
RUNNING.
No. 6.—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE—For four-year-olds; \$50 entrance; h. f., or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st. \$300 added, of which \$100 to the second horse; \$50 to the third. Weights five pounds below the scale. Winner of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weights. One mile and five-eighths.

Fourth Day.—Monday, September 19th.
RUNNING.
No. 7.—FREE PURSE, \$250—Winners of any race, this year, of the value of \$300 to carry five pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, five pounds; if four years or upwards fifteen pounds. Mile heats.

Fifth Day.—Tuesday, September 20th.
TROTTING.
No. 8.—TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTO STAKE.—\$50 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 payable July 1st, and remaining \$35 payable Aug. 10th, 1887; \$300 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats.
No. 9.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.
No. 10.—PACING PURSE, \$500—2:35 Class.

Sixth Day.—Wednesday, September 21st.
RUNNING.
No. 11.—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; h. f., or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Horses that have started and not on this year allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 12.—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$100; third horse \$50. Closed in 1886 with twenty-four nominations. One mile.

Seventh Day.—Thursday, September 22d.
RUNNING.
No. 13.—THE SHAFER STAKE—For three-year-olds, \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third save stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more ten pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

Eighth Day.—Friday, September 23d.
RUNNING.
No. 14.—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third save stake. Three-year-olds to carry 8 pounds; four-year-olds, 10 pounds; five-year-olds, 12 pounds. Sex, but not heat, allowance. Three-quarter mile heats.

Ninth Day.—Saturday, September 24th.
RUNNING.
No. 15.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 16.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Tenth Day.—Sunday, September 25th.
RUNNING.
No. 17.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 18.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Eleventh Day.—Monday, September 26th.
RUNNING.
No. 19.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 20.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twelfth Day.—Tuesday, September 27th.
RUNNING.
No. 21.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 22.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Thirteenth Day.—Wednesday, September 28th.
RUNNING.
No. 23.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 24.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Fourteenth Day.—Thursday, September 29th.
RUNNING.
No. 25.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 26.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Fifteenth Day.—Friday, September 30th.
RUNNING.
No. 27.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 28.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Sixteenth Day.—Saturday, October 1st.
RUNNING.
No. 29.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 30.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Seventeenth Day.—Sunday, October 2nd.
RUNNING.
No. 31.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 32.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Eighteenth Day.—Monday, October 3rd.
RUNNING.
No. 33.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 34.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Nineteenth Day.—Tuesday, October 4th.
RUNNING.
No. 35.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 36.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twentieth Day.—Wednesday, October 5th.
RUNNING.
No. 37.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 38.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twenty-first Day.—Thursday, October 6th.
RUNNING.
No. 39.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 40.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twenty-second Day.—Friday, October 7th.
RUNNING.
No. 41.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 42.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twenty-third Day.—Saturday, October 8th.
RUNNING.
No. 43.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 44.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twenty-fourth Day.—Sunday, October 9th.
RUNNING.
No. 45.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 46.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twenty-fifth Day.—Monday, October 10th.
RUNNING.
No. 47.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 48.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twenty-sixth Day.—Tuesday, October 11th.
RUNNING.
No. 49.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 50.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twenty-seventh Day.—Wednesday, October 12th.
RUNNING.
No. 51.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 52.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twenty-eighth Day.—Thursday, October 13th.
RUNNING.
No. 53.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 54.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Twenty-ninth Day.—Friday, October 14th.
RUNNING.
No. 55.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 56.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Thirtieth Day.—Saturday, October 15th.
RUNNING.
No. 57.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 58.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Thirty-first Day.—Sunday, October 16th.
RUNNING.
No. 59.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 60.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Thirty-second Day.—Monday, October 17th.
RUNNING.
No. 61.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 62.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Thirty-third Day.—Tuesday, October 18th.
RUNNING.
No. 63.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 64.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Thirty-fourth Day.—Wednesday, October 19th.
RUNNING.
No. 65.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 66.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Thirty-fifth Day.—Thursday, October 20th.
RUNNING.
No. 67.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages, \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$50 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, (1:42 1/2), is beaten. One mile.
No. 68.—FREE PURSE, \$250—For all ages, \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day.—Saturday, September 24th.

TROTTING.
No. 30.—SPECIAL THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT-
TING STAKE—For Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, Sable
Wilkes and others. (Conditions, same as Regular
Stake No. 15.) Closed April fifteenth, with six nomi-
nations.

No. 31.—TROTTO PURSE, \$1,500—Free for all.
No. 32.—TROTTO PURSE, \$1,000—2:40 Class.
Entries for the following running events for 1888-89
were ordered to be closed at the same time as the
races on the regular programme.

No. 1.—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For
foals of 1888, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$50
entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st,
1888; \$300 added of which \$100 to second, and \$50 to
third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2.—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals
of 1888, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance;
\$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888;
\$250 added; second horse \$100, third horse \$50.
One mile.

No. 3.—CALIFORNIA DEBBY STAKE—For foals
of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance;
\$50 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888;
\$10 if declared January 1st, 1889; or \$25 if declared May
1st, 1889; \$300 added; second horse \$100, third horse
\$50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, except the two-year-olds, unless otherwise speci-
fied; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board
reserves the right to hold a less number than five to
fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount
of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse,
to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing pur-
ses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25
per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent.
to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting.
But the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any
two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's
racing, or to trot a special race between heats,
to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing pur-
ses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25
per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent.
to fourth.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void,
unless accompanied by the money.
Please observe that in the above stakes declarations
are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the
day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern
running races, except when conditions named are
otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for
entrance, under Rule 3.
Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their
entries.

Entries blank and racing rules will be furnished
upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all
except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary
Monday, August 1, 1887.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 21my17

FIRST FAIR
OF THE
Amador and Calaveras
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 26.
AT
IONE,
Commencing October 5th

And Continuing Three Days.

SPEED PROGRAMME.
Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 1. Running—600 yards and repeat, for horses
owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado counties.
Purse \$150.
No. 2. Trotting—Mile heats, two in three, for
horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado.
Purse \$50.

Thursday, October 6th.
Ladies Tournament, for various prizes.
No. 4. Running—Novelty Race. Free for all.
First horse at quarter, \$50; first horse at half \$50;
first horse at third quarter, \$50; first horse at mile's
end, \$50. Total amount of purse \$200.

No. 5. Running—Half-mile and repeat. Free for
all. Purse \$25.
No. 6. Trotting—Mile heats, three in five; 2:30
class. Free for all. Purse \$250.

Friday, Oct. 7th.
No. 7. Running—Mile and repeat. Free for all.
Purse \$250.
No. 8. Trotting—Mile and repeat, for three-year
olds. Free for all. Purse \$200.

No. 9. Running—Three-quarter dash. Free for
all. Purse \$200.
Pacers will be allowed to enter in District trotting
races.

Consolation races and other special contests will
be arranged during the Fair.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
District horses must have been owned in the Dis-
trict prior to and continuously since August 1st,
1887.

In all the above races five to enter and three to
start, unless otherwise specified; but the Board
reserves the right to hold a less number than five to
fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of
the purse.

Purses will be divided at the rate of 75 per cent.
to first horse and 25 per cent. to second horse.
Non-starters in all races will be held for entrance
money.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 o'clock p.
m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to
start.

The Board reserves the right to change the above
order of races by giving contestants notice of the
same by 5 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the race.
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern
running races; National Trotting Association
rules to govern trotting races.

But the Board reserves the right to run or trot heats
of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish
any day's racing, or to run or trot a special race between
heats.

Entries in all the above races, unless otherwise
specified, close with the Secretary on Saturday, Sep-
tember 10th. Racing colors to be named in the en-
tries.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, to accompany
entries.
U. S. GREGORY, President.
CLOVIS T. LAGRAVE, Secretary. 10ic, Cal

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
Breeder and Sportsman.

Change of Date

—FOR—
ENTRIES.

The Eleventh District Agricultural Associa-
tion announces that Entries for races Nos. 1,
2, 4, 7 and 11 will close with the Secretary at

Susanyville, Cal.

CALIFORNIA.
On Saturday, Oct. 1, 1887.

R. L. DAVIS, Secretary.
J. W. THOMPSON, President.

25th Agricultural District.
Comprising the Counties of Solano and
Napa.

AT
VALLEJO
Oct. 4th, to Oct. 8, 1887.

The District Races Open to the Counties
of Napa, Solano, Sonoma and Marin.

SPEED PROGRAMME.
First Day, Tuesday, October 4th.

No. 1. Running—One and one-quarter miles. Free
for all. Purse \$200. Selling race, winning horse,
carrying regular weights, to be sold for \$2,000. One
pound allowed for each hundred dollars less. One
pound added for each hundred dollars more.
No. 2. Trotting—2:25 Class. Purse \$500.

Second Day, Wednesday, October 5th.
No. 3. Trotting—District two-year-olds. Mile and
repeat. Purse \$200. Clara Y. and Alfred C. barred.
No. 4. Trotting—3:00 Class. Purse \$300.

Third Day, Thursday, October 6th.
No. 5. Running—Three-fourths mile dash. Free
for all. Purse \$250.
No. 6. Trotting—Three-year-olds. Purse \$300.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 7th.
No. 7. Trotting—2:40 Class. Purse \$400.
No. 8. Pacing—2:22 Class. Purse \$400.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 8th.
No. 9. Trotting—Free for all. Purse \$500.
No. 10. Trotting—2:35 Class. Purse \$300.
In all cases five to enter and three to start. Sixty
per cent. of purse to first horse, thirty per cent. to
second horse, and ten per cent. to third horse.
Races No. 3, 4, 6 and 7 are for district horses only,
including Sonoma and Marin.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
1. All contests of speed will be conducted according
to the Rules of the National Turf Association.
2. All entries will be made at the office of the Sec-
retary "under cover."
3. The money of a certified check must accompany
all entries. Entries to close September 15th.
4. Entries in all cases 10 per cent. of purse, unless
otherwise stipulated.
5. Horses shall take any money for a walk-over,
but shall receive his own entrance fee and one-half
the other paid-up entries of the same race.
6. In case one horse distances all others, he shall
take first and third money. Second money reverts
back to the Association.
7. In all cases, five to enter and three to start.
8. In all cases

Changing the Style.

The proposition to make some of our speed contests mile heats, two in three, instead of the orthodox number, three in five, has created quite a ripple of excitement. Last week at Hartford the proposition fairly divided popular attention with the great \$10,000 stake, and opinions pro and con were freely offered. The Tory element had little to offer in the shape of argument against the new departure, except that the old system developed a greater amount of stamina, gameness or endurance than could be obtained under the new system. If this is true, and a long series of heats are necessary to develop to the highest point of perfection the speed and endurance of the trotting horse, why not make our speed contests six heats in ten and devote the entire afternoon to one race? Such a proposition, although strictly consistent with the line of argument of those who obstinately adhere to the present system, would be immediately howled down by them as an innovation. Is it not a fact that under the present system two gigantic evils have grown to such proportions that a large number of races are not won by the best horse? We refer to the twin evils of laying up heats and using a "helper." Nor do we believe that it is in the interests of honest sport for a horse which has the speed of his field to be held back for two and sometimes three heats which are trotted in fast time, in order that he may then win the next three heats in slower time. We do not think that such a course is in the true interests of the national sport; but when it is remembered that in such a race the pool-box is worked to the fullest extent that the gullibility of the public will permit, it is fairly open to the worst charges that are made against the short races on the running course.

If every heat were fought out by all the contestants on its merits, as if it was a race in itself, then the three in five heats race would be an almost infallible test of speed and endurance; but under the present system, in spite of excellent rules and vigilant judges, a smart helper, a cool driver and a full pool-box will defeat the best horse.

But is it not worth while to ask, is the present system the best one to test the highest quality of the light harness horse? We have all heard the old story of the experienced trainer who was asked what was the most desirable quality in a race-horse; his reply was, "speed." "What next?" was the second question. "More speed," said the trainer. "And what else?" said the persistent questioner. "More speed yet," was the reply. Can we have sustained flights of the highest speed without a concurrent force of the highest endurance; for practical purposes must not these qualities be always co-existent? We believe that trotting races of mile heats, two in three, will result in a higher speed rate, and that it will have no appreciable effect in reducing the endurance of the breed. If the innovation does not interfere with the quality of our horses, on the score of variety it will commend itself to the general public. The managers of our leading trotting meetings find the greatest difficulty in obtaining some sensational specialty which will attract the public who are oblivious to the charms of the ordinary programme. Each leading association puts on its programme \$5,000 for a special, which is nothing but a tacit acknowledgement that the regular \$1,000 purse does not draw. If our trotters are allowed to show their powers under a variety of conditions, public enthusiasm would soon be evoked. In addition to the orthodox best three in five classes, let us have mile heats, two in three, one and two-mile dashes, and two-mile heats, let us have prompt judges in the stands, no long waits between heats, and a programme efficiently completed in reasonable time. Trotting is the national sport, and it will always command the active support of our people if divested of antiquated conditions and made to harmonize with the progressive character of the age.—*Chicago Horseman.*

The British Government has decided to expend the sum of £5,000 (nearly \$25,000) in England, Scotland and Wales in promoting the breeding of an improved class of riding and driving horses. This action on the part of the Government meets with very marked approval at the hands of breeders in that country, and will doubtless be productive of good results, especially if it should be followed up by an annual appropriation something like the custom which has long been practiced by the Government of France, and it might well be extended to the draft breeds instead of being confined to riding and driving horses. But we believe the special incentive to the appropriation just now was a desire to improve the quality of horses especially designed for the British cavalry service. The money is to be expended under the direction of trustees to be named by the Government.

The latest performance by Maud S. is a mile to wagon, driven by Mr. Robert Bonner, who is thirty pounds over weight, in 2:13. The first half was done in 1:08, after which Mr. Bonner spoke to the mare, and she trotted the last half in 1:04, the last furlong being in 15 seconds, a two-minute gait. There is talk now to the effect that Mr. Bonner will allow Murphy to drive Maud a mile in public in an effort to beat her record of 2:05, which fact is a thought capable of performing, as her work this season has been faster than ever before.

The Trotter's Advances.

The autumn approaches, and the trotting season for another year is nearly closed. There remains of this season but a few more weeks, and the time draws nigh when the merry pitter of iron-shod feet, and the rapid footfall of fast-footed trotters will no longer be heard in all the land. A few more great battles are to be fought and the forces go into winter quarters, then the work of the statistician will begin. The season has so far been an eventful one, and from the many brilliant performances recorded, there are lessons to be learned which will interest and instruct the student of the great science of breeding. It is only eighty-one years since the first horse trotted a full mile in better than 3:00, and it is much less than thirty years since any well defined ideas of breeding the American trotter were established, yet to-day there are millions of dollars invested in the business of systematically breeding the trotter, and the best thought of the brightest intellects in the land is directed to the solution of the problem of how to most surely and with the greatest uniformity produce the highest type of the pure-gaited trotting horse. Men eminent in professional life, prominent and successful merchants and manufacturers are engaged in the study of this great science, and they pronounce it the most fascinating study of their lives.

In the last decade rapid progress towards perfection has been made, and the day is near at hand when this grand study will become one of the exact sciences. Our observation leads us to believe that the day is not far distant when it will be possible for the thoughtful breeder to produce with great certainty colts, which, without artificial appliances, will be pure-gaited trotters.

It has occurred to us that a brief resume or skeleton of the history of trotting from the time of the first 3:00 trotter might interest our readers.

In 1806, a horse called Yankee trotted a mile in 2:59, but it is alleged that the track was short. In the year 1810, the Boston Horse trotted a mile in 2:48. In the decade from 1820 to 1830, there was no fast miles, but in 1827, Ranter, a horse, pedigree unknown, trotted two miles in 5:24; in 1828, Screwdriver, by Commander, trotted three miles in 8:02, and in 1829, Topgallant trotted four miles in 11:04.

In 1834, Edwin Forsst, pedigree unknown, paced a mile in 2:31, and in 1839, Drover, pedigree unknown, paced a mile in 2:28. In 1844, Lady Suffolk, by Engineer, dam by Don Quixote, trotted a mile in 2:26, and it was then thought this time would never be beaten. In 1845, Moscov, pedigree unknown, trotted in 2:30, and in 1849, Pelham, pedigree unknown, trotted a mile in 2:25, and in 1843, Unknown, pedigree unknown, paced a mile in 2:23.

In 1859, Flora Temple trotted her great mile in 2:19, and in 1855 Pochontas paced in 2:17, and in the decade from 1850 to 1860, six trotters and two pacers received fast records.

In 1867, Dexter, by Hambletonian 10, dam by American Star 14, trotted a mile in 2:17; in 1868, Lady Thorne, by Mambrino Chief, trotted in 2:15, and in 1869, American Girl trotted in 2:19 and Goldsmith Maid, by Abdallah 15, trotted in 2:19, and these are the first horses of great reputation which had in their veins the blood which is to-day recognized as a valuable element in trotting pedigrees. In 1868 Billy Boyce paced to saddle a mile in 2:14. He was by Corbuse, and his dam by Tom Hal.

In 1879 St. Julien, by Volunteer, dam by Harry Clay, trotted in 2:12, and in 1878 Rarus trotted in 2:13; in 1878 Hopeful trotted in 2:14; in 1874 Goldsmith Maid trotted in 2:14; in 1875 Lulu trotted in 2:14, and in 1874 American Girl trotted in 2:16. In 1879 Sleepy Tom paced in 2:12, and Rowdy Boy in 2:13.

It will be noticed that in the decade from 1870 to 1880 the notable performances were nearly all credited to horses whose blood lines were at least partially established, and are today recognized as valuable. In the six years from 1880 to 1886 inclusive, a great advance was made in the average record both of pacers and trotters, and the speed-producing lines of breeding are well established. In 1885 Mand S. trotted in 2:08; in 1884 Jay-Eye-See trotted in 2:10; in 1880 St. Julien trotted in 2:11; in 1884 Maxey Cobb trotted in 2:13, and Phalaris in 2:13, beating Smuggler's stallion record of 2:15, which had remained undisturbed for eight years; in 1884 Johnston paced his great mile in 2:06, and in 1886 Harry Wilkes trotted a mile in 2:14. It will be noticed that until 1860 the rate of progress was extremely slow and the pedigrees of the performers very uncertain.

The question which will interest breeders and instruct beginners in breeding is what has caused this great and rapid increase which has taken place in the last twenty years, both in the number of trotters and the phenomenal increase in the ratio or average of speed. It is, of course, in a measure due to the greater number of horses bred, to the growth of intelligence in training and conditioning, to improved appliances and better tracks, but all this cuts but a small figure in the solution of the problem, and should be considered as merely collateral; the prime cause is the fact that breeding is no longer a haphazard business, but has been reduced to a science, and it is our belief that the most important factor in the question is the great importance which

is now attached to the potent influence of great producing brood-mares. This is an element which has only recently engaged the attention of breeders, but its rapid growth and the phenomenal sums paid for noted mares and for their male produce has fixed the attention of the breeding public upon this great feature in producing the animal desired.

There can be no question but a mare which to different horses of varied blood elements gives birth to three or four noted performers, is greater than a stallion which is the sire of twenty trotters, for her opportunities are in about the ratio of one to sixty.

An excellent illustration of this great principle is the fact that at an advanced age Nutwood sold at public sale for \$22,000, and readily commands a service fee of \$350 the season. It was not because Nutwood was by Belmont, for other sons of Belmont which are siring trotters would not at the same age bring a third of the sum. It was not alone on account of his record, for other sires with fast records would not sell for anything like the price, but it was the fact that his dam, Miss Russell, was the greatest member of a great brood-mare family, whose daughters produce extreme and uniform speed, because to Harold she produced Maud S., 2:05, and to Belmont she produced Nutwood, 2:18, and Cora Belmont, 2:24. Why are the yearlings by Lord Russell in great demand at \$2,500 to \$3,000, and why did an untrained two-year-old grey stallion colt, by Harold, dam Miss Russell, sell for \$10,000? Was it because they were by Harold, or was it because by Harold the great Pilot, Jr., mare Miss Russell, gave birth to the peerless Maud S., and because the only extreme speed ever sired by Harold was from Pilot, Jr., mares?

Why were the services of Lord Russell, an untrained two-year-old, eagerly sought at a season fee of \$200? Was it because he was sired by Harold which at an advanced age has only three sons that have sired four trotters, or was it because there was in his veins the blood which produced Maud S., and his dam was the great old white brood mare, which produced three great trotters and was the acknowledged queen of the great Pilot, Jr., brood mare family?—*Chicago Horseman.*

Lucy, 2:18, a mare that was contemporaneous with Goldsmith Maid, Lady Thorne, and Dexter, is still alive at the Eschion Farm, Trenton, N. J., although now nearly thirty-two years old. She retired from the track in 1873, and the following year was bred to Jay Gould, 2:21, the result being a colt called Inhsritor, that died when four years old, and yet so good a sire was he that he got Montgomery, 2:21. Her next foal was Lucia by Jay Gould, and the following year Mikado by Gen. Knox came. In 1880 she produced Sapphire by Jay Gould. This filly was bred to Stranger (son of Gen. Washington and Goldsmith Maid, 2:14), and the produce, a colt named Nominee, was sold at auction for \$3,000 last year. Gen. Washington is by Gen. Knox, dam Lady Thorne, 2:18, by Mambrino Chief, so that Nominee has his veins the blood of the two best mares of their day.

Fishing With Sabres.

It was in the merry days when that "relic of the dark ages," the inland customs barrier, still flourished, that Jack Stowaway, a hearty man and round who wielded the "cheesetaster" at Richs, India, invited us to a *lukk* under the leadership of Pirm the Dhimsr, says "Art" in the Calcutta *Asian*. Sabres and bathing drawers were, as he informed us, all the equipment necessary, from which my intelligent readers will have divined that *lukk*, in a language unknown, signifies the sport which in fashion thus roundabout we have undertaken to describe.

Sabres there were in plenty, each guardian of the line being thus ferociously provided for the chastisement of any bold spirit who, regardless of thorns and an absence of breaches, might essay unlawful passage of the sacred hedge. But in these piping times of peace the blades lay rusting in their wooden sheaths, and not without much oily coaxing did we succeed in obtaining their services. The difficulty at last overcome, imagine us mounted on our trusty steeds, outless in hand, prancing gaily to the meet, happy to mark the promise of a still dark night which betokened good sport. An hearty and hospitable welcome from Stowaway, a solid supper and grateful pipe, with melodious thrummings from the Long One's banjo, served to fill the time till the hour of ten, when to the beach we all adjourned, leaving "unmentionables" behind. Here, armed with a yard of rusty hoop iron, attended the master of the ceremonies surrounded by a troop of dusky assistants. Preliminaries settled we wend our way in silence to the farthest point of the shallows up which we shall have to travel, yielding as we go an ear attentive to the splash of many a finny one lingering on its way to deeper waters under cover of the darkness.

And now we divide our troop into separate commands, each under a sabre, and consisting of torch-bearer, sash holder, canteen carrier, with a fourth man to provide fresh fuel for the torch. No dirty rags and oil to foul the stream compose the torches which we use; simple and effective a bundle of flax stalks will blaze into a brilliant flame as soon as the signal is given. "Ready?" questions Pirm in

a whisper; "Ready" is the low reply. "Then fire the torches!" and as the flames burst forth we plunge into the stream, extending quick from bank to bank with whoop and yell, to which the village robins seated on the cliffs above return a shrill echo. "Slay and spare not" is our war cry, as with uplifted sabres we made the shallow stream, which, glittering with the glare of torches, glides swiftly past to unroofed darkness. In deadly fear our finny prey scamper hither and thither, then rally and prepare to run the gauntlet with what skill they can. Splish! splash! the sabres rise and fall; the carnage has begun. The loud wah! wah! denotes the clever stroke, while yells of disappointment ring at each juicy mahseer's escape. Mark yon squarion, headed by a whiskered leader of the *Tengra* clan, poised and ready for a charge. Down he comes with much insolent swagger bred of poisoned speika about his gills; the class whistles through the air; his head is off; gather his remains thou keeper of the sack, his insolent career is over. And now thou bearer of the torch come nearer, for if mine eyes belie me not the shadows of yon pebble conceal a silver rohn preparing for a bolt. Ha! here he comes swift as lightning flash, but Allah Akbar! that stroke sped true; he hath left his tail behind and, rudderless, he falls an easy captive.

How and hark! hark and bew! the slaughter goes on, and the carcasses of the slain are gathered by the handful till the spacious sarks show signs of swelling. The glare of torchlight, the glitter of sword blades, the shouting and laughter, the dancing figures rendered fantastic by the surrounding blackness, all go to form a demoniac scene well worthy the limner's art. Frequent and more frequent grow the calls upon the legged canteen bearers, who seem possessed with an unconquerable desire to linger in the rear, and the excitement rises to its highest when a yell from Pirm announces that a monster mahseer is abroad. "I see him!" "Khabardari!" "there he goes!" "look out!" are shouted in every direction as the big fish retreats after each vain attempt to break the line, which has now been reformed. Rapidly we close around a deep pool in which he is last seen to take refuge. Pirm knows the eyes of Richa are upon him, and he must secure that mahseer for himself or lose prestige. See him peering cautiously about while we cut and thrust in aimless fashion. Suddenly there occurs a great splashing, mingled with cries of "alligator!" "alligator!" from the Long One as he disappears under water for an instant and arises half choked with involuntary draughts of the liquid, which, unadulterated, he detects. But, in truth, it is only the fish which, coming in contact with the Long One's shins, gave a mighty plunge and took him off his legs. Pirm has all this time been on the *qui vive*, gets his opportunity, and with one swift cut of his hoop iron seizes the quarry, then holding it proudly aloft by the tail proclaims it the prize of the night. Having by this time come near the end of the shallows we seek the hut of Jemadar Hoshair Khan, and with appetites made sharper than our blades with exercise, do full justice to the spread of *puris* and curry which that wide-awake individual has provided for his *hakims*. Hunger appeased and the inner man refreshed with 'a long pull and a strong pull' at the source that never fails to cheer, we light our pipes and recount the exploits of the night. *Lukk* is voted the best thing on, and a proposal to make another onslaught at an early date is unanimously carried.

Harry E. Carpenter, V.S.,

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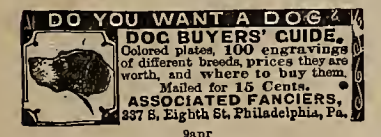
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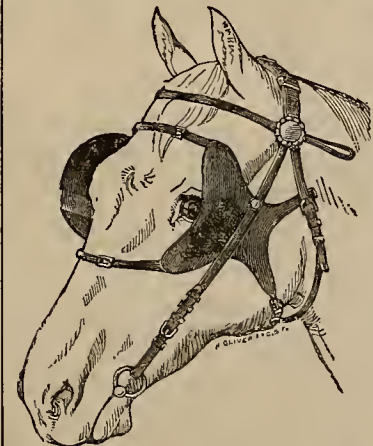
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Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.



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Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-strap or band G and H, and the rear band J, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District Number 7.

Commencing at SALINAS CITY, Oct 4th,
and ending Oct. 8th, 1887.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

No. 1. TROTTOING—Two-year-old Colt Stake of 1887; \$50 entrance; \$100 added by the Association; best 2 in 3.

No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all horses owned in the District; purse \$100.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 3. TROTTOING—Purse \$350; for the following named horses, and such others as the Society may deem eligible in this class: Pedro, Charley G., Jim L., Allen D., Lady Johnson, Maud H., Lady Simpson, Michael Davis, Queen, Nig, Mamurino, Jim Crow, Dixie, Sorrel Tom, Lady Mack, Susie, John Spauld, Bill Donahue, Charlie V.

No. 4. RUNNING—SEASON RACE. Purse \$150, for all two-year-olds in the District; winner of first and second money in colt stake barred; best 2 in 3.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.

No. 5. TROTTOING—For all stallions owned in the Old District; purse \$500.

No. 6. TROTTOING—Two-mile heats; best 2 in 3; for all horses that have never beaten five minutes for two miles; purse \$250.

No. 7. RUNNING—One-half mile dash, for all two-year-olds owned in the Old District; purse \$100.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all; purse \$200.

No. 9. TROTTOING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.

No. 10. RUNNING—SEASON RACE. Purse \$150, for all two-year-olds in the District; winner of first and second money in colt stake barred; best 2 in 3; 3d quarter \$25; 4th quarter \$25; 5th quarter \$50.

Saturday, Oct. 8th.

No. 11. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all; purse \$300.

No. 12. TROTTOING—Free for all; purse \$400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All races are the best three in five (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten percent on purse, to accompany nomination. Purse divided at the rate of 50 percent to first horse, 30 percent to second, 10 percent to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 2 o'clock P. M. September 14th, 1887. Mark the envelope "Entries in Races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any race for all races that has not been owned in the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1887, and in any District races not owned with in the District from June 1, 1887, and any entry by any person at an entrance fee so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus forfeited, with-out the right to compete.

Where the words "old District" are used in the fore-going speed programme, it is meant thereby the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San Luis Obispo.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said race; and a horse winning a race is entitled to that money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third money only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstance.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except where herein specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race he- tween heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stable, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CAUL, President. 10jyl

J. J. KELLY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

The Imported Thoroughbred Stallion

OATCAKE.

Rich chestnut in color, 14½ hands high, foaled 1882. Bred in England and imported to Australia in utero, imported from thence to California this summer.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, dam Miss Emma, by Saunterer; second dam Dulcimer, by Trumpeter; third dam Teddington, by Teddington; fourth dam Glacis by Venison or Bolero; fifth dam Fortress by Defence, etc.

Wild Oats by Wild Dayrell (Winner Derby 1855) dam The Golden Horn, by Harkaway; second dam (Buccaneer's dam) by Little Red River; third dam Eclet by Edmund; fourth dam Squib by Soothsayer, etc.

Oatcake is a horse of great power and fine finish, and from all points of view is one of the best types of the thoroughbred ever brought to America. He ran successfully in the colonies, winning the Squat-ter's Handicap at A. J. O. Spring meeting last year; one mile and a quarter, in 2:10½, beating such recog- nized performers as Folly, Ben Bolt (the Caulfield Cup Winner), Dagobert, Gerse and Blue (Sydney Cup, Winner), Oakleigh, Fairenda, Friendship, Rapid, Phaon and Ravensworth.

Wild Oats, his sire, was a performer of note winner of the Prendergast Stakes at Newmarket and other important events. He was the sire of a long line of sires, among them Eton, Guy Manning, Harry, Kinfarnus and Wild Moss, all winners in Eng-land last year.

Wild Dayrell won the Derby in 1855, and the Golden Horn, dam of Wild Oats, was a daughter of Harkaway, the best race-horse of his day. He won eight King's Plates, the Goodwood Cup twice, and the Royal Whip. Up to the close of his four-year-old year he had won 21 races out of 25 starts, against the best horses in the United Kingdom.

On the side of his dam, Oatcake comes from the royal line, and to horsemen these extended notes of performances and produce are perhaps not necessary. The pedigree shows such names as Saunterer, Irish Birdcatcher, Sir Hercules, Trumpeter, Teddington, Bay Middleton, Orlando, etc., and the value of these lines will be recognized by all breeders and racing men.

Oatcake is now at the Agricultural Park Track, in Sacramento charge of M. M. Allen, and inspection is invited. Tabulated pedigrees will be furnished on application to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, where I may be addressed.

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The only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

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"CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO SHORT-LINE"

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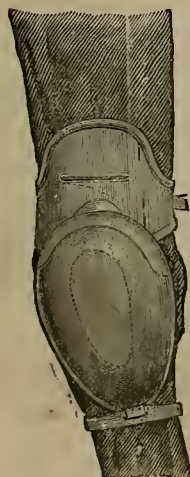
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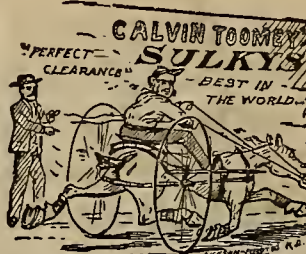
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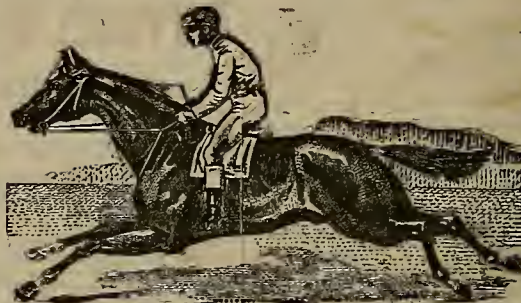
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI No. 13,
No 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

General Topics.

When the late accident confined me to bed for several days the usual practice was followed of reading, and must acknowledge in that situation a fondness for works read with so much avidity many years ago. Smollet, Fielding, the old-time dramatist Swift, Goldsmith, Waverley Novels, etc. In the latter many instances of Sir Walter Scott's horse knowledge crop out, and in one case the recommendation so aptly tallies with my advice that it is copied. After the battle described in "A Legend of Montrose," when the earl presents Dugald Dalgetty with a charger to take the place of Gustavus, killed in the battle, after which the following conversation occurs:

Dalgetty, "Loyalty's Reward (the name he gave the gift) is as perfect as Gustavus in all his exercises, and of a far finer figure. Merry! his social qualities are less cultivated, in respect till now he has kept inferior company."

Not meaning his Excellency, the General, I bopaz?" said the Lord Monteith. "For shame, Sir Dugald!"

"My Lord," answered the knight, gravely, "I am incapable to mean anything so utterly misbecoming. What I asseverate is, that his Excellency, having the same intercourse with his horses during his exercise that he hath with his soldiers when training them, may form and break either to every feat of war which he chooses to practice, and accordingly that his noble charger is admirably managed. But as it is the intercourse of private life that formeth the social character, so I do not apprehend that of the single soldier to be made polished by the conversation of the corporal or sergeant, or that of Loyalty's Reward to have been much dulcified or ameliorated by the society of his Excellency's grooms who bestow mere oaths and kicks and thumps than kindness or caresses upon the animals entrusted to their charge, whereby many a generous quadruped, rendered as it were misanthropic, manifests during the rest of his life a greater desire to kick and bite his master than to love and to honor him."

"Spoken like an oracle," said Montrose. "Were there an academy for the education of horses to be annexed to the Marischal College of Aberdeen, Sir Dugald Dalgetty alone should fill the chair."

There are few of the professors who assume that title from making a speciality of "taming" wild and vicious horses which give as good advice. In lieu of gaining the confidence of their pupils by such treatment as the redoubtable Ritt-master—afterwards knight—recommends, and which he practiced in the case of Gustavus, and the first lessons are usually widely different. There is no question that when horses, through harsh, and it may be brutal treatment, are beyond the effects of kindness, there must be a demonstration of the superiority of man to govern. But it is essential that the teacher have complete control of his own temper. Whenever the passions of the horse are met by anger on the part of the man, rage which incites to blows, violent lashing "kicks, oaths and thumps," then there is superiority displayed which is met by corresponding violence. But young animals handled with uniform kindness, combined with firmness, from the commencement of their education, such a thing as a vicious horse would be rarely found. Stallion colts are proverbially mischievous. There is such an inclination to play that few can resist the temptation to have a hand at it with their attendants. They are not as yet aware that those who come near them are different from their playmates in the field. They nip and nibble if given a chance, and if only met by a slap on the nose there will be no offense taken. But if blows are resorted to, and these given without regard to anything like adequate punishment for the offence, there is fear at first; repetitions engender a different feeling, and if at all high bred the colt is averse to fight back.

Colts and boys are a good deal alike in this respect. Play to begin with, one is rougher than play will warrant and

than there is a fight. The colts begin by catching at each others' legs, dropping on to their knees to avoid the nip, rearing, etc. Finally one catches too hard, around come the heels and war is inaugurated. I have a two-year-old that has an absolute passion to nip anyone that comes near enough. He will do this with good nature beaming from his eye, ears pricked forward, and not a motion to indicate being cross. A light slap will turn him off for a moment. One day the man who took care of him hit him two or three severe blows with the curry-comb. His whole expression was changed, and in place of the sparkle of fun in his large, hazel eyes there was a flash of anger. It is needless to say that the man thought he was unobserved. He was temporarily working, and it is also unnecessary to state that there is no likelihood of a repetition. Kind treatment will insure this colt being as well disposed as need be, a continuation of abuse in time render him savage. When brought on to the floor to clean now the nose-hand of his halter is buckled so tight that he cannot get his teeth far enough apart to get hold of anything. And, by the way, a halter which can be removed after the bridling it on is the proper thing for stallions of any age. All that is necessary is to put the huckle of the nose-band in front, the pattern being the ordinary one, either "five-riogad" or bridla shapa. When the bridle is on, the billet and huckle end of the nose-band is slipped back, the neck-buckle or throat-lash unbuckled, off it comes, and can be replaced before the bridle is taken off. Thus the animal is under control always and the danger of getting loose while bridling or unbridling done away with.

I am strongly tempted to quote further to show that Walter Scott had a critical knowledge of horses, and though his sketches are short when descriptions are given, quite often a sentence or two will be met which proves that in horse and dog lore he was well posted. One who had squandered his estate, Chrysal Croftangry, in after years thus speaks: "Of particular places I recollected that Garval-Hill was a famous piece of rough upland pasture for rearing young colts and teaching them to throw their feet (that is, improve their action); that Minion-hurn had the finest yellow trout in the country; that Seggy-cleugh was unequalled for woodcocks; that Ben-gibbert Moore afforded excellent Moorfowl shooting; and that the clear bubbling fountain called the Harper's Well was the best recipe to the world on a morning after a hard-go with my neighbor fox-hunter." The whole sentence is copied, showing what a young laird of the period sixty or more years ago most fancied, the arable and pasture lands being only regarded for the rent they would produce. The idea still prevails that hill pastures are better than level lands for rearing colts, not only giving better feet but denser bones, cleaner tendons and firmer muscles than where there is an excess of moisture. Although every muscle is brought into use in the different paces, if even the ground be level, there is no question that galloping up ascents when animals are growing has a tendency to give more freedom of motion to the shoulder, increase the motor muscles wherever located, enlarges the lungs and is in nearly every respect beneficial. The race-conraes of Great Britain, in a majority of instances, are uneven, and, if I have been rightly informed, the finish of the Derby is up quite a stiff grade, while those of this country are practically level. A colt which has acquired the trick of going up hill fast is more likely to have the capacity to breast a rising angle than one which has not had the experience, and therefore of more importance in that country than this.

English trainers had, and may still have, the idea that a horse can hardly be got in proper order for a race without an up grade to finish the gallop upon. The reasoning is that it brings the internal organs into proper condition without so much strain on the legs. This appears to be a logical conclusion, as everyone is aware how respiration is accelerated by moving up "a sharp rise" at a pace which will not cause a

long breath to be drawn on the flat. Still I have a fancy that much of that work will have a tendency to diminish speed, especially with trotters. In their case the vehicle ratards, and a short-striding horse, although more capable of climbing, might go still shorter. A long-strider might be benefited by such work, as the tendency would be to quicken his action and thus make amanda for loss of ground covered in his stride. Colts having no incumbrance, neither weight to carry nor vehicles to haul and left to themselves to make whatever pace suits them, are in a better position than race-horses or trotter to go up and down hill. While "rolling land" is preferable to that which is level to rear horses upon, "ateap" hills may be dangerous by throwing too great a strain on the muscles and with the risk of injury to the bony formation in the mad gallops downward. There is little question that the rough upland pasture of Garval-Hill was superior to the fair holms of Croftangry for the colts which were destined to gain glory on the links of Leith, carry their masters in the fox-chase, and for the predatory expeditions of a cantury before the era which the laird described. Even the war-horses Sir Walter writes of are like

"St. George's sorrel and his cross of blood."

Wara I, however, to copy all that the "Wizard of the North" writes of horses, there would scarcely be an end to the diatribe. From Dannie Dinmont's Dumpla to the powerful charger of the Black Knight, the description, however brief, is always forcible. There is enough to prove that Sir Walter recognized the importance of blood, and had he lived in this day and in this country his trotters would be liberally imbued with royal strain.

There is more in the article copied from the *Chicago Horseman*, and published last week, than it shows at first glance. Some years ago we advocated a similar plan. The first idea was obtained from Governor Stanford, who foresaw the trouble that must eventually follow the inevitable "3 in 5." His plan was to do away with time classification, substituting therefore age qualifications, longer distances, variety of "rigs" and free-for-all. Then there would be classes for colts of the same age from two to five years old; dashes of two, three or more miles; races to road wagons of stipulated weights, for "double teams" and the "stags" which would contend in races where there was no limit. At the time of which we write the subject was treated somewhat fully, and now that the ball has been set in motion again, will hunt the matter up, as it will be peculiarly appropriate. At the time mentioned there was a general outcry against the proposition. Drivers did not like it, as few of them fancied "working" colts; track proprietors had no fancy that way, as several races would have to be given in lieu of a single one of broken heats, and pool-sellers were impressed with the advantages to them of fluctuation in the betting arising from laying up heats, and the endeavor to "get out" when a wrong move was made at first, a hat-trick, in fact, to be replaced by a skirmish. It was, perhaps, too early to make such a startling innovation several years ago, but now that the East has become interested in an analogous project, that or a modification may be carried through. That it will be advantageous there is little doubt, temptations to commit fraud must be curtailed if abolition is beyond present reach, and every move which will increase the confidence of the admirers of trotting sport is worthy of being made.

The *Horseman* puts the pertinent question: "Is it not a fact that under the present system two gigantic evils have grown to such proportions that a large number of races are not won by the best horse? We refer to the twin evils of heats and using a helper." "Laying of heats" has always been a difficult thing to handle. Judges are oftentimes at a loss what to do in such cases. The only justification possible is that the ease gained by not striving for a heat or heats increases the chance to win the race. In that case the views of the *Horseman* are correct, as a combination to

weary the best horse by unison of effort is not a fair criterion of respective merit. Without any combination there is a like result. In a field of horses A, B and C are nearly equal. A could beat either of them single-handed for any number of heats, but B "tackles" him for the first; C only goes 1,650 or 1,630 yards while A is making the mile. Another heat the same tactics may be pursued, and then C comes a comparatively fresh horse to perform his part in the play. Should B be a "helper" it is twin rascality. When C comes to the fore B does all he can to retard A. If unable to pass him on a trot he takes the chances of a run, secures the inside position, carries A to the outside, lets C slip by on the inside, and this is done so adroitly that if the judges are not more than usually sharp he "gets away" with the job. If punished at all the penalty is totally inadequate to the crime, a practical condoning of the offense. I can pardon a little infringement of rules against foul-driving when the party is actuated by his desire to win; when a helper is the violator he should be punished to the fullest extent of the law. In one case it may be compared to killing a man in the heat of passion when there is an actual combat; in the other lying behind a wall and shooting him when so far past that the ball strikes him in the back.

Heats of a mile will be a partial remedy. Adopt the racing rule, and a horse which does not win first or second heat or make a dead heat be "ruled out," and then the laying up would be restricted to one heat. If it is thought imperative to obtain the three in five, make it imperative that a heat must be won or a dead heat in first, second or third heats to retain a place. Still that would not correct the evil, as B had succeeded in his part so far as to force A for the first end second heats, and enable C to win the third with as little exertion as possible. As our contemporaries state it would be a fair test of endurance if every horse would go for every heat, but how seldom this is the case. So seldom that I doubt if ever such a race was seen where there were four or more starters, and with capable drivers behind them. A driver who would make such an endeavor when he had "no show" to win the heat would incur the opprobrium of being an ass in that respect, or designedly forced his horse in order to have him beaten. "Two in three" and dashes are the remedies. The first with the proviso mentioned above, when everyone would have to go for the second heat, and in place of tiring the patience of spectators save those who were betting, and in wrong, there will be life, animation, excitement from start to finish. Associations and track proprietors may claim that smaller purses must rule in order to make amends for the shorter time consumed. This does not absolutely follow. Relieved from the incubus of laying up heats and the chicanery attendant on that old-fashioned system, and the sport will become so much more popular that increased attendance will counterbalance loss. Speculation will be briskeer as has been exemplified on the turf since heats were practically abolished, and people who are so wary, under the present condition of affairs, as not to risk money under the impression that some kind of rascality is inevitable, will gain confidence and join in the sport with ardor.

The idea that by abolishing 3 in 5 races there will be a tendency to breed "flashy" stock, is not altogether based on sound logic. As will be readily admitted by those who have "been there" the "stoutest" horse in the lot may be beaten by one of inferior endurance. The preceding illustration shows how that may be done especially with the aid of an efficient helper. When all are forced to struggle then there is a fair test of the two qualities, or rather three, speed, "game," and bottom. But if it be necessary to test endurance in a way which will give none of the contestants an unfair advantage, increase the distance. Heats and dashes of two miles, three or more miles "out," increase of weight, etc. It is well known, however, that in trotting, as well as running, it is the "pace that kills," provided race-horses or trotter can go fast enough to tire himself. With a race from start to finish, in which all join, two heats will be a more trying ordeal than ever so many more when trotting and laying up alternate. When a race-horse has a flight of speed anywhere near a first-class rate, he can be run to a comparative stand in going half a mile. Let the jockey "sit down on him," drive with whip and spur from the dropping of the flag and by the time the half is accomplished he will be pumped out. The superiority of the thoroughbred over those which have several black drops in their veins, is the power to recuperate. The former, if given "a pull," will recover from distress and "come again," whereas the latter has not that qualification, and his stride once lost is not regained until there is a sufficient lapse of time for the inferior machinery to regain its tone. There is more of a resemblance in the fast trotters of the present day to race-horses than many imagine. The high rate of speed which is necessary to win in any of the classes will tire if the driver persists in keeping them on "tip-toes," and a horse which can win two heats under these conditions cannot be said to lack endurance.

In the old days of trotting, not exactly in the infancy of the sport, but when Dutchman, Confidence, Rattler, Americus, Awful, Don Juan, say from 1835—or it may be given an earlier date—up to the time that Lady Suffolk had established her right to the crown, heats of two and three miles were the rule. There was a boom in trotting sports in 1835, though the most notable performance in that year was that of Modesty, trotting in 5:25, 5:19, 5:21, then being the fastest two-mile heats on record. As late as 1840, a programme of a trotting meeting only contained one three-in-five race, all the others being at longer distances. It would hardly do now to copy entirely from these ancient bills when 2:40 was considered a

great rate of speed, though it is not altogether unlikely that a part might be followed with advantage, and longer distances encouraged. While it is true that there is a general antipathy to going more than one "mile at a time," the dislike might be overcome. But those men who argue so strenuously against heats of two miles, if consistent, cannot object to three in five being curtailed to two in three. Their arguments were that it was too risky to subject a good horse to such a strain, that it would interfere with his speed, etc., and that the great desire of the people of the present day was to witness "fast time." This last assertion is in a great measure true. No matter how close the contest, enthusiasm is not fully awakened until the time is made public. Therefore, as this desire will be gratified to a greater extent in heats without dragging through the tangled maze of three in five, why not adopt it?

J. C. S.

Marysville Races.

The first two days' racing in connection with the Fair of the Thirtieth District Agricultural Association were reported in our issue of 10th inst. The results of the third, fourth and fifth days' sport is as follows, and was crowded out last Saturday:

Third Day.

September 1st—The weather was pleasant, the attendance large, the track in first-rate order, and the speculation on the different events quite lively.

The first race was the free-for-all pacers, for which the starters were Prince and Arrow, the latter was the favorite in the betting, selling at \$20 to \$5 for Prince.

The first heat was taken by Arrow, who was very steady. Prince broke three times, at the quarter, the half, and just before reaching the wire. Time, 2:26½.

The second heat was very evenly contested, but Arrow had the best of it all the way, winning by a neck in 2:26.

The third heat was less interesting. Arrow led from the start and steadily opened a gap between himself and Prince, winning the heat and race by three lengths, in 2:27.

Purse \$300. Free-for-all Pacers.

Arrow, b g—C. A. Durfee..... 1 1 1
Prince, blk g—S. K. Treacy..... 2 2

Time, 2:26½, 2:26, 2:27.

The next event was a walking match, distance one mile. The starters were William Gardner's chestnut (sulky), T. N. Nelson's brown (buggy), J. McGrath's gray (cart). Nelson won the first prize, \$30, in 11:07½; Gardner second, \$20, in 11:11.

The double team walking match of one mile followed, for which the starters were George Obleyer Jr.'s pair of horses, W. H. Carpenter's pair of mules, Frank Grant's pair of horses. Carpenter won in 11:53, Obleyer second, and Grant third.

The closing event of the day was the trot for the 2:27 class. The starters were Flora G., Hazel Kirke, Artist, Scandinavian, Alex. Button. A protest was entered before the start against Artist on account of irregular entry, but was not allowed. Pools before the race sold Artist \$15, Scandinavian \$10, Button \$5, field \$3. Artist had the best of the first heat, leading all the way, the others keeping close company, all the way. In the straight Flora G. came out of the crowd and secured second place, Scandinavian third. Time, 2:27½.

In the second heat Artist opened a gap of two lengths after passing the quarter, and kept it until he reached the straight, when Alex. Button came up with a fine burst of speed and reached Artist's shoulder, but the latter won, Flora G. third. Time, 2:26½.

The third heat was both interesting and exciting. Button got off with a good lead which he held past the half and three-quarters, but in the straight Artist began to overhaul him, and passed under the wire with a good lead in 2:26½.

Purse \$400. 2:27 Class.
Artist, blk g—J. R. Hodson..... 1 1 1
Alex. Button, b s—G. W. Woodward..... 4 2 2
Flora G., b m—James Dewan..... 2 3 3
Scandinavian, blk g—Peter Johnson..... 3 6 6
Hazel Kirke, b m—J. B. McDonald..... 5 4 4

Time, 2:27½, 2:26½, 2:26½.

Fourth Day.

Sept. 2d—The weather was again pleasant, the track in good order, and the attendance the largest of the meeting. The stand was filled with the ladies, the space set apart for carriages and huggies was all taken up, and a spirit of enthusiasm pervaded the whole gathering. Like the preceding days of the meetings the favorites won throughout, showing how well the knowing ones had taken the measure of the competitors.

The first race was the 2:45 class, for which Rosie Mack, Manzanita, Patchwork, Alpheus, Sutter Boy, Brignolia, Geronimo, Dolly Bloodstone, Daisy A. and Major Mont started. In the pools before the race Geronimo sold for \$60, Rosie Mack \$15, Manzanita \$5, field \$5.

In the first heat Rosie Mack went off with a good lead, followed by Geronimo, the other eight strung out very badly. Geronimo broke several times, and Rosie Mack won the heat. Geronimo second, followed by Daisy A., Brignolia, Alpheus, Sutter Boy, and Manzanita. Patchwork, Major Mont and Bloodstone distanced. Time, 2:30¼.

In the second heat Rosie Mack again led off, keeping her position until past the half-mile post, then Geronimo came on with a fine dash and got on the heat in 2:27. Manzanita third, Alpheus fourth. Brignolia, Daisy A., and Sutter Boy found the pace too hot for them and were distanced, leaving but four of the ten starters to go for the third heat.

Third Heat—Geronimo and Rosie got off in close company, and kept side by side to the quarter, where the mare broke and her piece was taken by Manzanita; the latter followed Geronimo to the finish, Alpheus getting third place. Time 2:31.

In the fourth heat, Geronimo led the race in hand from start to finish, beating Manzanita, who was second, three lengths, Rosie Mack third, Alpheus last. Time, 2:28½.

Purse \$200. 2:45 Class.
Geronimo, b g—C. A. Durfee..... 2 1 1 1
Rosie Mack, b f—G. W. Woodward..... 1 2 4 3
Manzanita, ch g—James Dewan..... 7 3 2 2
Alpheus, ch b—A. L. Hinds..... 5 4 3 4
Daisy A., b m—D. E. Knight..... 3 dis.
Brignolia, b s—P. Garrett..... 6 dis.
Sutter Boy, b g—W. P. Parkey..... 6 dis.
Patchwork, b m—Chas. Ralsb..... dis.
Major Mont, blk s—C. H. Merrill..... dis.
Dolly Bloodstone, br m—N. N. Craig..... dis.

Time, 2:30¼, 2:27, 2:31, 2:28½.

For the second race of two miles there were three starters: Dave Douglas, Black Pilot and Lige Clark. Dave Douglas sold as a hot favorite in the pools, bringing \$20 against \$5 for Clark and \$2 for Pilot. The trio got off at the first attempt, Pilot leading closely followed by Douglas, Clark several lengths in the rear. In this order the first mile was passed in 1:59. No change was made until the one and one-half

mile post was passed, when Douglas was given his head. He at once challenged Pilot, and the pair made an exciting race until a quarter of a mile from home, where Douglas had the race in hand and beat Pilot out by three lengths in 3:46½, Lige Clark a poor third.

Purse of \$200; two miles.
D. Dennison's b g Dave Douglas..... 1
J. H. Muse's blk g Black Pilot..... 2
E. Dawner's b g Lige Clark..... 3

Time, 3:46½.

For the third race of one mile the starters were: Whitestockings, Emme T., Edwin F., Daisy D., Reckety Jack and Joe Hamilton. Daisy D. was barred in the betting; pools sold on the others as follows: Edwin F. \$25, Reckety Jack \$10, field \$3. The favorite got off with a lead followed by Whitestockings, the others trailing. When a half-mile had been covered Whitestockings gave up, and Edwin F. took second place. He pushed the favorite only for a short distance, Daisy D. finishing with a good lead in 1:46½, Edwin F. second.

Purse of \$200. One mile.
J. Dewan's b m Daisy D..... 1
D. Dennison's b g Edwin F..... 2
D. H. Macfarlane's ch g Reckety Jack..... 3
G. Simpson's ch g Whitestockings..... 0
A. C. Taylor's b m Emma T..... 0
J. H. McDaniel's b b Joe Hamilton..... 0

Time, 1:46½.

Fifth Day.

September 3d—The weather was disagreeable, the attendance less than on the previous day, the track in fine order. The first race was the trot for 2:30 class. The starters were Wallace G., Flora G., Ross S., Col. Hawkins and Hazel Kirke. Pools on the track sold \$20 for Wallace, \$6 for Flora G., \$5 for Hawkins, \$2 for field.

The first heat was won by Flora G., Wallace second, Hazel Kirke third; through an accident just after the heat Hazel Kirke was slightly injured and withdrawn.

In the second heat Wallace showed his high quality; he went off with the lead, held it steadily through, and won in fine style in 2:31. Flora second, Hawkins third.

In the third heat Hawkins was pushed hard at the start, and took and kept the lead to the half-mile where Wallace passed him. Flora G. then came up in good style; in the straight she made a spurt and took second place from Hawkins. Time, 2:26½.

In the fourth heat Hawkins was well driven and led to the three-quarter mark, where Wallace and Flora passed him in turn, Wallace going under the wire first, but the judges charged him with foul driving and gave the heat to Flora, Hawkins second, and put Wallace fourth. Time, 2:32.

In the fifth heat the mare and the favorite made a fine race for three-quarters of a mile when Wallace forged ahead and won by two lengths in 2:23.

Purse \$400. 2:30 Class.
Wallace G., ch b—P. Garrett..... 2 1 1 4 1
Flora G., b m—James Dewan..... 1 2 2 1 2
Col. Hawkins, br g—S. C. Fryon..... 5 3 3 2 3
Ross S., b b—R. C. Sargent..... 4 4 4 3 4
Hazel Kirke, b m—J. B. McDonald..... 3 dr

Time, 2:30, 2:26½, 2:32, 2:23.

The second race brought out the pacers. The starters were Charley Brown, Arrow and Bracelet. They started in the pools: Arrow \$45, Bracelet \$20, Charley Brown \$5.

The first heat was won by Arrow, Bracelet second; Brown, who had done about half a mile of running, was distanced. Time, 2:27.

The pair left in made an exciting struggle for the second heat, which Bracelet won in good style. Time, 2:25½.

In the third heat Bracelet pushed Arrow closer than ever, but he was equal to the demand and won in 2:21. Very fast time.

In the fourth heat the mare was tired out, and Arrow won as he liked in 2:23.

Purse \$300. Pacing. 2:27 Class.
Arrow, b g—Durfee & Co..... 1 2 1 1
Bracelet, b g—J. R. Hodson..... 2 1 2 2
Charley Brown, gr g—James Dewan..... dis.

Time, 2:27, 2:26½, 2:21, 2:28.

The day's sport and the sport of a most successful meeting was brought to a close with a Consolation Race, three-quarters of a mile heats. The starters were Lige Clark, Surprise, Whitestockings and Joe Hamilton, which was won as under.

Consolation Purse \$150. Three-quarters of a mile heats.
Lige Clark..... 1 1
Surprise..... 2 2
Whitestockings..... 3 3
Joe Hamilton..... dis.

Time not reported.

The Check-Rein.

The use and abuse of the check-rein is a theme periodically discussed through the public prints. A well-written, but untenable article in a Hartford contemporary makes strong opposition to the check-rein, and it is well answered by a competent authority in a Waterbury journal. The majority of writers taking the ground against the check-rein are not practical horsemen. Humanity is the motive of their opposition—a commendable sentiment, yet, on the whole, misplaced. American trotting horse trainers, as a class, are men of intelligence. We have yet to meet one who condemns the use of the check-rein as an ornamental appliance. On the contrary, as far as our observation goes, one and all endorse it as one of the greatest helps to speed development. Improvement in racing form under the universal system of balancing the animal by checking is a refutation of the charge of cruelty.

One of the strongest opponents of the overdraw check-rein we ever discussed the subject with is a private gentleman who prides himself upon his carriage horses. This humanitarian was too merciful to use the check-rein, yet drove his horses with severe curb-bits. The use of a Perfection or Victor bit, with overdraw check, would have rendered perfect safety to the driver, and a thousand per cent. more comfort to the team.

The writer of the reply to the attack quoted above makes several good points in the course of his article which want of space prevents our republishing in its entirety. He says:

"We all admire the exceptional horse that carries the head and neck just right without checking; but there are comparatively few of these, and it is a mistaken idea that checking sufficiently high to overcome the habit into which so many horses fall of carrying the head as low as to put the poll below the line of the withers is cruel. That a horse checked up to a reasonable degree is more surefooted is a fact well known by all horsemen. That the confirmed runaway that has been in the habit of dropping his chin and defying all efforts of the most stalwart drivers to hold him or her, has become safe for a lady even with the invention of that 'brutal horse jockey,' the overdraw check, is well known. That the most confirmed kickers have found it impossible to get their heels up at the same time that a Kemble Jackson check held the head where it belonged, is an indisputable fact, and such horses by thousands have given up the habit under the very salutary influence of the same bitterly denounced overdraw."

"Horses are driven in harness principally on a trot. The natural position of the head in trotting is well up, with nose out. In running, the same horse will drop the head and extend the neck with the nose still well out. In letting his hind feet fly high in the air the head will be thrown down and neck will be arched. Let any questioner go into an open lot and start up a lot of unbroken colts for proof of the correctness of these statements. The overdraw check, then, tends to keep the horse's head in the position which goes with the trotting gait, and to keep it out of the position which goes with running and kicking."

While the fact remains that all our great trotters and pacers, from Maud S. and Johnston down, have made their records wearing an overdraw check, it will be a hard matter to abolish that necessary portion of a horse's harness on the score of cruelty.—N. Y. Spirit.

State Fair Races.

The racing programme of the State Fair began last Thursday, Sept. 15th, at Sacramento. There was a large and brilliant attendance, the splendid track was never in finer condition, and the sport so far has been of a more than unusually interesting description.

For several years past the meeting has opened with the trot for the Occident Stakes, and this year that important event headed the programme. Of the long list of original subscribers the entries dwindled down to three, and of these but two started: Sable Wilkes, the representative of San Mateo Stock Farm, and Soudan from Sunny Slope. It was a foregone conclusion that the son of Guy Wilkes must win, his easy victory over Soudan in the race for the Stanford Stakes on the 12th inst., stamped him as a certain winner, and naturally the pools sold on him were at the rate of \$100 to \$12 for Soudan. The race does not need much description. Sable Wilkes went off with a lead in the first and second heats, and maintained his advantage throughout, winning comfortably by two lengths.

In the third heat he again led off, but broke at the half-mile post and fell behind, Soudan taking the heat. In the fourth heat Sable Wilkes led off and finished first without being at any time pressed. The time for each heat being much slower than in the race for the Stanford Stakes over the Bay District Course.

THE OCCIDENT STAKE.—For foals of 1884. Entries closed January 1, 1887, \$100 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 to be paid January 1, 1886, and \$25 to be paid January 1, 1887, and \$50 thirty days before the race. The Occident Gold Cup of the value of \$400 to be added by the Society. First colt, Cup and six tenths; second colt, three tenths, and the third colt one tenth of stake.
Sable Wilkes, blk c by Guy Wilkes—San Mateo Stock Farm.....1 1 2 1
Soudan, blk c by Sultan—L. J. Rose.....2 2 1 2
Time, 2:30, 2:33, 2:31, 2:31.

The second race was the 2:23 class, for which six started—Black Diamond, Marin, Thapsin, Valentine, Maid of Oaks and Daisy S. The battle was fought out between Black Diamond and Marin, but both Thapsin and Valentine showed good quality, ataying well through the five heats. Stamboul was entered for the race, but as it was regarded as a certainty for him, he was withdrawn, taking, however, a share of the purse by mutual consent of the starters. Pools sold: Valentine \$50, Thapsin \$22, Marin \$22, Maid of Oaks \$24; and, as the result showed, it was a fielders' race.

The first heat astonished the backers of the favorite, Black Diamond got off well, and led the whole way, winning by a couple of lengths, Thapsin second, Valentine third. The quarter was made in :35, the half in 1:11, and the mile in 2:22. The second had many similar features, Black Diamond leading from the first turn to the wire. The quarter was made in :34, the half in 1:11, mile in 2:21. Marin showed up well in the heat and beat Valentine out for second second place.

For the third heat Black Diamond showed them all the way to the first quarter, which he covered in :35, and he held his ground past the half in 1:11. In the straight he broke badly, and Marin coming up in good form passed first under the wire in 2:22, Thapsin second, Black Diamond third. This heat brought Marin to the front in the pool box, he being first choice.

The fourth heat gave Marin a lead which he kept to the quarter, Black Diamond at his wheel, Thapsin close up. The quarter was made in :35. Near the half Black Diamond broke so badly that he lost four lengths, Thapsin passing him. In the straight Marin and Diamond made a brilliant race, Marin getting under the wire a neck to the good, but the judges announced a dead heat on account of a foul by Marin in forcing Black Diamond out of his course. The time for the half 1:13; mile, 2:23.

Marin led to the quarter in the fifth heat in :35, Thapsin being second, Black Diamond quite three lengths behind. He did not improve his position at the half, which was passed in 1:13. In the straight Marin kept his lead and had two lengths to the good of Thapsin, but Marin broke, and Black Diamond, moving in grand style, secured the heat and race by three open lengths, Valentine second, Marin third. Time 2:26. After the second heat Daisy S. was found to be out of form, and her owner was allowed to withdraw her.

Purse \$1,000, 2:31 Class.
Black Diamond, blk c—H. Hitchcock.....1 1 3 0 1
Marin, blk c—P. Farrell.....5 2 1 0 5
Thapsin, blk c—W. F. Smith.....2 5 2 3 3
Valentine, blk c—J. H. Kelly.....3 3 4 4 2
Maid of Oaks, ch m—A. McDowell.....4 4 6 4 4
Daisy S., ch m—B. W. Levens.....5 6 dr
Time, 2:24, 2:21, 2:22, 2:25, 2:25.

In the third race the 2:30 pacers appeared, represented by Homestake, Lela S., Charley Brown, Fred Ross, Haverly, Arrow and Bracelet. In the pools Arrow was favorite at \$100, Homestake \$25, Ross \$16, field \$11. The result proved that the spectators knew their horse, although it took two days for him to win their money. Both Arrow and Homestake showed some splendid bursts of speed. Both are young horses, and with proper handling and the stamina which age alone can give may show many seconds lower than either has yet paced. Homestake won the first heat, leading from wire to wire. He made the quarter in 34, and passed the half in 1:09, finishing in 2:21, being eased up from the gate to avoid distancing any of the followers; but Bracelet was shut out in spite of Donathan's generosity. Lela S. was second, Brown third, the favorite fifth.

Homestake made another clean sweep in the second heat, leading the whole distance, the quarter in 34, half in 1:10, mile 2:16. He could have made it much faster, but was eased up at the finish to let in the stragglers. This time both Lela S. and Haverly had to go to the stable, the company being too fat for them.

With two heats to his credit won in such dashing style, Homestake was made a hot favorite in the pools, selling at \$80 to \$10 for the field. Homestake led off for the third heat, and kept his position past the half-mile, Arrow second, and as he pressed Homestake the latter broke, and Arrow passed under the wire with several lengths to spare, Charley Brown being second, Homestake third. Time 2:21.

Arrow also won the fourth heat with plenty to spare,

Homestake having broke badly, could not get nesar than fourth place. Time, 2:22.

The fifth heat was postponed until Saturday on account of darkness. When rung up at 1 P. M. on Saturday, the pools sold at \$20 for Arrow, to \$18 for the field. The scoring was prolonged almost interminably. After thirteen attempts, Arrow got away with the lead when the gong sounded. He kept it to the quarter in 34, reached the half alone in 1:10, and passed under the wire in a fast walk in 2:28.

Purse \$500, 2:30 Pacers.
Arrow, b g—C. A. Durfee.....5 2 1 1 1
Homestake, br g—G. Van Gordon.....1 1 3 2 3
Charley Brown, g g—H. B. Brown.....3 4 2 3 3
Fred Ross, b g—Eugene Hart.....4 3 4 3 4
Lela S., br m—A. H. Heacock.....2 dis.
Bracelet, ch b—Frank Weber.....2 dis.
Bracelet, b g—J. R. Hodson.....dis.
Time, 2:21, 2:16, 2:16, 2:21, 2:22, 2:23.

Second Day.

September 16th—The attendance good, the weather pleasant, and the track in fine order. The first race of the regular programme was the Introduction Stake for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, for which the starters were Snowdrop, Surinam, Lenoke, Katish, Peel and Monterey. Snowdrop was the favorite at \$60; Haggin's stable, (Katisha and Monterey) \$18, Surinam \$8, field \$9. Through a blunder the horses ran over the course on a false start. Surinam made the running and led with ease at the finish. The judges announced "no race" and the horses were again taken to the starting post and sent off. Surinam won by several lengths, but was disqualified for foul riding, the horses being placed, Katish, Snowdrop, Peel, amidst mingled groins and rejoicing.

INTRODUCTION STAKE.—For two-year-olds. \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$250 added, of which \$10 to second, \$10 to third. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds, of two or more, five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. Seventeen entries.
Rancho del Paso's b f Katisha.....1
James Garland's ch f Snowdrop.....2
Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Peel.....3
George Hearst's br f Lenoke.....4
Rancho del Paso's b g Monterey.....5
W. M. Murry's b c Surinam.....6
Time, 1:19.

The second race was the California Breeder's Stake for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter. Four faced the starter: Notidle, Jim Duffy, Fred Archer, Robson. Notidle sold for first choice at \$70, field \$57.50, Robson \$50. The four got off in close order, and Notidle, Jim Duffy and Archer made a line race, Wildlie's daughter beating Jim Duffy by a neck, in 2:12.

CALIFORNIA BREEDER'S STAKE.—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887. Entrance \$50; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1, 1887; \$800 added, of which \$100 to second and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Twelve entries.
M. F. Tarpey's ch f Notidle, by Wildlie.....1
F. P. Lovell's ch c Jim Duffy, by Joe Hooker.....2
C. Dorsey's ch c Fred Archer, by Thad Stevens.....3
J. Cabera's ch c Robson, by Joe Hooker.....4
Time, 2:12.

The third race was for the Capital City Stakes, one mile and five furlongs, for four-year-olds. Moonlight, Edelweiss and Patti were the starters. In the pools they sold in the order of their names for \$60, \$45 and \$35, respectively. Moonlight took to lead from the start, followed by Patti; Edelweiss followed for a mile, then went up and beat Patti, but could never get near Moonlight, and the Thad Stevens filly won easily, never being pressed. Time, 2:54.

CAPITAL CITY STAKE.—For four-year-olds. Fifty dollars entrance; h. f., or only \$15 if declared on or before September first; \$300 added, of which \$100 to the second, \$50 to the third. Weights, five pounds below the scale; winners of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weights. One mile and five-fifths. Six entries.
C. H. Eldred's b m Moonlight, by Thad Stevens.....1
W. L. Fitchard's ch m Edelweiss, by Joe Hooker.....2
Laurelwood Stables' b m Patti, by Wildlie.....3
Time, 2:54.

The fourth race was the free purse, mile heats, for which Lizzie Dunbar, Blackstone, Rock, and Manzanita started. Lizzie was a long-distance favorite in the pools, selling at \$50 to \$18 on the field. The first heat Manzanita won by a neck from Lizzie Dunbar, the pair making a fine race. Time, 1:45. Rock, who came in last, bolted, and was not pulled up until he had run three miles, when he was withdrawn. The second heat was a gift to Dunbar, she beating Manzanita by three lengths, and distancing Blackstone. Time, 1:44. The mare won the third heat in a canter in 1:47.

Free Purse, \$250; for all ages, of which \$50 to second. Winners of any race this year of the value of \$300, to carry five pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, five pounds; if four years old or upwards, fifteen pounds. Mile heats. Nine entries.
W. L. Fitchard's ch m Lizzie Dunbar, 5, by Bazar.....2 1 1
J. Cabera's ch g Manzanita, 3, by Wildlie.....1 2 2
F. Depolster's br c Blackstone, 3, by Wildlie.....3 dis
W. P. Todhunter's ch g Rock, 5, by Bob Woolley.....4 dr
Time, 1:45, 1:44, 1:47.

Third Day.

Sept. 17th—The weather was cold but pleasant, the track in fine order, the attendance large. The first race on the card of the day was the two-year-old trotting stake. Of the eighteen nominated but two appeared: Grandee, the representative of the San Mateo Stock Farm, and Memo, from Mr. Valenain's stable. There were no pools sold on the race, Grandee having beaten Memo for the two-year-old stakes, at the meeting of the Golden Gate Fair Association, with the greatest ease.

In the first heat Grandee went off with the lead and trotted in that perfect style which has won him so much just praise, finishing with many lengths to the good, in 2:33. In the second half Goldsmith drove him to the quarter in 34, and reached the half in 1:12, but he eased the colt up over the rest of the distance, coming down almost to a walk in 2:37.

Two-Year-Old Trotting Stake.—\$50 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 payable July 1st, and remaining \$25 payable August 10, 1887; \$300 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats. Eighteen nominations:
Grandee, b c by L. B. Grant—San Mateo Stock Farm.....1
Memo, blk c by Sidney—G. Valenain.....2
Time, 2:34, 2:37.

The second race, 2:27 class, had for starters, Jane L., Maid of Oaks, Enella, Mt. Vernon, Bay Rose and Kate Ewing. Jane L. has been performing with even excellence quite recently. She is a beautiful mare and moves with consummate ease. She was backed in the pools for \$50 against \$12 for Kate Ewing and \$20 for the field. So confident was her driver of her ability to win whenever he chose to call upon her that he trotted her leisurely around the track for the first heat and gracefully brought up the rear.

In the second heat she was content with second place, following Maid of Oaks home, she having also won the first heat. Then Jane L. stepped out and won the third, fourth and fifth heats without an apparent effort.

Purse \$1,000, 2:27 Class.
Jane L., br m by Hambletonian Mambrino—L. B. Lindsay.....2 1 1 1
Maid of Oaks, ch m by Duke McClellan—A. McDowell.....1 1 2 2 3
Enella, br m by Chetkarauga—H. Hitchcock.....3 3 3 3 3
Mt. Vernon, b s by Nutwood—J. A. McClelland.....4 4 4 4 4
Bay Rose, by Sultan—J. N. Ayres.....5 5 dis.
Kate Ewing, br m by Berlin—Lee Shaner.....2 dis.
Time, 2:27, 2:29, 2:24, 2:29, 2:27.

The day's sport closed with the special trot for named horses, the starters being Wallace G., Flora G., Rosie Mack, Florence R. and Pasha. Florence R. was made a favorite in

the pools. In the first heat she came in last and her drive was changed, and she was distanced in the next attempt. Wallace G. won in three straight heats.

Special Purse \$500, for named horses.
Wallace G.....1 1 1
Flora G.....2 2 2
Rosie Mack.....3 3 3
Florence R.....4 dis.
Pasha.....dis.
Time, 2:27, 2:27, 2:26.

Fourth Day.

Sept. 19th.—The weather was fine, track fast, and a large attendance. The day was taken up with running races, of which the first was the Premium Stakes, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. There were seven starters—Daisy D., Notidle, Edelweiss, Johnny Gray, Kenney, Carmen and Grover Cleveland. The latter behaved so badly at the post that the start was delayed half an hour, and when the flag fell Cleveland was left standing. He was a firm favorite before the start, and his bad temper doubtless lost a good deal of money for his supporters. Gray got off first, closely followed by Daisy D. and Carmen, and the three made a fine race into the straight. Then Kenney came up with a rush, and head and head he and Daisy D. passed under the wire, the mare having the best of it, Notidle being third, Cleveland far in the rear.

THE PREMIUM STAKE.—For all ages; \$50 entrance, h. f., or only \$15 if declared on or before Sept. 1st, with \$30 added, of which \$100 to second, third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year, allowed five pounds. Maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four years old or over, seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile. Nineteen entries.

Cockrill Bros.' b m Daisy D., 5, by Wheatley.....1
Rancho del Paso's b g Kenney, 5, by Duke of Montrose.....2
M. F. Tarpey's ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildlie.....3
Owen Bros.' g g Johnny Gray, a, by Shiloh.....4
Laurelwood Stables' ch f Carmen, 2, by Wildlie.....5
John Wolfskill's br f Edelweiss, 4, by Joe Hooker.....6
M. Storn's ch o Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday.....7
Time, 1:15.

The second race was the California Annual Stake, for two-year-olds. One mile. Surinam, Snowdrop and Peel were the starters. Snowdrop sold for \$50 in the pools against \$15 for Surinam and \$2 for Peel. Snowdrop was reluctant to start, but when she got off it was on even terms with Surinam. The pair raced together the whole distance to the straight, but heading for home the colt had the best of it, and won by a length. Peel did not make a good showing. A protest was made against Surinam for a foul and allowed, the race being given to Snowdrop, Peel second. This is the third time that Surinam, after beating his field, has been disqualified for foul riding, all three within a fortnight.

CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—For two-year-olds. \$100 entrance, \$24 forfeit with \$250 added. Second horse \$100, third horse \$50. One mile. Twenty-four entries.
J. C. Garland's ch f Snowdrop by Joe Hooker.....1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's c Peel by Monday.....2
W. M. Murry's b c Surinam by Joe Hooker.....3
Time, 1:42.

The third race was for the La Rne Stakes, two miles and a quarter, brought a good field of seven, all stayers; John A., Naroola, Adeline, Moonlight, Laura Gardner, and Patti have each done well over a distance. The betting was very active. Moonlight \$120, Adeline \$90, Laura Gardner \$65, John A. \$45, field \$40.

John A. set the pace, leading for a mile and a half; they were all in close company when passing into the stretch for the last time and going in grand style. Adeline had the most speed left, and with her light weight drew away and finished a very fast race in 3:59.

THE LA RNE STAKE.—Handicap, for all ages. \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit, with \$500 added, of which \$150 to second, \$100 to third. Weights announced September 10th. Declaration \$20, to be made with the Secretary by eight o'clock P. M., September 12th. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one quarter miles. Twelve entries. Value to the winner \$1,350.

D. J. McCarty's ch f Adeline, 3, by Enguier.....1
M. Storn's b m Naroola, 5, by Norfolk.....2
D. J. McCarty's ch f Laura Gardner, 3, by Jim Brown.....3
C. H. Eldred's b m Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens.....4
G. W. Trahern's b g Dave Douglas, a, by Lenister.....5
Laurelwood Stables' h m Patti, by Wildlie.....6
H. Whitting's blk b John A., a, by Monday.....7
Time, 3:59.

The selling purse, one mile and a furlong, had eight starters, for which pools sold at \$50 for Mayblossom, \$32 for Sir Thad, \$25 for Tom Daly and \$47 for the field. They got off well together; at the half-mile Tom Daly came out of the rnk and won as he liked in 1:57. Bolero second, the favorite third.

Selling Purse, \$250, of which \$50 to second. Fixed valuation, \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.
Rancho del Paso's ch g Tom Daly.....1
Laurelwood Stables' b c Bolero.....2
W. P. Todhunter's b m Mayblossom.....3
D. Riley's b Sir Thad.....4
W. P. Todhunter's ch g Rock Norfolk.....5
James Garland's ch c Elwood.....6
E. Flitner's h Oscar Wilde.....7
Frank Dodge's b g Bay Rum.....8
Time, 1:57.

Fifth Day.

Tuesday, September 20th—There was an improved attendance over the four preceding days. The weather was delightful, and the track, as usual, in excellent condition. The first event on the day's card was the three-year-old trotting stake, from which Ella, Soudan, Sable Wilkes and Shamrock were barred. The entries announced were Dube, Maiden, Flora M. and John C. Shelly, but only the last-named appeared and he had a walk-over for the entrance and forfeit moneys.

Three-year-Old Trotting Stake.—For all colts (except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock and Sable Wilkes). \$100 entrance, of which \$25 must accompany nomination; \$25 payable July 1st, and remaining \$50 payable August 10, 1887. \$400 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with fourteen nominations. Mile heats, three in five.
John C. Shelly, b c by Hawthorne—H. Whitting.....w-o

The second number was a special pacing purse for named horses. The starters were Charley Brown, Ella S., Billy Bunker, Bracelet and Pocahontas, for which the price in the pools was, Ella S. \$100, Charley Brown \$16, field \$10, the odds in favor of Ella S., showing how strongly she was fancied by the talent. She proved that the confidence of her backers was well-founded, the fate of their money being never in doubt throughout the progress of the three heats. The mare had her field at her mercy from start to finish, and won as she liked, the time for the first and second heat being good.

Spectral Purse, \$400, for named pacers.
Ella S., ch m—A. C. Smith.....1 1 1
Billy Bunker, blk g—D. Sayers.....2 2 4
Charley Brown, g g—M. J. Ryan.....3 4 3
Bracelet, b h—J. R. Hodson.....4 3 3
Pocahontas, ch m—A. McDowell.....dis.
Time, 2:21, 2:20, 2:24.

The three-minute class were the next horses on the programme, for which Alto, Perihelion and Rosie Mack appeared. It did not take long to find the favorite, Dr. Davenport's fine young horse by Altoona being selected. His price was \$40 against \$10 for Perihelion and \$5 for the field, the result proving that the starters were sized up accurately. Alto won in three straight heats, Perihelion being second in the first

and second heats. This result looked so much like a moral from the start that both interest and excitement were lacking during the race.

Purse \$800. 3:00 Class.
Allo, br s by Altoona—Dr. Davenport..... 1 1 1
Perthelon, b g by Admiral—J. A. Goldsmith..... 2 2 8
Rosie Mack, b f by Alex Button—Geo. W. Woodward..... 3 3 2
Time, 2:29, 2:27, 2:24.

The closing race of the day was the 2:20 class, for which four started—Lot Slocum, Stamboul, Sister and Menlo. The betting could not be called speculation, for the result, like its predecessors, was a foregone conclusion, harring accidents. The horses sold at \$200 Slocum, \$60 Stamboul, \$24 Sister and \$15 Menlo, the exact order in which the race was finished. Slocum was practically harried after the first heat; the time shows that he was never pushed but had seconds to spare in each heat. With Slocum out of the race, Stamboul would have overtopped his field, so that there was practically no interest in the contest, Slocum carrying off the three heats in one-two-three order, and in slower time than he made recently at the Golden Gate meeting.

Purse \$1,200. 2:20 Class.
Lot Slocum, b g by Electro—Lee Shaner..... 1 1 1
Stamboul, b s by Sultan—J. A. Rose..... 2 2 2
Sister, b m by Admiral—J. A. Goldsmith..... 3 3 3
Menlo, b s by Nutwood—Wm. Dwyer..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:29, 2:19, 2:21.

Sixth Day.

Sept. 21—The attendance for the sixth day eclipsed all previous gatherings at the present meeting. The races were watched with great interest, the betting was active, the weather was pleasant, and it is almost needless to add that the track was in fine condition. The Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-old fillies, five furlongs, was the opening event on the programme.

The starters were: Rosedale, Sally Hampton, Katisha and Lenoche. In the pools Rosedale brought \$60, Katisha \$30 and the field \$14. Lenoche made the running. At the half Rosedale was close up hat the Shannon filly was too good for her and won in fine style by a length, Katisha third, the fielders having a general justification over the result.

THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies. \$25 entrance; \$15 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared on or before September 1st; \$10 added, of which \$25 to second. Those that have started and not run first or second in any race this year, allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile. Eleven entries.
George Hearst's br f Lenoche by Shannon..... 1
J. B. Chase's cb f Rosedale by Joe Hooker..... 2
Rancho del Paso's b f Katisha by Kyrie Daly..... 3
G. W. Trahern's b f Sally Hampton by Boots..... 0
Time, 1:40.

For the Shafter Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, five started—Jack Brady, Agnes, Fred Archer, Applause and Elwood. Pools sold with Agnes as favorite at \$50, Archer \$20, field \$25. Again the short enders had a triumph, Jack Brady winning, with Fred Archer second.

THE SHAFTER STAKES—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before Sept. 1st, with \$300 added, of which \$100 to second, third saves stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra, of two or more, ten pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter. Twelve entries.
Davis Bros.' b c Jack Brady by Widdie..... 1
C. Dorsey's ch c Fred Archer by Thad Stevens..... 2
Rancho del Paso's ch f Agnes by Onondaga..... 3
Thos. G. Jones' b g Applause by Three Cheers..... 0
James Garland's cb c Elwood by Norfolk..... 0
Time, 2:12.

The Del Paso Stake was the next event, heats of three-quarters of a mile, for which Adeline, Johnny Gray, Acton and Grover Cleveland faced the starter. Cleveland was made a very hot favorite in the pools, selling for \$200, Adeline \$45, field \$20. Such odds are remarkable on a California course, especially when such a good filly as Adeline is in a race under anything like favorable conditions. Gray got off with a good lead, Adeline second, Cleveland going easily under a steady pull. When in the straight Cleveland was given his head, and he soon passed the leaders, winning easily by four lengths; Gray second, Adeline third, Acton distanced. Time, 1:16. The result made Cleveland a still warmer favorite, he sold at \$100 against \$10 on the field. In the second heat Adeline started off at a killing pace, and made the running all the way, passing under the wire three lengths ahead of Cleveland, who had passed Johnny Gray in the run for home. Time, 1:15.

In the third heat Cleveland got off well, ran the distance in fine form, Adeline never being near him. Time, 1:15.

THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$300 added, of which \$100 to second; third saves stake. Three-year-olds to carry 100 pounds; four-year-olds 110 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards 112 pounds; sex, but not heat, allowances. Three-quarter mile heats. Eight entries.
M. Stern's ch c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday..... 1 2 1
D. J. McCarty's cb f Adeline, 3, by Sunday..... 2 1 2
Owen Bros.' g g Johnny Gray, 4, by Shiloh..... 3 3 3
Rancho del Paso's b g Acton, 3, by Kyrie Daly..... dis
Time, 1:16, 1:15, 1:15.

The fourth race was the free purse for all ages, one mile. The starters were Stanley, Kenney, Monterey, Cannie Scott, Elwood, Oro and Notidle. The Rancho del Paso pair, Monterey and Kenney, sold as first choice in the pools at \$70. Notidle brought \$60 and the field \$55. Monterey was first away, and he opened a wide gap at the first quarter. At the straight he held his lead, with his stable companion second. Notidle came up and passed Monterey but could not overhaul Kenney. The latter, while running easily for the finish, found Cannie Scott at his girth; and in a second the Leicester colt had beaten Kenney by a head, amidst the greatest excitement. Time, 1:44. And the fielders for the third were made jubilant.

Free purse \$300, for all ages, of which \$50 to second. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed ten pounds. Winners this year of any race of the value of \$400 to carry five pounds extra. Winner of No. 7, ten pounds extra. One mile. Nineteen entries.
W. L. Eriehard's ch c Cannie Scott, 2, by Leicester..... 1
Rancho del Paso's br g Kenney, 3, by Duke of Montrose..... 2
M. F. Tarpey's cb f Notidle, 3, by Widdie..... 3
Rancho del Paso's b g Monterey, 2, by Kyrie Daly..... 0
Owen Bros.' b c Oro, 3, by Norfolk..... 0
J. Garland's ch c Elwood, 3, by Norfolk..... 0
Time, 1:44.

Two extra races were run, the first for saddle horses ridden by their owners, distance one mile, in which Mr. Tom Williams on Bryant W. easily beat Dr. Long on Franklin in 1:54.

The second was a match between Tom Atchison and Minnie R., 6ve furlongs, for \$500 a side. Atchison was the favorite at \$25 to \$10, and he won easily in 1:04.

The greatest match of the year and the most sensational trotting event of the season will take place at Washington Park on or before October 5th. Jay-Eye-See 2:10 and Patron 2:14 will trot a match race for \$5,000 a side. We have a vivid recollection of the magnificent condition in which this track was put for the Harry Wilkes-Oliver K. match. Should the weather permit we are confident it will be made as fast as a hallet for the encounter of these two equine heroes, and we shall not be surprised to see both the trotting and the stallion records beaten.

Overland.

On September 10th, a correspondent asked for the pedigree of Overland and the date of his death. To the first question we quoted the horse's breeding and made a negative reply to the second. The item has brought a letter from S. N. Rehart of Lakeview, Oregon, in which he states: "I own Overland, the horse described in your issue of the 10th inst. He is healthy and sound as a dollar and a sure foal getter. Two years ago, at Bidwell, Cal., he trotted a race in which he made the third heat in 2:38. He had only thirteen days' preparation from the date of closing the season in the stud."

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

Alex. F. Pollock, Jefferson, Texas.

1. Is not Harry Wilkes a gelding, with a record of 2:13?
2. Did he, before being altered, sire any colts? 3. Are there two Harry Wilkes?

Answer.—1. Harry Wilkes 2:13, was foaled in 1876, castrated. 2. Yes, seven. 3. Yes, there is a Kahn's or Conn's Harry Wilkes, but he is not amongst the standard list and is now in Canada. He never made a record of 2:13.

John N. Fuller, Tacoma.

What is the pedigree of Gladiafor?

Answer.—Gladiafor, bay horse, foaled 1853, by Belmont, first dam Liz. Given by imp. Langford; second dam Charlotte Pace, by Sir Archy; third dam hy imp. Restless, etc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol. I, page 663.) Belmont, by American Boy, dam imp. Prunella by Comus.

C. V. T., Santa Rosa.

What constitutes a thoroughbred?

Answer.—A thoroughbred is a horse whose ancestry can be traced through the American and English stud books. The American standard admits animals that show five uncontaminated crosses, and some of our most distinguished racing families are in that class.

Removal Notice.

Messrs. Charles H. Kingsley & Co., the bookmakers, announce that they will remove on Monday, from their rooms in Liedesdorff street, to Platt's Hall on Montgomery, the rooms which have been for some months conducted by W. H. Overton & Co. This change will give Messrs. Kingsley increased facilities for attending to the business of their many patrons. Platt's Hall is the largest betting-room in the United States, and has been fitted up with every convenience for conducting a large business with despatch. Charles Kingsley was the first man to introduce and popularize book-making as a mode of speculation in California. His rapid and liberal methods have made him a favorite amongst racing men and the general public, who always like to have "something on" in the principal racing events in the country. As heretofore, the room will be open every evening, and the odds posted on the leading races during the fall meetings at the East and in California.

Name Changed.

I. O. for hey Billy, yearling, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan, formerly Laura S. I. O. was bred by Mrs. Goff of Stockton, and sold when her name was changed. Mrs. Goff has repurchased her and restored her original name.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Sales.

Mr. Chas. Kaeding has sold English setter puppies by Regent—Fannie, whelped May 7, 1887:

To Mr. John Berge, San Francisco, a bitch.
To Mr. H. E. Wright, Hawthorne, Nev., a bitch.
To Mr. E. G. Steele, San Francisco, a dog.
To Mr. Chalmers, San Francisco, a dog.
Mr. Kaeding retains three dog puppies.

Mr. A. B. Truman, Elcho Kennel, has sold Irish Red setters by Mike T.—Lady Elcho T., whelped July, 1887:

To Mr. A. J. Lewis, San Francisco, a dog.
To Mr. F. M. Ames, San Francisco, a bitch.
To Mr. Jos. King, San Francisco, a bitch.
To Mr. Chas. Kaeding, San Francisco, a bitch.
To Mr. Richard Teddy, San Francisco, a dog.

Mr. Samuel Price, well known as owner of Champion Bang and many other high-class pointers, died on September 1st, under most painful circumstances. He had arranged to go partridge shooting on September 1st, and with that object he left his house, Collinston, near Crediton, the previous evening, and arrived at Exeter about 9:30. Shortly after this he was taken suddenly ill and expired a few minutes after. Mr. Price, who was sixty years of age, was a keen sportsman, and had acted in the capacity of judge at many pointer shows and latterly at field trials, not only in England, but also on the Continent. He was a fine all-round sportsman, whose geniality was never surpassed.

American pointer strains owe much to Mr. Price through dogs of his breeding. In California there have been two sons of Bang, viz: California Boag owned by Doctor W. H. Belton, at Colusa, a dog which was three-quarters Bang, and Vandevort's Don. Mr. E. W. Briggs' Climax is a grandson of Bang, and like most other pointers of the strain is a great field dog.

Mr. A. B. Truman, of the Elcho Kennels, announces through the advertising columns that he has placed his splendid pointer, Rush T., in the stud, at a very moderate fee. Rush is a worthy representative of famous old Sensation, and should be much sought after as a sire. Several good judges hold a very high opinion of him, and one such connoisseur, Mr. W. S. Kittle, considers him very near the peer of Tom Pich in beauty. Rush T. has been hunted recently by Mr. L. B. Cooper, who states that the dog gives promise of becoming a rare good one in the field. Rush T. will do much to refine the pointer stock of the State, and we hope will be generally used by breeders.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The Annual Meeting of the club was held on last Wednesday evening at No. 7 Montgomery Avenue, vice-President Ramon E. Wilcox in the chair, and eighteen members present. After approving the minutes and receiving the report of the treasurer, which showed a balance in favor of the club of \$287.40, a general discussion of the rights of dog owners under the recently enacted statute making dogs personal property, followed. The secretary had requested the Chief of Police to instruct officers to arrest the pound-keeper or his deputies, when asked to do so, for taking dogs whether tagged or not, provided the animals were in charge of and accompanied by owners. Chief Crowley replied that he considered the pound-keeper and the police co-ordinate powers, both being created and sustained by municipal authority. It was presumed that the pound-keeper was guided in his acts by a desire to fulfill his duty within the law, and it was not the province of the police to construe the terms of applicable statutes; that was a matter for the courts, in which redress might be had against the pound-keeper or any other officer who should go beyond bounds in the exercise of his office. Chief Crowley professed respect for the Pacific Kennel Club and its objects, but suggested that recourse be had to the courts to define the powers of the pound-master under the new law.

The letter of the Chief was sharply criticized by Messrs. Gordon, Fritch, O'Reilly and others, while Messrs. Patten, Wilson and others sustained the views expressed in the letter. Chairman Wilson gave a resume of the law in the premises, and strongly deprecated the action of the Executive Committee in causing such a communication to be sent to Chief Crowley. Further discussion of the matter was postponed. An official notification of the election of the Pacific Kennel Club to membership in the American Kennel Club was read, and the chairman announced that Dr. R. J. Dawson had prepared an article on the cruelties practiced at the pound, the reading of which would be deferred until the next monthly meeting. The annual election of officers was then held and resulted in the selection of the gentlemen named hereafter.

The following officers were elected unanimously for the next year: Colonel Stuart Taylor, President; Ramon E. Wilson, First Vice-President; H. T. Payne, of Los Angeles, Second Vice-President; Charles N. Post, of Sacramento, Third Vice-President; M. E. C. Munday, of Petaluma, Fourth Vice-President and J. Martin Barney, of Dutch Flat, Fifth Vice-President. James E. Watson was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. C. G. Toland, J. Homer Fritch, S. Cameron Alexander, H. H. Briggs, Ely I. Hotholston, John M. Adams, and F. C. Zimmerman as Executive Committee.

ATHLETICS.

We commend the letter of "Mercury" to the reflection of athletic readers. The writer is a leader in sports, and is an earnest, thoughtful man whose interest in the Olympic Club is absorbing. What he writes is written under conviction that the positions advanced are to be supported by facts. If there are those who differ with him, we should be glad to receive their views for publication. If he is undeniably correct, we should, nevertheless, be pleased to have suggestions as to possible site for club grounds, and the best methods in which to improve them.

The Olympic Club has just passed through its annual scouring and cleansing, preparatory to the beginning of the winter season, and the rooms are very wholesome and handsome. The club office has been renovated and refurnished with more convenient business appliances, notably a board room table which is the especial pride of Director J. P. Kelly, to whose suggestion its presence is due. Mr. Kelly contemplates some changes in the billiard room in order to afford a warm, comfortable corner where members may indulge in whilst by a sea-coal fire through the winter evenings. His plan has not matured as yet, but the outcome will certainly be a desirable change.

On Tuesday evening next the members of the Pacific, Union, Cosmos and Bohemian Clubs and the Bar Association are to be received by the Olympic Club. An elaborate programme of gymnastic exercises has been prepared, in which most of the notable athletes of the institution will appear. Professor Smythes' finished pupils are always interesting, particularly when Mr. John Hammersmith lends his wonderful skill to an exhibition. The wrestlers of Professor Fankner's teaching are well paired, and some exciting bouts will be done. Mr. J. B. Tibbatts, the invincible "big man," and Mr. E. A. Kolb are matched, and several lighter weight events are listed.

Professor Watson has arranged a fine programme of boxing numbers, and Professor Martin will send some of his fencers. The visitors will have the freedom of the club, and it is hoped none of them will fail to see all departments of it and to understand its aims and facilities thoroughly.

The new Board of Directors of the Olympic Club has settled into working form, and each member is working vigorously within the scope of his proper duties.

The Pacific Coast Harriers met early in last week, but adjourned without setting a day for the next meeting. The club is in good condition and growing. It fills a large place in public esteem.

Suggestive!

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I beg to hand you here with a few ideas in regard to outdoor sports in connection with the Olympic Club which may be of interest.

The first point is the securing of grounds at such a point that members can conveniently visit them for practice. I grounds are secured at or near the Park, or at a similar distance from the center of the city, it will be a heavy handicap upon getting the members interested. The Bay District track which is fairly suitable for running and walking, has always been at the service of athletes, but is so far removed that but few find time to visit it, and then only at a sacrifice of time and convenience. Without a doubt the Central Park grounds are the most accessible and convenient in town, situated as they are at the intersection of all the principal street car lines. If we could secure control of these or secure suitable contract with the present tenant providing for a suitable contract with the present tenant providing for a suitable cinder track, dressing-rooms and baths, interest in outdoor sports would be assured. If the scheme of organizing a joint stock company is carried out, I would respectfully suggest that this would be a central and eminently suitable position for our clubhouse and cinder track. In the Eastern state all the fast tracks are made from cinders; and when we see a track, it should be certainly laid with cinders. There are many first-class runners and other athletes in this city and

vicinity who would be glad to join the Olympic Club if we had a convenient track on which they could exercise.

Having once obtained track facilities in a convenient location, it will be easy to induce our men to visit it. It is, in my judgment, a poor plan to give expensive outdoor entertainments, at intervals of two or three months. The space between the meetings allows interest to die out. The best plan is to have weekly, or bi-weekly, Saturday afternoon and holiday competitions, consisting of two or three events each. By this means continued interest and activity can be maintained at a less cost than by more elaborate meetings. Our officers should make it a point to attend these meetings, and should witness the boys' practice as often as possible. An occasional word of encouragement and praise, and a feeling that the officers and members of the club are interested in him will do much to encourage an athlete to greater exertions toward improvement.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that there is not another club in the world of the size and wealth of the O. C. that is not famous, the world over, for the out-door men which it apportions and produces. We frequently hear of the Manhattans, the Brooklyn A. C., the N. Y. A. C., the Staten Island A. C., the South London Harriers, and other clubs of note mentioned. Now, how are they called to mind? Is it by the fame of their dumb-bell lifters, their trapeze performers, their gymnasts, or even their boxers and wrestlers? No. It is by the success of their members in outdoor sports—as Page, C. G. Wood, Myers, Fredericka, Lange, Murray, George, and hundreds of others.

Now, I hold that so long as the Olympic Club does not encourage and promote outdoor sports to an extent compatible with its position in the community, it is not doing its duty to the community or to its members.

I would state in addition that anyone who has visited the larger athletic clubs in the Eastern cities will tell you that, on a summer evening after business hours, you will find—on the Manhattan track for instance—at least a hundred runners, walkers, jumpers and other athletes practicing for competitions. Seated in the stands you will see the directors and other officers of the club, and many members of the club timing the men, encouraging them, criticizing them, calculating their chances of success and taking a generally fatherly interest in them. The wealthy members are constantly offering valuable prizes for the athletes to contest for.

It is true that we have a far smaller population to draw our athletes and our spectators from, but on the other hand we have a climate in which it is possible to exercise out of doors nearly 300 days in a year, while in the East not 150 are available for that purpose.

Why should we not have our Flood cup, our Mackay medal, our Fair pitcher, our Spreckels silver sugar bowl, our Harrison soup ladle to compete for? It appears to me that a little influence and pressure in the right direction would produce this result.

If there are any ideas in the foregoing that may be of use to you, you are welcome to them, and if I have written too strongly or unadvisedly, I trust that you will ascribe it to my zeal and pardon the assumption.

MERCURY.

SEPTEMBER 20th, 1887.

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

There was lively sailing for the canoes on Sunday, and most of those out had in double reefs. The boys are finding out that in a stiff breeze more speed can be got out of their boats under reefed canvas than with full sail when sheets have to be eased continually to prevent a capsize. All the old stagers were out and several scrub races sailed. Lunch was eaten at Brooklyn by all hands. Several lady passengers were also out and did not seem to mind the flying spray a bit. The secretary has received a cordial invitation from the Corinthian Yacht Club for the Canoe Club to spend next Sunday at Tiburon; a tug is to escort him both ways, and tow them if necessary. The Yacht Clubs offer a prize pennant for a three mile race in Racon straits, and will sail the canoesmen around in their yachts and offer them the hospitality of their clubhouse. The tide will just suit, being on the ebb till about noon, so that there will not be much sea to encounter on the return. Nearly all the canoes will participate.

THE GUN.

State Sportsman's Association.

The coming meeting of the California State Sportsman's Association is the leading topic of conversation among shooting and angling men, of whom San Francisco will see the greatest gathering on October 6th that has been known since the "Spring of '50."

Details for the entertainment of the visitors are about completed, thanks to the energy of vice-President Fay and Dr. S. E. Knowles, of the Committee of Arrangements. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Messrs. Clabrough & Golcher, to Mr. E. T. Allen, to Messrs. Liddle & Kaeding, to the Selby Smelting & Lead Company, Mr. E. B. Rambo, Mr. Chas. Sonntag, Mr. John Skinker, Mr. Wm. Seaver, Mr. Geo. Shreve and others who have voluntarily added many and substantial special prizes to those given by the Association. The list of specials is not quite complete, but as an indication of the feeling of the gentlemen mentioned toward the meeting, and as an incentive to others, a partial list is given:

Messrs. Clabrough & Golcher, at 630 and 632 Montgomery street, have given the following specials:

First, a Clabrough breech-loading, 10-gauge gun, shot-gun, 30-inch barrels, 10-pounds weight. Value \$75. The gun will be presented to the one making the best average shooting at Cleveland Blue Rock targets during the tournament. All competitors for the prize must participate in all regular "Blue Rock" matches during the meeting.

Second, six and one-quarter pounds, Eagle Duck powder.

Third, a hunting coat.

Fourth, a drinking flask.

Fifth, six and one-quarter pounds Hazard Ducking powder.

Sixth, a pair of best leather-soled gun boots.

Seventh, a pair of red leather sewed hunting shoes.

Eighth, a pair of fine canvas leggings.

Ninth, a sole leather gun case.

Tenth, a can of "Quick loading" powder.

Eleventh, five sacks of shot.

Mr. E. T. Allen, at 416 Market street, offers:

First, a split bamboo fishing rod.

Second, a pair of "Empress of India" razors.

Third, a pair of English hunting shoes.

Fourth, two bags Dupont's New Summer Shooting Powder.

Fifth, a silk wound lance-wood fishing rod, reel and silk line.

Sixth, a "Victoria" leather gun case.

Seventh, a leather bound hunting coat and corduroy hat.

Eighth, one keg powder and sack of shot.

Ninth, one pair of rubber boots.

Tenth, a leather medal for the person making the poorest score (a valuable prize enclosed).

The Selby Smelting and Lead Company offer two hundred "Standard" cartridges in each match, one hundred to the one making the best score, and one hundred to second, winners to use "Standard" cartridges exclusively in the competitions. The Selby Company also offers one hundred dollars in coin to be added to the entrance money in a special match at Blue Rock Targets, to be known as the "Standard" match. Mr. E. B. Rambo contributes a Winchester repeating shotgun.

The San Francisco Chronicle offers a repeating rifle.

The list of specials from the other gentlemen mentioned are not at hand at this writing, but they will be valuable.

The Association's diamond badge is about finished, and is a beautiful bit of goldsmith's work as well as a very valuable one.

Inquiries about the conditions of the matches have come in numbers, and the prospect is that more than one hundred gentlemen will meet at the traps. Several notable shots, among them Messrs. Tucker, McMurray, Budd and Stice are to be present, and all Californian experts are certain to be on hand. The invitation to sportsmen is general, and all matches are open except that for the diamond badge, which is confined to members of the Association.

Killing Deer For Hides.

The Record-Union, always outspoken in behalf of the general good and particularly incisive when discussing interests of especial moment to sportsmen, said recently:

"It was stated at the session of the State Sportsmen's Association, which was held a few days ago, that in some of the northern counties the law is ignored and deer are killed for the hides. There is no close season with these hide hunters; they have a fraternity of interest and refuse to reveal each other's illegal doings. The people in the sections where they hunt either sympathize with them or fear to expose them, and so the slaughter goes on. It is not confined, as we know from other sources, to the northern counties. In Amador and Calaveras the unlawful killing is prosecuted. Unless the thing is stopped very soon the deer family will be extinct in California uplands. There ought to be public spirit enough among sportsmen and others feeling an interest in the preservation of game, to provide the means for detecting and punishing a few of the offenders, and thus putting a wholesome check upon their practices."

What our excellent exchange says has been repeated so often as to have become almost trite, but while the evil remains, there seems no excuse for keeping silence because of the magnitude of the wrong, and because incessant dinning into the public ear seems likely to induce a remedy sooner than any other effort. The precise extent to which deer are slaughtered for their hides in California cannot be ascertained, but the number killed is assuredly very great, probably approaching thirty-five thousands. It goes without saying that only the merest moiety of the venison is utilized, the rest being left to the coyotes and buzzards.

Only last week two four-horse teams loaded with deer-skins are reported to have passed through Ukiah en route to the railroad. It is easy to say, as the Record-Union does, that the killers should be detected and punished, but the difficulties which lie in the way of convictions are almost insurmountable. No respectable man who has any knowledge of the subject fails to denounce the crime, but few men would care to undertake to stop it by visiting the localities in which deer are plentiful enough to make hide hunting profitable and arresting the depredators. A curiously mixed sentiment is common among the hide hunters. Most of them are free-handed men who would make any sacrifice in behalf of a friend, or face any danger to rescue the imperilled, but they cannot be brought to see any criminality in killing the deer which browse about them, and they resent as an infringement upon personal liberty any espionage by officers of the law. Deer range is proverbially rough land, and the officer who begins a detective tour in such country is wholly in the power of men who are not slow to express a willingness to mistake him for a deer and shoot him down. It would be unfair to intimate that all hide hunters would go such lengths, but experience has proved that some of them would unhesitatingly endanger the welfare of any man who might attempt to arrest them. Nor does the difficulty end with apprehension of offenders. They always demand jury trials, and the jurors are, per force, taken from the neighborhood, and the juryman almost invariably in full sympathy with the accused as to whom they regard prosecution as persecution. It is of little avail to bandy epithets with those who defend the hide hunters. The vicious ones among them are proof against vituperation, as they are against argument; they stand in dread of the sheriff only, and since he is an elective officer do not fear him much.

Education of public sentiment is the immediate duty of all sportsmen, and when journals of such conservatism as the Record-Union give space in behalf of that laudable purpose, they are entitled to grateful recognition and generous support at the hands of all lovers of the rifle and hound.

Michigan Game Wardens.

Mr. Wm. Alden Smith, Game and Fish Warden of the State of Michigan, sends, this week, a neat little book containing the game and fish laws of that State, together with a list of the deputy game and fish wardens, of whom there are one hundred and forty-three, duly commissioned, in Michigan. In view of the meeting of the California State Sportsman's Association, which begins on Oct. 6th next, we think it proper to extract from Mr. Smith's useful little book, so much of the law of Michigan as relates directly to the appointment and duties of the warden and deputies. California needs just such a law. The Michigan Act is as follows:

(1.) SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint some person, a resident of this State, game and fish warden. Said warden shall hold his office for four years, or until his successor has been appointed and qualified, unless removed for cause by the Governor; he shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, and shall also be reimbursed his actual expenses necessarily incurred by him while engaged in the performance of his duties, to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor-General, monthly, on the approval of his vouchers therefor.

(2.) SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said game and fish wardens to enforce the statutes of this State for the preserva-

tion of moose, wapiti, deer, birds and fish, and to enforce all other laws of this State for the protection and propagation of birds, game and fish, now in force, or hereinafter enacted, and to bring or cause to be brought actions and proceedings in the name of the people of this State to punish any parties for the violation of said statutes and laws. Such actions and proceedings may be brought in the name of The People, in the like cases, in the same courts, and under the same circumstances as they may now or at any time hereafter be brought by any individual or by the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties under and by virtue of any laws now existing or hereafter enacted.

(3.) SEC. 3. Said warden may make complaint and cause proceedings to be commenced against any person for the violation of any of the laws for the protection or propagation of game or fish without the sanction of the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such proceedings are commenced, and in such case he shall not be obliged to furnish security for costs.

(4.) SEC. 4. Said game and fish warden shall have the same power to serve criminal process as sheriffs, and shall have the same right as sheriffs to require aid in executing such process. Said warden may arrest, without warrant, any person caught by him in the act of violating any of the aforesaid laws for the protection or propagation of birds, game, or fish, and take such person forthwith before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate having jurisdiction, who shall proceed without delay to hear, try, and determine the matter, and the same proceedings shall be had as near as may be, as in other criminal matters triable before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate having jurisdiction. Such arrests may be made on Sunday, in which case the person arrested shall be taken before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate having jurisdiction, and proceeded against as soon as may be, on a week day following the arrest.

(5.) SEC. 5. Said warden shall, in the month of December in each year, file in the office of the Auditor General an account in writing, stating the days and parts of days spent in the discharge of his duty, the kind of service rendered and the places where rendered, and the expenses paid or incurred in the time of the discharge of such duties, which account shall be verified by the oath of said warden, stating that the same is correct and true in every particular.

(6.) SEC. 6. Said warden shall, at the close of each calendar month, file with the Secretary of State a report in writing, and in detail, stating the service performed by him during the last preceding month, including an account of the suits commenced at his instance, as herein provided for, the disposition made of the same, the result of any brought to trial, and the condition of any undisposed of, and any other particulars he may think proper, and no payment for services performed or expenses paid by said warden shall be made until he shall present to the Auditor-General, in addition to the usual oath of performance and payment, a certificate from the said secretary that he has made the report required by this act. The Secretary of State shall cause the monthly reports of said warden, or so much thereof as may be of interest to the public, to be transmitted annually to the Legislature when in session.

(7.) SEC. 7. The said game and fish warden shall have power to appoint a deputy or deputies, not exceeding three, in each county, who shall be residents thereof; said deputies shall have the same powers in their respective counties as herein provided for the warden himself, subject to the supervision and control of the warden. Said deputy warden or wardens shall receive such compensation as the board of supervisors of the counties in which such deputy warden or wardens reside may allow and provide for, except in the county of Wayne, where such compensation shall be fixed by the board of county auditors.

THE RIFLE

Shell Mound.

The annual target practice of the Third Infantry Regiment took place on last Sunday at Shell Mound Park. Of the eight companies in the regiment, companies B and G did not shoot, the average for the others being uniformly good. The following was the score at 200 yards, 50 being the highest possible, all above 40 securing a silver and all above 25 a bronze medal.

Company A—P. Gallagher 25, C. H. Becker 31, W. P. Diney 25.

Company C—Corporal Maginnis 41, Sergeant Dolan 41, T. Fell 33, Sergeant McBryan 33, A. E. Foke 35, Corporal Vogt 33, Lieutenant Ryan 33, Sergeant Yeager 32, D. O. Herrick 31, L. E. Breguire 32, Lieutenant Crowley 27, Sergeant Jordan 27, J. Camozzi 26, T. Orinp 26, P. Foley 25, James Crossan 25, T. F. Murray 27.

Company D—Captain J. C. O'Connor 33, T. J. Sullivan 29, M. T. Murphy 29, J. Garrity 25, J. Cardiff 28.

Company E—Lieutenant H. Kennedy 34, W. J. Burke 31, Sergeant T. Waters 34, D. Hudson 27, G. Hunt 25, E. Lawler 25, M. W. Molloy 25, M. Phillips 25, A. Stokes 25.

Company F—Sergeant Keefe 26, Sergeant Lyman 34, T. McCabe 29, Sergeant Leary 32, L. Berry 32, W. Keerney 29, M. J. Sullivan 30.

Company H (cadets)—Captain O'Dell 33, Sergeant Mahone 27, A. Murphy 30, D. O'Leary 25.

Commission and Non-Commission Staff vs. Enlisted Rank and File, out of a possible 25 (five shots)—Lieutenant McAlpine 20, Colonel Bendell 19, Sergeant Geary 16, Captain Smith 18, Sergeant Middleton 19, Sergeant O'Brien 19, Lieutenant Lawton 14, Captain O'Connor 16; total 1141. Corporal Maginnis 20, T. Foley 18, Sergeant Dolan 14, Sergeant Waters 18, Sergeant Stewart 18, Sergeant Murphy 18, W. Fell 7, Sergeant McBryan 20; total 133, thus leaving the staff winners by 8.

Field Staff vs. non-Commissioned Officers—Major J. F. Berry 21, Major and Surgeon F. B. Kane 33, Lieutenant W. D. Lawton 41, Lieutenant T. J. Dillon 11, Lieutenant A. C. McAlpine 25. Non-commissioned—Quartermaster-Sergeant, H. B. Gleeson, 7; Orderly-Sergeant, S. A. Donahue, 12; Hospital Steward, J. Sheehy, 25; Color Sergeant, D. Geary, 43; J. J. O'Brien, R. G. G., 32; Signal Corps, Sergeant Middleton, 39.

In the officers' match for the Savage medal, out of a possible 25 (five shots)—Captain Smith and Lieutenant Lawton tied at 20, Lieutenant Lawton's shoot, by the Creedmoor rules, being decided the best.

Battery A, Second Artillery, had a large turn out at the pistol range at which the members practiced to get in good trim for the shoot for the State medals on the 25th instant. Captain Smith, Sergeant d'Arcy, Sergeant Elliott and Privates Smith and Cummings made up a match, which resulted as follows:

Capt. Smith....100 feet—5555545444455145455554655—116
d'Arcy.....100 feet—4455555445545445455554—116
Cummings....100 feet—51555554454545454545454—116
Elliott.....100 feet—5554454455545544544554554—114
Priv. Smith....100 feet—545454544454445544554454—107

Company C, of the Second Artillery, held its annual picnic

which was very largely attended, and was, as usual, at this company's annual reunions, a very enjoyable affair. The company offered a number of prizes on the range for rifle-men, five shots each, at 200 yards. Annexed are the highest scores: Lieutenant F. A. Kuhl, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Second Artillery, 4 5 5 4—23; Lieutenant Otto Lemcke, 21; Lieutenant Wulbern 20; Frank Kock 20; J. H. Petrei 20.

The Ballard Arms Company has disallowed the claim of the National Shooting Club of this city to the honor of first place in the rifle competition recently conducted under conditions specified by the company. The Ballard people say:

"Our Match No. 3, which took place in June, was a team match of five men, 30 shots each; prize, one of our best detachable rifles, with interchangeable barrel. The highest team score in this match was made by the National Shooting Club of San Francisco, Cal., which used military rifles—Sharps-Borchardt, with pistol grip, open sights and 6-pound pull; but, according to our conditions, they are not entitled to the prize. In issuing our conditions it was not our intention to exclude any military rifles with 6-pound pull and open military sights; in fact Rule 16 was intended to make provision for their use. The military rifles used by the National Shooting Club of San Francisco were not such 'as issued by estate or government'; they were pistol grip, and it is claimed by some of the competitors that there is a special advantage in using such a grip that cannot be had in a straight military stock. While wishing to give the rules their broadest construction, leaving on the question whether as a matter of fact the rifles were actually issued by the state or government, which is a technicality, we must decide that the peculiar shape of the grip on their rifles debar them from complying with the rules of matches No. 3 and No. 4. The next highest team score was made by the Cincinnati Rifle Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio, which used sporting rifles, and as they complied with all the conditions they are awarded the prize. Match No. 4 was an individual contest, the highest score to win, the number of shots 50; prize, a valuable gold medal called the 'Ballard Champion Off-hand Marksman's Badge,' which must be won three times before it becomes private property. The highest score in this match was made by Private A. Johnson, of the National Shooting Club, San Francisco, Cal. We would say here had we known the military rifles used by this company were not in accordance with our rules, we would have so informed them before Match No. 4 took place. Capt. Chisholm, of Oakland, Md., had the second highest score. He, however, fired his 50 shots on one target, while our conditions require that only 25 shots shall be allowed. The third highest score was made by Private Ed. Hovey, of the National Shooting Club of San Francisco, Cal., who used the same kind of military rifle as Private A. Johnson. Thus the three highest scores with military allowance are barred out, and in this case Mat. Gindele, of the Cincinnati Rifle Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, who used a sporting rifle, is declared the winner in Match No. 4, as he complied with all the conditions."

TRAP.

The *Examiner* published on Monday last what purported to be a report of a meeting of the California Wing Shooting Club on the previous day. The report had evidently been prepared after the May meeting of the club. There was no shooting done by the club on Sunday last.

"Guacho" and "Silaticum."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—A few weeks ago I read an article in your valued paper signed "Guacho" entitled "Ethics in Advertising."

Being present at the Seattle Tournament I had the pleasure of meeting the two gentlemen who are the representatives and adherents of the Parker gun and the Chamberlin cartridges, "Silaticum" and "Guacho." "Silaticum" did use a Parker gun and Chamberlin cartridges at that tournament, and in his report he claimed that everything was won by that gun and those cartridges, which was not true, as W. R. McDonald won the Smith gun, shooting a Smith in the contest, and shells loaded by Hardy & Hall, of this city. "Silaticum," we will allow, is one of the nicest of sporting writers, and a very manly honest fellow in every respect, save his prejudice in favor of the Parker gun and the Chamberlin cartridge. Yet during the club hunt of the Seattle Rod and Gun Club in Eastern Washington, "Silaticum," I am informed, loaded his own shells. Why did he not use Chamberline if he believes what he preaches? Why does "Guacho" advocate the Parker gun and shoot the Scott? Why does "Silaticum" advocate the Chamberlin cartridge and yet at night load shells while other sportsmen sleep? Since "Guacho" has advanced the idea of "Ethics in Advertising," I would like to have him explain why, if the Parker is such a superior gun to all others, why he does not use it? And would also like to ask "Silaticum" why he uses shells of his own loading and yet advises other sportsmen to use Chamberlins? H. A. W. SEATTLE, Sept. 13, 1887.

Gun Club.

The Gun Club closed its season on Saturday last at Adam's Point, twelve members being present to enjoy the bright afternoon and the beautiful grounds used by the club. The birds averaged good in quality, and were helped by a slight breeze. Mr. W. L. Eyre acted as referee, a duty which he has performed at each of the meetings of the season in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Eyre is a pigeon shot of much experience, and has in his day known pretty much all of the notables of Monaco and the London clubs. His decisions are, therefore, not often excepted to.

The best work of the day was done by Mr. Fred Butler, whose shooting during the season has been very fine. He was closely pushed on last Saturday by Messrs. Will Golcher, Jellett, Laing, Wattles and Levison, who scored ten each. The prizes were very rich and valuable, and were distributed under the following conditions:

First prize, club gold medal; second prize, split bamboo trout rod (Leonard); third prize, silver pocket flask; fourth prize, Winchester rifle.

The club medal shall become the property of any member who first wins the same three times at the club matches, with the understanding that should the medal be won three times this year, then such member winning it shall not participate in any of the other prizes.

The second prize shall be for the best average of any six matches during the season.

The third prize shall be for the second best average of any six matches during the season.

The fourth prize shall be contested for only by the members who shoot in the 20 and 28 yards class, and shall be for the best average in this class; but should any member in this

class win either the second or third prize, he shall relinquish all right to the fourth prize, which shall go to the member of this class making the next best average.

All ties shall be shot off at the respective distances of each class, at four single birds.

There will be eight regular matches during the season of 1887.

In order for any member to participate in the above prizes, it will be necessary for him to shoot in at least six matches during the year. Any member who shall shoot in all the eight matches may select his six best scores, and the average will be made up from them.

All the shooting has been done under handicaps arranged before the first match as follows:

Ewing, Orr, 32 yards for 10-gauge guns, 31 yards for 12-gauge guns.

Babcock, Butler, Gillette, Jellett, Laing, Wilson, 30 yards.

Golcher, 29 yards.

Hanson, Hamilton, Havens, Howard, Grant, Kilgarriff, Levison, Swett, Smith, Woodward, 28 yards.

Dean, Fox, Haggin, Coleman, Davis, McShane, Shorb, 26 yards.

Secretary Butler announced the winners to be: of first prize, F. S. Butler; second prize, C. D. Laing; third prize, J. H. Jellett; fourth prize, F. H. Swett. The scores of last Saturday were:

At 12 birds, Hurlingham, Handicap.		For club prizes.	
Jellett	1 1 0 1 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 10	Wattles	1 1 0 1 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 10
Laing	0 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 10	Swett	0 2 2 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 0 9
Swett	0 2 2 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 0 9	Golcher	1 2 1 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Golcher	1 2 1 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 10	Wattles	1 2 0 0 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 10
Wattles	1 2 0 0 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 10	Williams	1 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 2 10
Williams	1 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 2 10	Levison	1 0 2 0 1 1 2 1 1 0 0 8
Levison	1 0 2 0 1 1 2 1 1 0 0 8	Riordan	2 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 6
Riordan	2 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 6	Butler	1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 10
Butler	1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 10	Gillette	0 2 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 0 1 9
Gillette	0 2 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 0 1 9	Hamilton	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 8
Hamilton	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 8		

Freeze out, \$2.50 entrance. Won by Mr. Will Wattles.

Jellett 1 1 0 Williams 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

Wattles 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

Laing 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

Gillette 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

The table of averages is appended, showing the number of birds shot at by each member of the Gun Club, and the relative excellence of their scores.

A glance at the averages would indicate Mr. Laing as the winner of the first prize, but under the conditions governing the season's shooting, Mr. Butler was entitled to it. The medal was won in February by Mr. Will Golcher; in March and May by Mr. Laing; in July by Mr. Woodward, and in April, June, August and September by Mr. Butler, the win in August making it his personal property. The first prize is a medal weighing one hundred and fifty dollars, of elegant design and superb workmanship. The second prize, a Leonard fly-rod, will particularly please the winner, Mr. Laing, who is a most enthusiastic angler, and who is fast developing the deftness of wrist and quickness of eye which are indispensable to all accomplished troutmen. Mr. Jellett's third prize, a coin silver flask, handsomely chased, will not be of great service to that abstemious gentleman, except as a thing of beauty and a receptacle of cold tea.

Mr. Swett, who won the Winchester rifle, the fourth prize, is an accomplished rifle shot and a veteran hunter after large game, who will put his trophy into service. Mr. Will Golcher's average was better than that of Mr. Swett, but the former was precluded from gaining the fourth prize by the fact that he shot at twenty-nine yards, whereas the rifle could only be won by a twenty-six or twenty-eight yards man.

The averages are:

	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Shot at	Killed	Percentage
O. D. Laing	7	11	9	11	11	11	11	10	96	81	84.3-
F. S. Butler	7	10	11	9	11	9	12	11	96	80	83.3-
J. H. Jellett	10	9	10	10	8	10	9	11	10	96	77
W. J. Golcher	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	10	84	68	80.9-
W. Wattles	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	24	21	87.5-
J. H. Kilgariff	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	36	28	77.7-
J. E. Orr	9	8	10	9	10	10	10	10	36	27	75
H. Babcock	9	8	10	9	10	10	10	10	36	27	75
D. B. Gillette Jr.	6	8	8	8	12	10	10	9	12	9	75
R. B. Woodward	6	8	8	8	12	10	10	10	60	44	73.3-
P. McShane	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	84	61	72.6-
F. H. Swett	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	9	36	26	72.2-
R. E. Wilson	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	9	36	26	72.2-
W. H. Hanson	6	11	9	8	8	8	8	8	48	34	70.8-
Thos. Ewing	10	9	9	6	8	8	8	8	10	72	72-
G. Levison	7	6	9	10	8	8	8	8	36	21	58.3-
Alex. Hamilton	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	36	21	58.3-
A. W. Havens	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	36	21	58.3-
W. Levison	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	36	21	58.3-
T. P. Reardon	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	36	21	58.3-

Lincoln Gun Club.

The closing meeting of the Lincoln Club for the season was held at Alameda Mole on Sunday last, and was well attended. The secretary has not yet furnished a resume of the season's work, but we hope will do so in time for our next issue.

FIRST CLASS.														
At 15 single clay pigeons, 18-yards rise.						For club trophies.								
C. Cate.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Dunshee.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bruns.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Schen.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Ford.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Parks.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Potter.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Campbell.....	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Sampson.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Richter.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1

Same conditions. For club trophies.	
Bres	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1-6
Holmes	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1-7
Quinton	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1-7
Wenzel	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1-12
Harber	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-10
Karney	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0-5
F. Cate	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0-7
Crandell	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0-6
Brown	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1-10
Doane	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0-6

The club was then divided into two teams, and a contest was arranged for a dinner. Parks' team was victorious, scoring a total of 63 against 59 by Potter's team. The following scores were made:

PARKS' TEAM.	
Parks	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1-10
Brands	0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1-10
Wenzel	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1-10
Brown	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1-10
Crandell	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0-8
F. Cate	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-8
Ford	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-8
Campbell	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0-8
Venker	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1-10
C. Cate	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1-10

Total 68

POTTER'S TEAM.

Potter	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1-8
Scovern	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6
Quinton	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6
Karney	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6
Holmes	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1-7
Harber	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1-8
Richter	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-6
Bovee	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-6
Doane	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-3
Dunshee	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0-7

Total 69

Mr. E. L. Dunshee won the medal for the season in the first class, while in the second class the winner was Mr. R. Wenzel.

ROD.

Shade Fishing.

Absolution should be the reward of every faithful angler by reason of his gentleness and privity, but it has been reserved to the *English Fishing Gazette* to place upon its staff one who may by right administer soulful consolation in extremis. The Honorary Chaplain of that excellent exchange is not unknown to our readers by reason of charming contributions to the literature of the angle, and we have much pleasure in republishing his last article, upon "Shade Fishing."

Shade-fishing for trout, as practiced in the North of England, is, I fancy, but little known by South Country anglers. A short account of it may interest some of your readers, and as every known bait at which a trout will look is pressed into the service of the shade-fisher, those who do not confine themselves to the use of the artificial fly may find something to amuse, or even, let me hope, instruct them. As soon as the rivers begin to run low and clear in summer, the shade-fisher looks up his tackle, and makes preparation for his favorite sport. On hot, sunny days, even early in June, the trout begin to seek the shelter of trees and bushes which overhang the stream. There, in the grateful shade, they sail slowly backward and forward, now rising with a languid air to snook in a fly or beetle which has fallen half asleep from its resting place on the underside of some broad, overhanging leaf, and is floating helplessly down the stream, now turning with a sharp and eager motion at the flop of some fat centipillar as he falls with a splash into the pool. Nothing seems to come amiss to the trout under such circumstances—crumbs of bread dropped in will be scanned for a moment with surprise, but eventually swallowed. Snails taken out of their shells will be accepted freely, and even the eyes of bird's-eye tobacco are sometimes taken by the trout as they float over him, but are ejected from his mouth with a promptitude and vigor which is amazing; and if you can manage to deceive the same trout more than twice in that way on the same afternoon you will be clever.

I have always been most successful in shade-fishing in July, and again in the end of August and the early part of September. As soon as the nights begin to get chilly, there are certain flies which may be found sitting on the stems of bushes and the underside of boughs which overhang the water, in a half torpid state. Every now and again a passing breeze will shake them off, or, in their sleepy condition, they let go their hold and drop into the mouths of the expectant trout. On such days I have seen rare baskets made. I remember one, made long years ago by an old minor in the Coquet, which made me ask him to initiate me into the mysteries of shade-fishing. I had started one morning in August from Acklington Station, which is about a mile from the part of the river where I need to begin fishing, and had fished up to Felton. My basket when I got back to the station would have been called a fairly good one. I had over two dozen trout, and they were of average size for that water. On the platform there was an old minor whom I knew waiting for the train. I gave him a small drink from my flask, and asked how he had got on. He said he had done well and opened his basket. At first I could hardly believe my eyes. He had seven or eight trout, the smallest of which must have been at least three-quarters of a pound, and the largest weighed three pounds. I weighed the fish carefully with my scales. That there were such fish in the Coquet was a revelation to me, and I determined to find out how they were to be caught. Some of the old hands about that country were very shy of giving information; but, whether my whisky had warmed this old man's heart, or whether he was more communicative than others, he was quite ready to tell me all about it. We were going by the same train to the same station, and before our journey was over it was arranged that I was to have a lesson in shade-fishing as soon as possible. I became very fond of it, and have killed some fair baskets, but never could come up to the achievements of the masters of the art. Instead of telling about my own lessons and performances, let me describe the proceedings of my master.

As soon as ever the hot weather began to drive the trout into the shade, he was to be seen wandering along the river banks smoking his pipe in a meditative mood, and now and then peering through a bush or round a stem of some overhanging tree. He never started on a shade-fishing expedition till he spotted some good trout, and had taken stock of all the difficulties of the situation, and perhaps not some bough which would have fatally interfered with his success. But all this had to be done with care and secrecy because there were keen eyes sometimes watching him, and a slight indiscretion on his part would have betrayed the whereabouts of the trout which he had spotted. One evening a message was brought to me that he would be at a certain spot at eight o'clock the next morning, and that he was going to try for two or three good trout, which he had discovered on Sunday afternoon, and that if I would meet him he would show me his way of going to work. Punctually I met him—sandwiches, tobacco, and whisky were not forgotten; and after some half-hour's walk we arrived at the proposed scene of operations. There was a small wood on a steep bank overhanging the river, and about the middle of it at the tail of a fine stream was a quiet pool. The water was from three feet to five feet deep under the bank, flowing with a gentle current, and no ripples on the surface, except when a slight breeze might ruffle it for a moment. Fine and quiet weather is absolutely necessary to successful shade-fishing.

"Now, air," said my master, "sit down here a minute while I go and have a look; it will be half an hour or more before the shade will be right, and I want to have a good look before I put my tackle together."

He crept carefully forward to the edge of the water, and, taking advantage of each bit of shade and each bush and tree stem, he peered cautiously into the depths. At last he came back to me apparently well satisfied.

"I've seen the three I'm after," he said, "and I think there

is a higgsr one but the wster is deep where hs was, and no shade over me, so I could not make eers.

With that hs began to put bis rod togethr, and having run the lins through the rings, and put on a cast line of fine gnt, which had been kept wet between two pieces of flannel, hs told me to watch him, and when hs was well settled into bis place to cresp cautiously down behind him, and on no account to let the trout get a sight of ms. As soon as he was seated behind the stem of a big plans tree, which slanted out over the water, he made me a sign, and in a minnte or so I was beside him. The water was clear, about four fust deep, and at the bottom were eoms big etons.

"Now," hs said, "sit still whatsver happens, and look at that big stone with the white spot on it; you will see a trout soon." (I do not attempt to writs his Northumbrian dialect, becuss I cannot spell it.)

I began to get quite excited. The water in the middle of the river was very deep, and one could see the bottom abelving down into what seemed an unfstomable ahes. What monsters might not be bidden in those dim depths! Almost before the old man had done speaking I saw a shadow slowly cross the stone. It was a trout of about a pound, which turned and swam slowly back again and vanished.

"Why don't you fish for him?" I whispered.

"Wait a bit; there is a better fish here and I must find out what they are taking. You watch while I get out my things."

With that, from his basket and from pockets innumerable he produced boxes, and tins, and horne, and hottles, which he arranged close to him so that he could reach anyone without moving more than absolutely necessary. I found afterwards that these various receptacles contained all sorts of insects, grubs, caterpillars and worms; there were flies of various sorts, from the buzzy blue-bottle and common house-fly to strange flies which he had caught in the woods, there were great docken-grubs (a large white grub sometimes as big as the top of one's thumb, which is found in the roots of the dock), worms of various sorts well scoured in moss, caterpillars from the gooseberry bushes, wasp grubs, and one or two of what we used to call hairy bears. He proceeded to draw my attention from the water for a moment, and when I looked back there was a fine trout motionless just above the etone.

"Look," I whispered, "there is a good one just over the etone."

Slowly the old man's hand ought a horn clove to him. Without moving his eyes from the trout he got out a fly of some eort, gave it a nip, and flipped it into the water a foot or two above the beh. Slowly it floated over him, but he simply looked up and did not move. Another fly was flipped in with the same result, but was taken by a small trout a few yards below us. Another kind of fly was tried with no better result, and then a small red worm. I saw it fall about two yards above the trout and sink slowly down, wiggling towards the bottom. The fish moved slowly up, opened his mouth, and the worm was gone.

"He's onr," said the old man, and chucked him another small worm.

"But why don't you fish for him?" I murmured.

He explained to me that it was absolutely necessary to wait till the fish moved. But he put a nice little red worm on bis hook, and made all ready for a cast. Suddenly the fish turned round, and swam slowly down the stream past me.

"He's a two-pounder," I said.

"No, not so big," was the answer. "You will be able to weigh him soon if he does not break me."

Then, as quickly as possible, his rod was put out, the worm dropped on to the top of the etone, and the gut made to lie *along the bottom* (to have gut hanging down to the worm is fatal in ehade-fishing with sby bsb), so that it was practically invieble.

Whilst watching the worm wiggling on the etone I was aware of a shadow moving slowly up the water. It was our trout. With calm dignity he sailed up to the etone, seemed much surprised to see the worm, then bowed his head and snuck it in. I could see the whole operation as plainly as if it had taken place in a glass bowl in the window of my room. Then there was a rare fight. We neither of us moved more than we could help, and at last the net was under him, and I had the pleasure of weighing and admiring as fine a pound-and-a-half trout as I had ever, at that time, seen. We wetted him, lighted our pipes, and looked out for more sport.

While we waited my instructor tried to instill into my mind some of the principal maxims of the ehade-fisher:

First and foremost, never be in a hurry. When you have spotted a good fish, examine the place well, and take careful note of everything which may prove to be a hindrance or a danger should you hook your fish. Make up your mind what you will do suppoing this or that to happen. In the excitement of a struggle with a big fish, particularly if one is among thick bushes and over-hanging trees, a hsginner is apt to lose his head, and that means loss of fish also.

Secondly, try and find out what he will take before you make a cast for him, and never worry him long by dangling a fly over his nose for which he has plainly no taste.

Thirdly, never let the fish see you put your rod out over the water. When big trout are feeding in the ehade, they generally swim slowly up and down, taking a regular bsat. As a rule, if they are swimming near the top of the water they are taking flies; if near the bottom, worm, or grub, or minnow will be most effective. When a good trout has passed you put out your rod quickly before he turns. If you are using fly, let it be hanging about an inch above the water, that the trout may see it as he comes back. Your rod must be perfectly still, and, if possible, under an overhanging hough, so that it may not appear against the sky. If the trout looks up at the fly and panes, or slightly raises his head, drop it gently on to the water, and the odds are that he takes it at once. If he takes no notice of it, let him pass without moving it, and when you see him turn to come back, drop the fly on to the water and give it the slightest possible movement to attract his attention. If he will not have it, take it away when he is not looking, and try some other fly or some kind of bait. If you are using worm or minnow, always try and get your bait into position on the bottom, *with the line lying along the bottom*, before the fish sees it. If you once frighten or raise the suspicions of an old shy fish, the odds are ten to one against you for that day.

Whilst I was being thus instructed the old man got another trout of about a pound, and missed a smaller one. He then said we had better move, and that the shadow was just right for the place where he had seen what he thought was a real big one. We moved about twenty yards down the bank, and, on looking over, I saw that the water was much deeper—seven feet or eight feet at least, I should think. For some time we saw nothing. Suddenly my old friend said, in a hushed voice:

"Look there, just below you, about three yards out."

I saw what at first I took to be a log of wood. But slowly out of the depthe came what I suppoed was an enormous trout.

"It's a salmon," whispered my companion, a fifteen-pounder."

It was really a big bull-trout; but they call them salmon in Northumberland somatims. Meet man would have tried for him and got broken; not so the cunning old hand to whom that luckless fish had shown himself. He said, quietly:

"Come away; I shall have him this evening or to-morrow morning."

We moved to another place, and, with fly and worm, made up a basket of about six or seven nice trout, the largest a little over ons and a half pounde. About three o'clock we started for home, the old man saying that he must prepare bis tackle for the salmon.

Next day he brought it to me as a prssent. Tbs mark of the gaff was plain enough; but I could find no mark of a book in its mouth. However, it is not good manners to look a gift-salmon in the mouth, so I said nothing, kippered the salmon, and ate him.

I got very fond of ehade fishing, and had many a pleasant day at it. It is a style of fishing eminently suited to elderly men; and should I be spared to become an old man, I look forward to quiet days in lonely woods, which overhang a certain northern river, where I may sit and watch the trout if I cannot catch them, indulging my passion for the beautiss of nature, and—

"There meditate my time away,
And angle on, and beg to have
A quiet passage to a welcome grave."

Speckled Beauties.

[By John Humphreys.]

"A thing of heanty is a joy forever," sang some poet. In a sense, this is true. But trout, which are the particular "speckled beauties" just now in my mind, don't last forever after they are once caught. The cook soon puts a period to their beauty, and only in the poetic sense (i. e., as memories) can they be said to fulfil the dictum of the poet.

It is sad, but true, that "things of beauty" seem to have the property of stimulating the human mind to the performance of the most astounding feats of mendacity. A beautiful horse or a beautiful woman alike produce from their respective admirers tales of simply incredible exaggeration.

This is so with trout. No fisherman, if he is worth his salt, will come home after a day's trout fishing, *especially* if he has been alone, without a thrilling story of having lost a splendid trout, "weighing a pound if it weighed an ounce, by Jove!" by some unlucky chance. Either he (the fisherman) has tumbled up to his neck in the river in his desperate efforts to land the beauty, or just as he got it near the bank the basstly cast broke, or he (the fish) hadn't got hold quite firmly enough, or something or another; anyhow, the shining mottled beauty has got off, *someway*, "but I'll have him next time I go round that way, you bet."

Such are some of the ordinary items of conversation among those who venture their lives (in an amateurish kind of way) in whipping our rivers for trout. Sometimes the yarn is varied something in this fashion:

A. "Going out fishing to-day?"
B. Looking up at the sky, "Don't think so, too bright."
A. "Have any luck yesterday?"
B. "Yes—usual luck."
A. "What's that?"
A. "Came home with a heastly lot of quarter-ponnders."
A. "Ob, come! that's not bad."
B. "Well, it's bster'n nothing, certainly; but I lost a beauty—a beauty, my dear fellow. By Jove! believe me, I thought I should have lost my line—cast and all."

A. "How's that?"
B. "Well, you know the Bontnewydd river?"
A. "Yes."
B. "Well, there's ons of those pools where I *always* get a rise of some kind."
A. "Yee."
B. "Well, yesterday I came to this pool (it's about half way down from the railway bridge, you know). I hadn't caught anything up to then; I was glad to get there, I can tell you, and I threw in, quite sure of landing something. Well, believe me, I threw in that blessed pool for over an hour and not a bite did I get—not a rise even."

A. "Nice, eh?"
B. "Nice be hanged. Anyhow, I determined not to go without something, so I wound my line in and put a fresh set of flies on all through."

A. "What did you put on?"
B. "Well, I put a starling on the tail and a coch-y-bondu nearest the rod (the drop-fly, you know), and what do you think I put in the middle?"

A. "Don't know."
B. "You couldn't guess. I collared a fat worm and stuck him on one of those flies you see flying about a dung-heap, you know."

A. "Ay, well?"
B. "Well, I thought that ought to land something."

A. "I should think so."

B. "Well, I no sooner checked him in than there was a tremendous kick up in the pool, and I had such a pull as nearly landed me in the middle of the water. By Jove, man! I was really frightensd. But I soon made up my mind what to do. I let the line fly out—the beggar by this time was rushing like mad down the river—and off he went till I hadn't an inch of line left."

A. "What then?"
B. "Oh, the check fetched him back, and off he went up stream. I reeled up and tightened the line nicely, and held him just nice and tight, you know."

A. "Yes."
B. "By this time he was getting tired and full of water (you may think), and I thought I'd haul him in. So I began, gently, you know. I'd just got him half-way out; and what a monster he was! 6 lbs. if I may never —"

A. "All right."
B. "And the beggar doubled himself up somehow, and off he went, fly, worm and all. And so I lost him."

A. "Big trout that, old man."

B. "Twasn't a trout at all; it was a salmon."
Well, one has to put up with this kind of thing, if he begins to fish. No ecial meeting of "jolly anglers" would be happy if this kind of anecdotal talk were tabooed, and the only thing one can do, unless he wishes to be thought a duffer, or regarded with enupicion as a sceptic, is to try and smulate such storis by incidents from his own experience or imagination.

A friend of mine is a very good hand at this kind of story. Mind you, I don't for a moment mean to cast any doubt on his veracity. Far from it. Brutus says it (or rather tells them), and Brutus is an honorable man.

The other night Brutus turned into the club. I noticed the insignia of an angler about his hat, and asked him if he had been out that day. He replied, with a wearied air, that he had.

"Any luck?" I continued.

"Yes, pratty fair" he answered; "two or thres pounde slottasber. Nics little btinge, too."

"Whers did you go, I asked."

"Bontfasn at first, then fished up the rivrs to Bontns-wydd."

"Anybody with you?"

"Well, yes. Rather. I saw a fellow on my way up, but I lost sight of him after a while. Think he must have gons asleep. But let me tell you. You see I've changed my togs."

"Yss. It was rather bright to-day, wasn't it?"

"Yss, but I had a very fine cast; bardly see it."

"Ay!"

"Who was the fellow you saw?"

"Conldn't be surr. Thought it was Dick Newton at first; but Dick doesn't fish like that fellow. The beggar etood right at the edge of the water and his shadow would frighten the fish for miles around."

"No; it couldn't be Dick, then."

"Well, never mind that; I went on, and hy-and-hye, about five o'clock, I got bold of a whopper. I could tell he was a big 'un by the pull he gave when he booked on, and I was so flurried that I snatched him clean out of the water, right into the branches of a tree that were hanging over, and there he was, dangling out of my reach, and such a size. Lor, he must have been a couple of ponnds at the very least."

"Where do you get your tackle?" I interrupted.

"O! Castle-square. Why?"

"Good tackle," I replied, puffing vigorously.

"Well, there he hung, anyhow, good tackle—Why do you say 'good tackle'?" he suddenly asked.

"O, I've been looking for a fine cast that would jerk a two-ponnd trout out of the water, for a long time," I answered, absently.

"Well, you'll get it there," he said.

"Did you get the fish?"

"No, confound him; but I got a duck."

"How?"

"I climbed into the tree. Had to stretch out when I got up; brunch smashed and in I went, head over heels. Smashed my rod, lost my reel, and never saw the fish again."

"Pity," I ejaculated.

Half an hour afterwards I met Jones.

"Eard of Brutus' adventure to-day?" I asked him.

"Saw it, my dear fellow," he replied.

"Did he go in?"

"Rath'r!"

"How?"

"Slipped in jumping from one etone to another."

"Says be lost a big fish."

"So be did, fell off as he jumped."

"What was the size of the fish?"

"O, well, a decent fish, you know; I should think it w quite a quarter of a pound."

"Must be mistaken."

"Why?"

"Brutus says it was at least two pounde."

"Brutus is mistaken."

Shasta.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company is fairly entitled to the palm, by its most recent advertising issue, which is a dainty jewel of a book written and illustrated by E. McD. Johnstone, entitled "Shasta," describing the county traversed by the recently constructed rail line to Portland, Oregon. The text is sufficient to gratify the seeker after information, the illustrations, in choice of enbjets and technique, are a source of delight to all but the utterly rude, while the form and letter press are models of taste and cleanness.

Tables of distances, altitudes and spots of particular interest make the book most useful to the traveller. There are bits about the caravansaries, from the magnificent hotel at Lower Soda Springs to the inn at Upper Soda Springs, where, the author says, the table groans with "hocke of white honey in the comb, potatoes that laugh their skins off, young venison and trout, quail and hare in their seasons, and fruit dishee full of great, fat, red chaked apples entrasting you to come and eat bsm." The Flora and Fauna are outlined, and the pamphlet is of special interest and value to those who love to shoot and to angle. The plate showing "The fish that got away, and the fish that was caught" is a quaint conceit, and will bring a hearty smile to the face of every member of the craft. A delightful little article on McCloud fishing should prompt all fishermen to send for the book, while the story of "A Man, a Dog and a Bone" will revive pleasant recollections in those fond of the wilder sorts of hunting. Each page has its interest, and the demand for "Shasta" will be practically limitless. The book is inscribed to General A. N. Towne, and we presume may be had by addressing either that gentleman or Colonel T. H. Goodman, although we are not advised as to whether it is for sale.

Mr. Francis M. Walbran condenses the whole wisdom of the accomplished angler into a few words which we venture to italicize in the excerpt from the English Fishing Gazette, which follows:

I observe that once again have the rival exponents of wet and dry fly-fishing commenced to hurl challenges against each other. Once again I say that in their proper place, under certain conditions, each system holds good. If I am fishing upon one of our Yorkshire trout and grayling streams, and find the fish feeding in the rough water, or upon a dull, cloudy day, with a good breeze upon the flats, I employ the "chuck-and-chance-it" system, as our Southern friends term it; but if the day is bright, and the fish rising steadily upon water as still as the surface of a looking-glass, then I mount one of Geo. Holland's floating gems at the end of a three-yard gossamer cast, and, wading carefully up stream, cover the rising fish. It would be just as reasonable to argue that floating fly is more deadly than minnow-fishing, or upstream worm than wet fly; the fact is, if a man intends to become *facile princeps* in the capture of trout and grayling, he must have no *crochets*, but adapt himself to circumstances, employing as a lure whatever the fish are feeding on. Very soon now the month of September will be here, and I hope that before then the welcome rain will descend and the rivers get into good order. September is a very favorite month of mine; it is so delightful to spend a day upon the river, taking first a trout and then a grayling with the fly. The air is cooler than during July and August, and who can deny the beauty of the foliage reddening under the influence of the early evening frosts? Then, again, if sport is not good you can turn your attention to nutting in the hazel copse yonder or gather a dish of mushrooms in the pasture beyond the wood. These are some of my reasons for loving September that love dates from the time of my boyhood, and no doubt now will remain true to the end of the chapter.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 48 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Sept. 24, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Assn., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Pinamas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 3d to 7th inclusive.
Monterey Agricultural Assn., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Fresno, October 8th to 8th.
Ione, October 6 to 7.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 21th.
Sixth District Agricultural Assn., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Willows, Oct. 19th, 20th to 21st.
Vallejo, October 4th to 8th.
Eureka Jockey Club, November 24d to 26th.
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Oct. 29th to Nov. 5th.

Closing of Entries.

SEPTEMBER 26th.—Rhonerville.
OCTOBER 1st.—Willows.
OCTOBER 1st.—Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, Open Events.
OCTOBER 1st.—Willows Agricultural Association.
NOVEMBER 16th.—Eureka Jockey Club.
OCTOBER 1st.—Susanville, changed events.

Old and New.

In General Topics a note is made of old time trotting programmes, and the differences existing at present. There are other points of comparison which are well worthy of consideration. One hundred years have not made such changes in racing as one-fifth of that time in trotting. There is, of course, a dissimilarity between a racer and trotter, and the tuition of the former mainly consists in paying due attention to condition, and regulating his exercise so as to perfect his action. There have been wonderful strides made in training race-horses; by selecting the best generation after generation, there has been constant progression, and in all probability, a third rater of to-day shows superior form to celebrities fifty years ago. The artificial is found in a far greater degree in the trotters. Besides the improvements which have followed breeding and rearing, there are other considerations to which there is nothing analogous in the race-horse.

Less than fifty years ago a sulky which weighed ninety pounds was held to be a marvel of lightness. Skeleton wagons were ponderous affairs, two hundred and fifty pounds being the standard. Now forty-pound sulkies and sixty-five pound wagons are not unusual. Some years ago we credited American hickory with a good deal of the improvement of the speed of trotters, and unquestionably it is well entitled to the reputation. But there is another adjunct in the education of trotters of far more importance than vehicles of extraordinarily light weight, viz., "boots." Not confined to trotters absolutely, as race-horses are likewise benefited by their use, though not nearly to the extent of the harness division. For instance, in McKerron's catalogue there are twenty illustrations of racing boots, seventy-eight designs for trotting.

The two leading houses in San Francisco for this speciality are John O'Kane's, 767 Market street, and J. A. McKerron's, 228, 230 and 232 Ellis street. A visitor to either of these establishments will be surprised at the amount of "stock" carried. Piled on shelves, huge drawers crammed to their utmost capacity, until an

examiner, who is not fully up in this department of horse-furnishing goods, will be so surprised that he will fall back on Dominie Sampson's pro-digious, to express his feelings. If a trainer of twenty years ago were to look over the assortment, his astonishment would be nearly as great, and he would be puzzled to tell the uses of one-quarter of the patterns he saw. Mr. O'Kane has the agency of the Cynthia boots, although he manufactures as well, and very good boots they are. It is no disparagement of them to give the preference to those of home-make, for though the Kentucky patterns are well adapted for the intended purpose, in fact nearly everything the trainer of trotters can desire, there is the same difference which exists between ready-made clothing and that made by a competent tailor who measures with exactness, cuts in accordance with measurements, and every stitch put in the right place. While we are heartily gratified at the lead which California has taken in this department of horse affairs, the victory has not been easily gained. The result has been gained by determination to excel, perseverance and what may be termed a natural adaptation or rather genius for the business. Mac, as his friends call him, is as enthusiastic in this department, as we are about tips or the value of racing blood in fast trotters.

In another respect California takes the lead, at least so far as we know. The catalogue published by McKerron is far in advance of any that has come under our observation; that is when boots and other equipments for the horse are the subject of portrayal. It is artistically gotten up all through. On one side of the cover is a clever representation of the stands, clubhouse, hotel and "first turn" of the Bay District Course; on the other a spirited picture of a steeplechase in which two horses are leaping over a hedge and small stream. The frontispiece is a capital likeness of the proprietor, with two pages of explanatory letterpress, and twenty pages of illustrations. All is done in colors, and admirably done, too. This not only adds to the beauty, as it gives a better idea of the articles pictured. A person can form a very correct idea of what the boots are from the cuts, more so than from a photograph, as the coloring is a material aid in obtaining a truthful idea.

Newspaper Touting.

If there is a thing of minor importance which we have a decided dislike for, it is newspaper "tips," or what might be termed newspaper "touting." Unimportant in one sense, as there are other things connected with racing which are of far more weight, although there is enough to condemn to warrant calling attention to the practice. It has grown into such magnitude, that the tips of the Eastern dailies are sent by wire, and duly published in our morning papers. This is merely an advertisement for the bookmakers, as these tips induce people to wager who would have been at a loss what to do without such "pointers." But the phase we intend to discuss is in connection with weekly journals, more particularly the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, or rather the course already pursued, which it is our intention to follow in the future. We are prompted to make this explanation in order to give answers to queries desiring information as to which is likely to win? In the first place those who have a slight knowledge of racing and trotting are aware that even the shrewdest observers, who watch every gallop, trial, run on a public track, and never miss seeing a race that they can possibly overlook, and are still at a loss to make selections. Trainers, who from their position should be the best judges of comparative speed, are also at a loss, and should the questioner be on such terms as to obtain opinions from this source, in very many instances the answer will be that it is beyond their skill to prognosticate with any degree of assurance.

The sharpest and most unscrupulous touts are a long way from being infallible, and after months of patient watching are as likely to be wrong as they are to be right. How is it likely, then, that men who are confined a greater part of the time to the rooms of a newspaper can give information which is worth the paper it is written on? Granted that he makes a continual study of Goodwin's Guides; that the volumes of the past have not only absorbed a great deal of time but that he has them at his elbow for ready reference. Granted further, that he has attended the races from the time of the Spring Meeting of the Blood Horse until the close of the Golden Gate Fair, and then the question is put: What is going to win at Sacramento? The answer would not be worth a straw. It is a fair inference that the favorites in the betting are horses which a majority has chosen for winners. It may be, as is oftentimes the case, that favoritism is the result of one horse being backed by parties who have the means and inclination to wager more money on those they fancy than will be put on all the rest of the field. But when there is a general desire to back a certain horse in a race it is nearly certain that the experts, or a majority of them, agree. Now in

the races of Monday at the State Fair the only favorite which won was one which came in second, awarded the race from a "foul" committed by the leader. In all probability touts and tipsters would have agreed in giving the beaten horses as a "sure thing," and in a vast majority of cases the same state of affairs exist.

This newspaper picking of winners before the races come off has long been the practice in England, though it is of recent date in this country. It may secure a few subscribers who are foolish enough to place value on the vaticinations, but that which is gained in this way is overbalanced in other ways.

Racing Blood in Pacers—Arrow.

Time and time again we have seen statements to the effect that thoroughbreds and pacers were entirely different types of horses. Dissimilar in form, not an approximation in the contour of the sidewheeler to that of the fast galloper, and that a tendency to pace was a sure indication of plebeian blood. These charges were without foundation, although iterated and reiterated for the past twenty years, until many people thought that what was constantly and dogmatically stated must be true. One of the greatest, if not the greatest pacer, when all circumstances are duly considered, was Pocahontas, without other known blood in her veins than thoroughbred, and many others of the oldtime were full of that blood. But it is not our intention in this article to present illustrations of the breeding of pacers further than to give that of Arrow, and shall confine ourselves to a short comparison of form.

Ask a man to describe pacing form, and in many instances the reply will be—deep and narrow chest, shoulder-blades wide though inclined to be upright, flat sides sloping hips, cat-hamned, crooked hind legs, etc. That there are pacers, trotters and runners of the above formation cannot be denied, though rarely will such a form be found in a race-horse at all worthy of the name. And we have yet to see a really first-class pacer which would answer the description. The pacers which have figured on the track since we came to California were Longfellow, Jim Brown, Lady St. Clair, Nimrod, Dan Rice, Defiance, Dan Voorhees, etc., and at a later date Lucy, Washington, Maude B., Killarney, Almont Patchen, Pocahontas, Mink and several others. Of the first-named seven only one, Defiance, had the "pacing shape," all of the others being "round built" smoothly made horses. Maud, Killarney and Almont Patchen are also far removed from the angular monstrosities occasionally seen. The brother to Brown Jug and Brown Hal is as smoothly turned as a Vermont Black-Hawk, and from a photograph of Johnston, although his hip is somewhat sloping, in other respects his configuration does not materially differ from that of a majority of fast trotters. We have a three-year-old thoroughbred filly that has more slope in her quarters than Johnston, and were it not that her shoulder is oblique, her ribs with plenty of curvature, the very reverse of cat-hamned, she would be the ideal which many fancy to be the pacing form.

When we read the account of the pacing race at Sacramento won by Arrow, we wrote L. B. Lindsey to interview Durfee and learn what he could of the history of the horse we feel so much interest in. Apart from the hearing it has on the question of thoroughbred blood in harness horses, there were other elements connected with the horse. We brought his sire here and sold him to the late M. S. Patrick, then a resident of San Diego, and as oftentimes we have been questioned why he was sold, a short account of the transaction may not be out of place.

When Mr. Patrick learned that we were coming to California he sent a commission to bring him a road horse for a stipulated sum. A satisfactory animal could not be found, several of our horses had to be left, (they were sent to Mr. Reher, Lancaster, Ohio, to keep and breed to Hurrah). The car was crowded, and in the turmoil and hurry of leaving the order was neglected. A day or two after our arrival in San Francisco we met Mrs. Patrick on the street, accompanied her to the Grand Hotel where she was stopping, when, after a few queries regarding the folks and Chicago friends, she said, "Well, Mr. S—I suppose you have brought me a good road-horse."

Mr. Patrick was one of the best of our friends. He had done us many favors, and these is a way to heighten the obligation, that it appeared culpably ungrateful that his commission had not been executed. It did not take three seconds to realize the position and without much of a pause answered, "Yes, Mrs. Patrick, and though you have driven many good horses this one is by far the best you ever drew a rein over."

"I am so glad," was her reply. "San Diego is a fearfully dull place, (remember this was nearly fourteen years ago) and there is not a horse in that country which can trot fast enough to go to a funeral."

In this way A. W. Richmond went, and for a sum which, five times repeated, would not have got him for

anyone else. Crichton we bargained for and shipped from Chicago to Mr. Patrick two years before we came, so that we were also instrumental in the sire of Arrow's dam coming to California as well as his sire. The following is Mr. Lindsey's reply.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 20, 1887.
DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 18th inst. received and contents noted. I saw Mr. Durfee and had a talk with him in relation to his horse Arrow. He is certainly the most wonderful pacer that ever lived for his age and handling.

He is four years old, bred by Hancock M. Johnson of Los Angeles; first dam by Crichton; second dam by Argyle.

Arrow was worked on the track twenty-seven days as a three-year-old, and trotted a quarter in thirty-six seconds. He struck his knees and was turned out for some time. Last winter he was sent to the track again, worked twelve days and was driven a quarter in thirty-five seconds. Mr. Durfee got Arrow the 18th of last June—he had previously been driven on the road to a buggy—and though he had given him but little fast work, he showed two heats the last of July, one in 2:19½, another in 2:20½, only miles he has had better than 2:30, except what he has shown in public races.

He is about fifteen hands two inches in height, dark bay, exceptionally good feet and legs. I think he is the deepest horse for his size through the shoulders and chest I ever saw. Mr. Durfee says he is very confident that Arrow is nesrly, if not quite, seven-eighths thoroughbred. Dr. Durfee tells me he worked him with tips on all his feet until very lately, but he has now a five-onces shoe on each foot. Mr. Durfee thinks that if there is any difference he went better with the tips.

As I am writing, there is the grandest display of fine bloodstock on the grounds of the California State Agricultural Society that any man ever saw in any country. Great complaint among trotting-horse men in regard to this condition of the track, and I think their strictures justifiable.

Yours truly, L. B. LINDSEY.

It may be that trotting a quarter in thirty-six seconds as stated was through inadvertence, the expression being so common that trotting in place of pacing might easily slip in. We will have more to say about the pedigree of Arrow hereafter. In all probability the complaints about the track came from its being too soft on account of the running. Were it not that the interval, as now fixed, gives horses a chance to take part in more races than if otherwise, it might be well to have the racing one week and trotting the next.

San Mateo Stock Farm

We have done our endeavor to induce Mr. Corbitt to give his farm a distinctive title.

The above caption does not meet the want, and surely now when on it are domiciled Guy Wilkes, Le Grand, Sable Wilkes, Grandee and so many first-class broodmares, it is eminently worthy of a name. It is about the only farm in California, where fine and fast horses are bred, which is without an appellation, and there is scarcely an exception to the nomenclature being appropriate.

Musical withal, Palo Alto, Rancho del Paso, Laurelwood, Rancho del Rio, Resaca, Rancho del San Francisco, Sunny Slope, Santa Anita, Dewdrop, etc., are happy illustrations. As we write, however, a great many more farms are brought to mind which should also be named. Mr. Shippee has quietly increased his stock of horses until he is one of the large breeders of the State. Mr. Reavis of Chico, Mr. Sargent of Gilroy, Mr. White of Petaluma, Mr. Hayward of San Mateo, and quite a number of gentlemen besides whose places are so extensive as to warrant a title. For that matter there is nothing in the way of giving smaller country places a name. Even a few acres of vines or fruits, a suburban residence, a paddock or two where run a few highly bred mares and colts, a home, in fact, however small, if it is kept so as to be attractive, deserves christening.

Harking back to the days of childhood, recalling scenes which were painted on the memory of more than half a century ago, and the names of places, that is of farms, return with startling distinctness. Those who lived on them are forgotten, but the woods in which we went birdnesting, the braes where we gathered gowans and bluebells, the burnies where we guddled for trout, the holms and the heathery haughs are pressed with the faithfulness of a photograph.

Now, if in place of San Mateo Stock Farm—awkward to speak let alone writing it—there was a name, much would be gained. After a short time when the farm was mentioned there would be an association of the famous trotters to which it is home. In no part of the world where fast trotters are admired but that the mention of Palo Alto will at once direct attention to the horses which have been bred and reared there. Rancho del Paso, Santa Anita and Rancho del Rio, when the names are spoken, thousands of people will recall the brilliant performances of colts who first saw light on these rich plains and hills carpeted with native grasses.

In the communication printed last week, giving a description of Mr. Corbitt's stock, the farm was partially overlooked. It is one of the best for the purpose to which it is put we ever saw. The natural situation could scarcely be improved, and the adjuncts, fields, barns, stables, track, etc., well planned, and in point of construction will compare favorably with the best of any country. We shall not depend on memory to correct the lapse, as ere long we hope to pay it a visit, and then,

too, we feel confident Mr. Corbitt will make the task of description easier by following the good plan of which he has so many examples.

The description of the stock was fuller, and as the horses, mares and colts are the foreground of the picture, this was better than leaving that unfinished and giving more space to the landscape.

Since the above was written we have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Corbitt, and he appears loth to make the change. We hope the ladies in Mr. C.'s family will take it in hand and see that the awkward title is replaced by one which will be more euphonious and surely more appropriate.

Nevada State Fair.

Wednesday last was the opening day of the Nevada State Fair, and as we write on Thursday we have not heard anything in relation to the inauguration. That the Fair will be by long odds the best ever held in Nevada goes without saying. The programme is so comprehensive that it is difficult to see where it could have been bettered. Ten days of racing and trotting, liberal purses and added money, also liberal on this score, it must be a hypercritical cuss who will find fault. Running and trotting alternately occupy the days. Wednesday was allotted to racing, Thursday trotting, and so on to the close of the Fair. There is a provision on racing days whereby races not on the programme will be added, and so many of them that every race day will be boiling hot, no matter how cool the atmosphere.

The trotting races are judiciously classified, and there are pacing races, two of them, neither having class restrictions, and so far apart that the same horses can contend in both. Beside the grand array for running, trotting and pacing, there are other attractions which must act as a powerful magnet to increase the attendance. Beside the stock display there is an equestrian tournament for ladies, and as it is not likely that there has been retrogression since we visited Reno several years ago, it is safe to assert that better cannot be found in the world. In some respects the ladies of Nevada are without peers in this graceful exercise. Skillful in managing horses, having apparently as much control of the most unruly steeds as the best horseman can display, and still as graceful as can be and as ladylike as graceful.

Then there is the Indian pony race, which to those who are fond of fun will be well worthy of a journey from San Francisco to see, balloon ascensions and bicycle races.

Writing of the Nevada State Fair does not increase our equanimity, and we chafe and scold over the accident that ties us up when there is so much to be seen. We had a "big lay out" for this fall, and like many other schemes planned was not only nipped in the bud, as root and branch were dug up and excised.

It is somewhat unfortunate that the dates selected were the same as the closing week of the California State Fair and that of Stockton. But as we understand the condition of things in Nevada, it is almost an absolute necessity to hold it from the middle to the end of September. If sooner, the display of fruits and vegetables will not be so good; if later there is the risk of bad weather.

Fortunately there are horses enough now on the Pacific Slope to have two meetings at the same time with plenty for both, and when the places are so far apart as Reno, Sacramento and Stockton, the attendance is slightly impaired, if felt at all. We cannot see how the Nevada State Fair can be otherwise than a "grand success." If it does not reach the top rung of the ladder, failure cannot be ascribed to a lack of liberality on the part of the managers.

Our Great Young Horses.

So many good youngsters have made their appearance this year that it is somewhat troublesome to know where to begin or where to leave off. It is rather early yet to write authoritatively, as there may be changes ere the Los Angeles Fair is brought to a close. There are numbers of trotters which have made a mark in their first year and several which have lowered their mark enough to be hugely gratifying to their owners. Among the debutants are Alfred S., who has won all his races, so far as we are aware without losing a heat, Sable Wilkes and Grandee in the same category, and Memo has made a capital showing if he was overshadowed with superior speed. The two brand new pacers Homestake and Arrow can be rated as the best youthful sidewheelers that have yet appeared, and the latter with the best pacing record for a four-year-old, if our memory is not at fault.

Those which have cut down their records from last year are quite numerous. Not having records at hand we are unable to state with exactness how much has been subtracted, though in many cases quite a handful of seconds has been knocked off. Lot Slocum to 2:18, Stamboul inside of twenty, and a whole lot which have come so close to two minutes and a score of seconds that it seems that by another year California will have so

many horses in the teens as to challenge the world. Menlo, Tempest, Luella, Mt. Vernon, Woodnut, Kate Ewing, Lillie Stanley, Alfred S., and a number of others so low down in the twenties that they have not far to go to get into the charmed circle. After the busy season is over—though at all seasons we are deucedly hurried—there will be plenty of pleasant work overhauling their breeding and performances. Nearly every one which has gained distinction is still young, mostly six years or under, so that it is not over sanguine to expect a corresponding reduction in 1888.

San Joaquin Valley Fair.

Next week this popular Fair will commence, and, notwithstanding that so many exhibitions have come to a conclusion, there is always something to attract when Stockton falls into line. Apart from being a trifle fervent at times, especially to visitors from the bay who are illy prepared to endure any great degree of heat, everything is pleasant. "Times" are usually very lively at the Capital of the rich San Joaquin Valley, and during Fair week there is excitement enough to suit those who are accustomed to the rush and hurry of a big city. There is always a fine display of stock at the Fair grounds, and the racing and trotting uniformly good. When in proper order (it is rarely otherwise during the Fair) it is a fast track for racers and trotters, and those who never take an interest in equine contents, without plenty of opportunities to wager, are likely to be gratified to their heart's content. On the opening day, Tuesday next, there are three races, two running and one trotting; a two-year-old stake for District colts; one mile, and heats of a mile, in which are eight entries. This is also district, and therefore, likely to be a stubborn fight among the home drivers. The trotting in three-minute class, Allo, Rosie Mc, Figaro, Prince, Gertrude Russell, Alfred S., Perihelion, Alphens, Geronimo, Duboe and Maggie F., being the entries. Wednesday is a big day with four races on the bill, the racing free-for-all, one mile, twelve being named, and among them some very good ones. The Pacific Coast trotting, 2:24 class, has a strong representation, Jane L., Maiu, Rexford, Longfellow, Joe Artherton, Daisy S., Maid of Oaks, Black Diamond, Woodnut, Mt. Vernon and Magdallah. Numbers seven and eight are for district two and three-year-olds, nine in the first and eight in the second. Thursday, as given in the original programme, had also four races assigned, though the entry-list shows only two that filled viz., 2:35 class and 2:28 class, pacing. This will make good sport for a long afternoon, as there are eight in the 2:35, thirteen in the pacing, and these of a quality which will ensure a good showing. Friday has the novelty race, which is always a favorite in Stockton, and with nine entries which will make the scrimmage very interesting. The distance is two miles, purse \$1,000. The leader at the half-mile receives \$150, the premium of the first mile \$225, one and a half miles \$275, and first at the finish \$350. From start to winning score this is sure to be a race. The other races on Friday are a three-year-old stake, with ten nominations and 2:28 class, nine entries. Saturday, the closing day, there is a district three-year-old race for runners, the 22 class in which are Lot Slocum, Sister, Stamboul, Menlo and Valentine; Pacific Coast, two-year-old stake, trotting, with eight nominations; and Pacific Coast pacing with such cracks engaged as Almont Patchen, Killarney, Chapman, Pocahontas, Arrow and L. C. Lee.

The Washington Park Club.

In this present issue the announcement is made of the closing stakes to be run at the summer meetings of 1888 and 1889. For 1888 the Drexel Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile. The Kenwood Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs. The Lakeside Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, five furlongs. To these three stakes the added money is \$1,000. The Fixed Events for 1889 are the American Derby, for three-year-olds, one mile and a half, with \$7,500 added. The Hyde Park Stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, with \$1,500 added. The Sheridan Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, with \$1,500 added. The Englewood Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile, \$1,000 added.

The entries for the above close on October 15th next, and will certainly, as hitherto, attract attention of horsemen here. The full details can be found in the official announcement.

Rhonerville Fair.

There is still another Fair to come off next week, that of the Ninth District, at Rhonerville, Humboldt Co. Thus there is a sort of a triangle, the longest leg of which will be well on to a thousand miles in length, and the shortest measured by several hundred miles. This being the case, there cannot be any great interference or clashing of interests. Tuesday, September 27th, is the opening day at Rhonerville, and four days are allotted. The entries close next. Monday, the evening previous to first day of the Fair: the trotting classes, three minutes, two-year-olds, 2:45, three-year-olds and free-for-all, confined, however, to the district Del Norte and Humboldt counties. There are several running races, and we cannot see anything in the way of our northern friends having a good time.

Glenbrook Races.

The racing connected with the Nevada and Placer Counties Fair opened at Glenbrook Park on September 8th. The weather was pleasant, the track in fine order, and the attendance for an opening day excellent.

The first race was trotting for 3:00 class, District horses. The starters were Nettie J., Fred, Maggie O., Spider. Nettie J. had the best of the first heat, beating the others handily, but she was put last for fouling. Fred won the first heat, Maggie O. second, Nettie J. third. She took the third heat, with Fred second. Maggie O. showed her quality in the fourth heat by beating Nettie J. and Fred in the order of their names. She repeated her performance in the fifth heat, the horses being placed as in the fourth. In the sixth heat Nettie J. had a good lead and looked like the winner of the race, but she fell, yet managed to beat Fred on for second place. The best time for the race was 3:01, made by Maggie O. in the fourth heat.

Trotting, Purse \$200, district horses; 3:00 Class.
Maggie O., b m—W. A. Finley..... 2 3 1 1 1
Fred, ch g—A. Morgan..... 1 1 2 3 3
Nettie J., ch m—Geo. F. Jacobs..... 4 2 1 2 2
Spider, blk s—John McCarthy..... 3 dis
Time, 3:11, 3:08, 3:05, 3:01, 3:03, 3:06.

The second race was the free-for-all, 2:30 class. The starters were Geronimo, Kats Ewing, Flora G., Florence R., Col. Hawkins. The race excited a great deal of interest, and before the start Kats Ewing sold as a hot favorite in the pools. The result proved that her backers knew what they were about, as she won easily in three straight heats.

Trotting, Purse \$500, Free-for-all, 2:30 Class.
Kate Ewing, blk m—Lee Shaner..... 1 1 1
Florence R., ch m—G. W. Griffin..... 4 2 2
Geronimo, h g—C. A. Durfee..... 5 3 3
Flora G., b m—P. McCarthy..... 3 4 4
Col. Hawkins, b g—S. C. Tryon..... 2 5 5
Time, 2:25, 2:25, 2:27.

The special trot was then brought on, of which three heats were trotted, and then, on account of darkness, postponed until the next day. The starters were Sutter Boy, Clara G. and Franklin. Sutter Boy won the first heat, Clara G. second. The mare won the second heat with Franklin second. The third heat was finished in the same order. On the following day she won the race by taking the fourth heat, Franklin second.

Trotting, Special Purse \$150.
Clara G..... 2 1 1 1
Sutter Boy..... 1 3 3 3
Franklin..... 3 2 2 2
Time, 2:35, 2:37, 2:37, 2:39.

Second Day.

The second day was again favorable for sport, the attendance good and the track in fine order. The first regular event on the programme was the running race, one mile heats, for which four started—Dave Douglas, Sir Thad, Daisy D. and Mayblossom. This proved to be an excellent race. For the first heat Daisy D. and Sir Thad ran to the three-quarter post in close company, then Sir Thad dropped back and Dave Douglas went up and took his place and followed Daisy D. home, both going at a rattling pace, as the mile was covered in 1:43, the best time ever made over the track, and good time for any country track. Sir Thad pulled up lame and was withdrawn from the second heat. Daisy D. took the lead from the start and held it to the finish, coming in under a strong pull in 1:44, Dave Douglas beating Mayblossom for second place.

Purse \$300, free for all. One mile heats.
Cockrill Bros., b m Daisy D..... 1 1
D. Dennison's h c Dave Douglas..... 2 2
W. B. Toddhunter's b f Mayblossom..... 4 3
P. Riley's h b Sir Thad..... 3 dr
Time, 1:43, 1:44.

The second race was also a heat race of one mile, for which Lige Clark, Rock and Edward F. started. The three got off well for the first heat, which was won by Rock, Edward F. second. In the second heat Rock failed to sustain his popularity, Lige Clark doing the running from start to finish, Edward F. second, Rock being distanced, which gave the race to Lige Clark.

Special Purse \$150, One mile heats.
L. Downer's h g Lige Clark..... 3 1
D. Dennison's h g Edward F..... 2 2
W. B. Toddhunter's h c Rock..... 1 dis
Time, 1:45, 1:47.

The pacers of the 2:32 class closed the day's sport. The starters were, Arrow, Charlie Brown and Bracelet. Arrow won in three straight heats, for which he was well supported by investors in pools, his price being \$45 against \$10 on Charlie Brown and \$5 for Bracelet.

Purse of \$500, free for all pacers. 2:32 Class.
Arrow, h g—C. A. Durfee..... 1 1 1
Bracelet, h g—J. R. Hodson..... 2 2 2
Charlie Brown, ch h—H. P. Brown..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:24, 2:25, 2:29.

Third Day, September 8th.

The third day was fine, with an improved attendance of spectators.

The first race was trotting, for district horses, 2:50 class. The starters were: Lizzie Mack, Dinah and Coon. Lizzie Mack carried off the first and second heats, when Dinah's driver was changed and she won the next three heats in the style. Before the start she was nowhere in the betting, bringing only \$1.50 against \$7.50 for Coon and \$20 for Lizzie Mack.

Purse \$200, district horses. 2:50 Class.
Dinah, b m—Geo. Dickinson..... 2 2 1 1 1
Lizzie Mack, h m—M. P. Peaslee..... 1 1 2 2 2
Coon, h g—Geo. F. Jacobs..... 3 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:44, 2:45.

The second race was the free-for-all trotting purse, 2:25 class, which brought out Alex Button, Longfellow and Artist. Longfellow sold as favorite at \$40, Artist's price was \$10 and Button \$4. The three horses were very evenly matched, and the time shows that each was driven out pretty thoroughly. The finishes in three of the heats were very close. Button won the first heat cleverly from Longfellow, the latter having a long gap of daylight to the good of Artist.

In the second heat Button broke badly and allowed Artist to win from Longfellow by a nose.

The three made a game race for the third heat, which was won by Longfellow with a length to the good of Button.

The fourth heat Artist out and the latter lead Button. The namesake of the poet and Artist made a desperate struggle for the fifth heat. Artist had the best of it, but lost the heat through fouling Longfellow, and the latter took first money, Button second.

Purse \$500, free-for-all, 2:25 Class.
Longfellow, ch g—W. H. Seale..... 2 2 1 1 1
Alex Button, b g—G. W. Woodward..... 1 3 2 3 2
Artist, blk g—J. R. Hodson..... 3 1 3 2 3
Time, 2:26, 2:26, 2:25, 2:26, 2:26.

Fourth Day.

On September 10th, there was a splendid attendance, and the weather was delightful.

The first race was trotting, for district two-year-olds, half a

mile and repeat, which was won by Dnroc, beating Brunewick, Sidney J. and Thomas F.

The team race followed, one mile and repeat, for a purse of \$1,000. It was won by Wm. Menner, who led by a dozen lengths in the first heat, and with great ease in the second, beating Robert McMurray and John Spaulding, who divided second and third money. Time, 3:11 and 3:07.

The 2:40 class followed, for which Alfred S., Geronimo, Colonel Hawkins, Ross S. and Manzanita started. While scoring Geronimo became lame and was withdrawn. In the hating Alfred S. was barred. The others sold: Geronimo \$15, Ross S. \$10, Col. Hawkins \$4, Manzanita \$1. As Geronimo was withdrawn, pools sold on him were declared off. The race only gave Alfred S. a little exercise. He won in three straight heats, never being pressed at any time.

Purse \$500, 2:40 Class. Free for all.
Alfred S..... 1 1 1
Col. Hawkins..... 2 2 2
Manzanita..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:30, 2:29, 2:29.

The special trot brought out a large field—Florence R., Flora G., Daisy A., Wallace G. and Artist. Wallace sold favorites at \$60, against \$25 on Artist, and \$7 on Florence R. The first heat had an exciting mishap, Florence R. and Daisy A. came into collision, throwing Daisy's driver from the sulky. The mare ran twice around the track before she was caught, and her driver was only shaken up by his mishap. The heat was won by Florence R., Wallace G. second, Artist third, Flora G. fourth, Daisy A. being placed fifth. Artist won the second heat and Florence R. the third and fourth, which gave her the race.

Special Trotting Purse \$500.
Florence R..... 1 3 1 1
Artist..... 3 1 3 2
Wallace..... 2 2 2 3
Flora G..... 4 4 4 4
Daisy A..... 5 dis
Time, 2:26, 2:26, 2:26, 2:28.

The meeting closed with a heat race of five furlongs, for which Edwin F., Bay Rum and Rock started. Edwin F. won the first heat, Rock the second and Edwin the third and race. Before the start Edwin F. sold in the pools for \$1.50, Bay Rum for \$5, and Rock \$15.

Special Purse \$500, Five furlong heats.
Edwin F..... 1 2 1
Rock..... 2 1 2
Bay Rum..... 3 3 3
Time, 1:04, 1:04.

Hands and Head.

A cross-country rider, who writes knowingly, says of hands in riding:

As the seat is but the fitting form of that part of equitation of any gentleman or lady who is fortunate enough to secure a saddle suitable to themselves and their horses (with well adjusted stirrups besides), and because this is only a moiety of a horseman's requirements—allow me to remark on another essential matter—the rider's hands and his horse's head—this other moiety. The seat is the physical, the hands the intellectual power under the guidance of the rider's brain. Just as a badly designed saddle may prevent the sensible use of the legs and body, so an ill-devised "hit" may mar the best efforts of the rider's hands to guide or control the horse that is ridden. Where is the merit of a good seat in horsemanship? There should be none; anyone ought to ride properly as well as walk properly. But if your horse makes you wait upon his caprice or viciousness—rears, jibs, or buck-jumps—when you want to enjoy a quiet ride or an exhilarating gallop, ask yourself if you are the unwitting cause of it. To be on such an animal is to waste time, and is a source of risks through the bad training or faulty control of the horse. You want to avoid this. How do you propose to avoid making your young horse a four-legged nuisance of which we have had a sorry display of specimens (the exhibition of which evoked this correspondence) and of which I propose this letter to be the sequel, if you can permit the encroachment on your space.

A lady, fortunately for herself and her steed, is a one-handed rein-holder for ordinary, easy-going riding; the lighter pull on the mouth of a lady's hand gives and evokes more sympathy and control of a well-trained horse; it is not hurt by the gentle, flexible and always level pull of the reins, and therefore does not resist, but feels a pleasure in obeying the rider's every varying wish or whim of guidance.

I find every lady can ride properly if using a suitable saddle on a well-trained horse, even at first mounting. Having to mount my sisters on young and skittish horses, the only cautions I venture to give to fearless girls are—"ride and move in the saddle as if you had no reins until you want to use them. The reins are the key to a telegraphic dial to operate upon, not to hold on to by force. The reins need not be strained to keep the horse from turning its head or moving it within fair limits of freedom. The horse that hores on the hand soon gets the habit; you must not hore on his mouth but operate with snatches to admonish. The horse is the stronger; its habit, if it exist, must be counteracted by diversion with the spur or whip, not to hurt or irritate, but to caution and check; if the horse gets out of temper you keep yours—it must yield to you if you have more patience than the horse."

On a restive horse, as when stung by an insect or by a bramble hanging to its mane or tail, or from nervous terror, riding is more dangerous for a lady than for a gentleman rider.

When on a slippery hillside or partly bogged in a morass the plunges and lurches sideways often bring the animal to its knees or hanches, the horse seldom ever rising vertically, but on one side or the other, which means for the lady's seat that it is carried away from her centre of gravity, with the almost certain result that she is displaced from her saddle. Even six inches may affect her equilibrium and cause a fall, while much more than that extent of swerve would not affect a man's safety. To put a lady in as good a position, with the advantage of being able to maintain a balance which would otherwise be lost, I devised for my sisters a serviceable use of the tail end of the reins—that is, the loop of single reins.

On the off-side corner of the cantle a small flexible steel spur was made with the saddle-tree, about the shape and length of the thumb of the hand, pointing up and back from the cantle, and covered with leather. The tail-end of the reins were, for about four inches or more, made into a pipette size of a penholder. This tail-end is often carried in the whip hand by riders, and may in an instant be slipped over the cantle-spur if the horse shows vicious or nervous restlessness. He may go down on his knees or his hanches or his side and rise with the seat a foot further away from his former position, yet the lady's reins under the spur, and held by the right hand, keep her soundly down in her seat. It is as a stirrup for the right hand—there to be used if wanted in an emergency.

Having mentioned single reins, it implies a snaffle-bit only, which is best for ordinary use with most horses. If properly

made and adjusted to the bridle, I prefer it for hunting and military use. Nine-tenths of those who use two bits in a horse's month misuse one or the other, and ninety-nine hundredths of riders could not give cogent reasons for having two bits of iron in the horse's mouth—both often defective in action—instead of one of proper form and fit.

Faulty Horse Feeding.

Over one-half the fees that are paid to veterinarians are due to an impaired digestion in the animals they are called on to treat, thinks a writer in *Whip and Reins*. The functions of the stomach are so little known the feeders of stock that it is ignorance of Nature's law that is the primary cause of most diseases. Oats and hay are looked on as all that a horse should need—and in the majority of cases it is all that he gets. It makes no difference what he wants, the average feeder, as he shovels this useless mass into the manger, feels that the horse should be thankful that he gets even that, and cannot for the life of him understand why, when the opportunity is afforded, the horse will leave corn, oats and hay for the dirty and non-expensive clay bank. But clay is a non-nitrogenous substance, and the horse knows, if his owners don't, that every bit of food that has gone into his mouth for a long while is of a highly nitrogenous character, and he wants a change. But there is just as much Christianity in feeding a horse intelligently as in eating intelligently ourselves, and we all know how, every once in a while, our "months water" for any change from what has been our regular diet. The very best change that can be made from corn, oats or hay is rich young grass. Its succulent juices impart a strength and vitality to the system that can be obtained from nothing else, and everyone knows that a "season at grass" is a sure and safe cure for nearly all the ills that horse flesh is heir to. But this is expensive, and there are few who have the opportunity of so doing, or wish to be without his services while his system is being so recuperated. Unusual quantities of grass are not the best for a working horse, for the laxative effects are weakening to the muscles, and should the animal then be called on for extra exertion, some other part of his body might suffer in consequence. The manufacturers of any of the prepared foods for stock that flood our markets claim that their preparations have the same effect as grass, without its debilitating effect, and while it is not our province to push the claims of any of these foods, we have good reason to believe that a good food of a conditional character is a valuable addition to the diet of any animal, and that with it they would be healthier, harder and cheaper in the long run.

In the matter of feeding, too much care cannot be exercised, as on the ability of the horse to properly assimilate into his system the food he eats depends his usefulness. He should be given that which is the easiest digested, so that all the nutritious parts will be absorbed into his system and go to make bone, flesh and fibre, while the balance will pass off as excrement. During the last few years there has been more care exercised in this matter, and, as a consequence, the average of horses to-day is better than ever before; but we do not think that perfection has ever yet been reached, and we hope it never will be, but that there may be always room for his improvement.

Treatment of Jibbing Horses.

The following different ways of treating jibbing horses are recommended:—First, pat the horse on the neck, examine him carefully, first one side, then the other; if you can get him a handful of grass give it to him, and speak encouragingly to him. Then jump into the wagon and give the word go, and he will generally obey. Second, taking the horse out of the shafts and turning him around in a circle until he is giddy, will generally start him. Third, another way to cure a balky horse is—place your hand over his nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go. Fourth, then, again, take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore-legs, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel it; tie in a bow knot; at the first click he will probably go dancing off. After going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendons. Fifth, again, you can try the following:—Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth. Sixth, the last remedy I know is as follows:—Tie a string around the horse's ear close to the head; this will divert his attention and start him.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Drs. Bowhill & Fitzgerald, 1129 Market St., San Francisco.

Useful Hints.

Among the average horsemen the symptoms of the various intestinal diseases to which the horse is subject cause a great many mistakes to be made. Colic, either spasmodic or flatulent, enteritis or inflammation of the bowels, impaction of the bowels, whether from hardened faeces or intestinal calcoli, intussusception or telescoping of the bowel, twisted gut, in fact, any disorder causing the horse to express symptoms of abdominal pain, spells, "gripes" or as it is more commonly called "bellyache," and if the pain last somewhat longer than common it is generally soon decided that it is inflammation. This is very unsatisfactory, because treatment in such cases is of no value unless the diagnosis is correct. In fact I have heard men say such a would-be veterinary surgeon is curing my horse of inflammation of the bowels; he has had him a week. Comment on such a piece of quackery is needless, as true inflammation very soon puts the animal beyond the need of such scientific treatment. In the horse most abdominal troubles occur suddenly, progress rapidly, and if no relief is afforded speedily end in dissolution.

When no qualified veterinary surgeon is within reach, simple directions to distinguish between the common forms of intestinal disorder are of value. The following, if carefully noted, should enable anyone accustomed to horses to decide whether the case is one of colic or inflammation of the bowels.

COLIC.	INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
Attacks suddenly.	Approaches slowly, preceded with signs of fever.
Pulse scarcely affected.	Pulse much quickened, (rising to between 60 and 70 beats per minute) but very small.
Pressure against belly gives passing relief.	Belly so tender as to give great pain when touched.
Pain occasionally comes for a time.	Pain always present.
Ears and legs are ordinarily warm.	Ears and legs cold.
Strength not or scarcely affected.	Great weakness rapidly sets in.

In cases of colic resulting from impaction many people give aloes. Now in impaction this usually produces death, and in inflammation of the bowels it is certain death; therefore, pending the arrival of the veterinary surgeon, the owner should give nothing more drastic in the way of a purge than linseed oil, and the following drink should be kept at hand. Tincture of opium 1 oz., sulphuric ether 1 oz., water 6 oz. Give this in a pint of water and repeat in an hour if no relief, and give a pint of raw linseed oil in half a pint of lukewarm water. This is a safe remedy, and in 90 per cent. of such cases is quite sufficient; you must also give injections of warm water and soap suds. To decide whether an animal has a ruptured bowel, stoppage from a calculus, or from constipation, or whether there is a twisted gut is much more difficult, and is a task before which the most experienced would hesitate when it comes to giving a decided opinion off-hand. There is, however, always one symptom present in twisted gut that is absent in every other form of bowel disorder. If the hand is passed into the rectum there will be on the right side an inflated portion of the colon, which to the touch gives the impression that it is the bladder in an enormously distended condition. In a double twist this inflated bowel seems to block the passage of the hand—it is the opposite in impaction—the rectum is enlarged like a cave. These symptoms are very diagnostic.

The general directions in bowel affections are: Keep the patient on its legs and prevent it from rolling at all hazards; and in cases other than a twist it is advisable to do so in order to prevent this unfortunate occurrence. But once it is decided that a twist is really present, the conditions should be reversed, and the animal encouraged to roll. Medicine is quite powerless in such cases; there can be no other result but death, unless in rolling the twist should be uncoiled. These hints are not given from a professional point of view, but simply as a guide to those who have not a competent veterinary surgeon within a reasonable distance when their animal becomes sick.

In our next issue will appear a valuable article by Thomas MacLay, M. R. C. V. S., Veterinary Surgeon of Petaluma, upon the subject "Why Horses Sigh." The doctor is radical in his views and most ingenious in supporting them. We hope to receive many contributions from him.

Why Mares Lose Their Foals.

The Secretary of the Ontario (Canada) Agricultural Bureau, in his annual May report on the condition of live stock in Canada, names the following as one reason why a great many mares lose their foals:

From some quarters, however, come reports of an alarming mortality among brood-mares and foals. Some mention cases of mares dying while foaling, while others report that the foals have been dropped weaklings and have died within a few days. It is worthy of note that in nearly every locality from which these misfortunes are reported it appears that hay, straw, and other bulky foods have been rather scarce, while coarse grains have been cheap and plentiful. It would seem not unlikely that the fatality alluded to may have resulted from feeding grain too liberally to the brood-mares during pregnancy. Concentrated food does not distend the stomach to such an extent as would hay, straw, or corn-stalks, and as a result the abdomen would not be suitably expanded during the earlier stages of pregnancy to afford sufficient space for the proper growth and development of the fetus.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Word About a Breed that is New to American Farmers.

Sussex cattle are distinctively a beef breed, though it is claimed the cows are generally deeper milkers than is the rule with the other purely beef breeds, and the claim seems to be well founded if there be aught of prophetic value in "signs," or in the testimony of those who have used the bulls on dairy stock.

For a short description—by way of comparison—imagine a Devon of excessive size, with broader, better billed loins and rump, and the picture will convey an accurate idea of the Sussex. They are classed with "the middle-horns." Invariably red, with a gray switch and a few white hairs scattered throughout the coat singly, except upon the foretop and ears, where frequently they are so thick as to attract attention; and occasionally the udder is white, or nearly so. Both light and dark shades of red are common, and sometimes the two are found mingled, making a beautiful dappled bay.

The name comes from the county in England where these cattle are now and have always been found in largest numbers. Their origin, like that of all the oldest breeds of English cattle, is involved in obscurity. Mr. Alfred Hestman, editor of the Sussex Herd Book, and author of the chapter on Sussex cattle in the "Cattle of the British Isles," doubts whether the breed was imported or found indigenous to the country on the advent of William the Conqueror and his followers. The question is only interesting as a matter of speculation. Be it as it may, whether the ancestors of the present occupiers of the soil brought these cattle with them on their coming or found them there, the breed is universally recognized as a distinct one, and has been a prominent feature of Sussex and the adjoining counties from time immemorial; and it has held undisputed supremacy within its native habitat by its ready adaptation to the services required by successive masters, and throughout has preserved the same characteristics—hardy constitution, great weight, aptitude to fatten and red color—unchanged, except in so far as improved by better feeding and greater care. Originally the oxen were used chiefly for draft purposes, but even in remote times they were highly prized for their great weight and the excellent quality of their flesh, and were largely bought up, grazed, and put upon the markets.

The English Sussex Herd Book was established at a comparatively early day in the history of the registration, and bears much intrinsic evidence of the genuineness of the pedigrees given. The first entries were made in the year 1855, but old agricultural journals incidentally establish the fact, and the more satisfactorily on that account, that the breed has been regarded as a pure one as far back as the curious have made research. The Sussex was entered at the first show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Oxford in 1839, and a cow of the breed was among the prize-winners. Mr. John Ellman, of Glynde, Lewes, Sussex, one of the founders of the Sussex Agricultural Society in the last decade of the last century, also one of the founders, a few years later, of the Smithfield Fat-Stock Show, was a prominent breeder and successful exhibitor of Sussex cattle.

The breed is to be found generally upon the holdings of the tenant farmers who cannot afford to keep an unprofitable

heest. And in this fact lies, at once, the explanation why it has not won greater honors at the shows, and the ground for believing it has entered only on the threshold of its career of greater achievement and more extended usefulness. This circumstance has resulted in the reservation of the best animals for breeding purposes, and has served to promote the prepotency of the breed and to conserve its best characteristics. It must not be inferred, however, that the breed is wanting in victories. It has furnished at all times one of the leading attractions and successful competitors at the local shows. And no student of the question of meat production, however careless, can fail to stumble upon the honors won by the Sussex on the scales at Smithfield. Always to be seen on the estates of the nobility, careless of the reputation of their cattle so long as they proved profitable, in recent years a number of gentlemen of means and position have sought to bring them forward with commendable energy and intelligence. And marked success has crowned their efforts, as an examination of the pages of the English stock journals for the past twenty years will disclose.

Comparatively few Sussex have been imported to the United States, the round figures required to purchase good ones prohibiting speculation, and the present depression in our cattle industry having set in about the time they began to attract attention on this side of the Atlantic.

The few among us have realized fully the expectations of those who brought them over, have taken kindly to the changed conditions of soil and climate, have multiplied and thrived, and rendered a good account of themselves when exhibited.

The special merits claimed for the Sussex are large size, early maturity, fine quality of flesh laid on in the most desirable parts, hardihood of constitution and uniform popular color, and the capacity for impressing these characteristics upon their offspring—that they are the equals of the best under most auspicious circumstances, and excel upon the treatment commonly allotted to the cattle of commerce. The friends of the breed take most pride in its capacity for converting rough food into flesh of excellent quality. In the words of its enemies, "they are good range cattle." To quote from the old text writers, "they make good early beef on thin pastures." In the struggle to produce beef at a profit, now impending and not likely to cease, rather than to pad a carcass with tallow into rectilinear lines to please the eye, they deserve the attention of enterprising and intelligent stockmen. —Overton Lea, in *Breeder's Gazette*.

ROWING.

Rowing Styles.

Notwithstanding all that we heard a few weeks since respecting Hanlan's discovery of a new and improved rowing stroke, the recent account of the race with Gaudaur shows that the Canadian could not avail himself of all the advantages which he claimed for his alleged invention. The fact is, that there has always been a little of the mountebank about him, and he seemed inclined, from the first, to make us believe that his success was the result of scientific skill rather than of individual muscular power. When he appeared in England in 1879, his mysterious training movements, and the antics he played on heading his opponents, evoked much of the showman, and, what is more, completely led the public to suppose that his triumph was owing to something other than mere physical prowess. Boat builders and even engineers wrote to the papers, explaining how mechanical aid could be secreted in the bottom of his boat, and absurdity reached its full height when Elliot, the English champion, announced, shortly after his defeat, that he had discovered Hanlan's knack, and was then practicing in a new boat, which would be the means of enshling himself to restore the championship to what was termed its natural home. The principal feature of the supposed invention was to be, ominously enough, a collection of gas bags fixed to keel. The sporting press were unanimous in pointing out that Hanlan had completely revolutionized style, and entreated the British oarsmen to set about mastering the mysteries of the long slides. All were unanimous in pronouncing his victory one of science over brute force, and from what was written an ordinary reader would suppose that the Toronto man was a second David, and Elliot and the others so many aquatic Goliaths. Looking back through what someone has styled the "vista of years," Hanlan's victories are easily accounted for without going outside the realm of sport. In the first place he is no pigmy, but a well-made athlete of good size, and, though he did not appear so heavy about the shoulders and arms as Elliot and Renforth, he was much better balanced all over, and this in itself was important, since the introduction of the sliding seat demanded more from the legs and less from the arms. Another reason was that the English champions had then fallen away a little. Spofforth, when asked for an explanation of the inferiority of the last eleven in England, stated that cricketers come in cycles, and a set of good men remain so long in the field that novices are discouraged. Consequently when one generation of champions is forced to retire, there is not another ready to take its place, and years may elapse before such can be developed. This is what happened to rowing just after Renforth's decease. There were no rising champions, and the old ones, such as Kelly and Sadler, were on the decline. There is little doubt that Trickett, and perhaps Hanlan, would not so easily have borne away the championship had they appeared a few years earlier or later. Higgins or Elliot would probably have defeated the Australian, and it is hard to say what Hawdon of Delaval might not have come to had he not been the first man whom Hanlan encountered after arriving in England. Hawdon was the most promising sculler England has seen since the days of Renforth. Not only was his style first-rate, but in half-a-dozen matches against second and first-rate men he was an easy winner. When pitted against the Canadian he was outpaced at the outset, and after the race itself everyone laughed at his chance of being champion, though the day before many were ready to back him against Elliot, who then held the honor. His promising career ended, though at this time he and Boyd looked like two men who in a year or two might equal anything.

It is amusing to look over the files of the leading English papers, and find that those who formerly swore by Hanlan now declare Beach to be the model whose style all novices should copy. Yet Beach in no way differs from Green and Chambers, whose method was declared obsolete, ineffective, and unsightly when compared with the Canadian's innovation. Beach, of course, uses a sliding seat, and the older men did not. It must be remembered, however, that Renforth and others of the old school knew the efficacy of sliding even on a fixed seat, and we read that for this purpose they used to sit on a piece of greased leather. The great difference between the styles of Hanlan and Beach is that the latter sits much higher in his boat, and does not seem to divide his stroke into two parts by finishing with a sharp jerk, as do

the Americans. Sitting on the deck of the boat should not only enable him to exert more power, but also to get his sculls out of the water with greater ease, especially in rough weather, than if he sat lower down. Even with swivel rowlocks, strength applied in the earlier part of the stroke, or in a straight line with the sculler, should have more effect than later on, and in this the Sydney man possesses an advantage. But it cannot be denied that Hanlan is a most finished rower, probably the most graceful ever seen, and likely his method is the best suited to his own physique. It must be borne in mind that the style is subservient to the man, and not the man to the style. One method would not likely suit two men different in strength and build. It is ridiculous, therefore, to hear so-called authorities urging learners to copy each successive champion. If Beach be better than his predecessors we can account for his superiority on other grounds than mere style. His dogged determination we have already alluded to, and we now beg to point out another slight point which many overlook in explaining his victories—he is far and away a stronger man than any of the previous champions.—*Melbourne Sportsman*

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association, FALL MEETING, 1887.

REGULAR DAYS,

SATURDAY, October 29th,

TUESDAY, November 1st,

THURSDAY, November 3d,

SATURDAY, November 5th.

Entries Close Saturday, October 1st, '87.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Saturday, October 29th.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners this year of two races of the aggregate value of \$1,000 to carry five pounds extra. Non-winners this year allowed five pounds. Maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 2.—THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 15, 1885, with twenty-four entries.

No. 3.—THE BAY CITY STAKES, a handicap for all ages; \$50 each; \$25 forfeit, \$10 if declared out with \$750 added. Second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Weights announced Thursday, October 27th; declarations due at 5 o'clock p. m. the day before the race. One mile and a half.

No. 4.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third, for two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry three pounds; of three, five pounds extra. Non-winners allowed five pounds. Seven furlongs.

Second Day, Tuesday, November 1st.

No. 5.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners of No. 1 at this meeting to carry 7 pounds extra. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 8 pounds; if four years old or upwards, allowed 12 pounds. One mile.

No. 6.—THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds; \$10 each, p. p., with \$400 added; first horse to take the added money, second horse 70 per cent., and the third horse 30 per cent. of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old race of the value of \$500 to carry 5 pounds; of two such races 7 pounds; of three 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7.—THE PARK STAKES, for all ages; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out October 15, 1887, with \$500 added; second to receive \$100; third to save stake. Winners this year of a stake race of the value of \$1,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry 5 pounds; for two such races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed this year allowed 5 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 8.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third; for all ages. The winner to be sold at auction, fixed valuation \$1,500; 1 pound allowed for each \$100 less down to \$1,000; then 2 pounds for each \$100 down to \$800; 2 pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at the usual time of declaring, 5 o'clock p. m. the day before the race. Three-quarter mile heats.

Third Day, Thursday, November 3d.

No. 9.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winner of any race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds; of two races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed at this meeting allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 10.—THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1885, with 35 entries.

No. 11.—THE AUTUMN STAKES, for two-year-olds. One mile. Closed August 15, 1885, with 43 entries.

No. 12.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third. Conditions in all respects the same as No. 8. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fourth Day, Saturday, November 5th.

No. 13.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third for two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry 5 pounds; of one 3 pounds extra. Horses that have not run better than third allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 14.—THE VESTAL STAKES, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and a quarter. Closed August 1, 1885, with 21 entries.

No. 15.—THE DEL RIO STAKES, for all ages. \$100 each, \$50 forfeit, or \$20 if declared out October 15th, 1887, with \$1,000 added; second to receive \$200; third to save stake. Horses that have not won a race this year of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 pounds. Non-winners this year allowed 15 pounds. Two miles and an eight.

No. 16.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to third. A free handicap for all ages. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock a. m.; declarations due at 6 o'clock p. m. the same day. One mile.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races will be run under the revised rules of this Association, adopted February 4, 1887. Owners and Trainers will be supplied with copies on application to the Secretary.

In all stakes starters must be named to the Secretary or through the entry box at the track on or before 5 o'clock p. m. of the day before the race. No horse not so named will be allowed to start. (Rule 43). Entrance fee for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 5 o'clock p. m. of the day before the race by paying five per cent. of the amount of the purse. All horses not so declared out will be required to start. (Rule 22).

All declarations void unless accompanied by the money. Parties not having registered colors will be required to name their color with their entry.

Entries close with the Secretary on Saturday, October 1, 1887.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary.
313 Bush Street, P. O. Box 2603, San Francisco.

D. McCLURE, President.

THE Washington Park Club, CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1887, and to be run at their Summer Meeting of 1888.

\$1,000. The Drexel Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1885); \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$20 April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of \$1,500, five pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

\$1,000. The Kenwood Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for colts two years old (foals of 1886); \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$15 by April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$7,500 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$2,000 to carry three pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

FIXED EVENTS FOR 1889.

To close Oct. 15th, 1887, to be run at the Summer Meeting of 1889.

\$7,500. The American Derby. \$7,500.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1886), at \$250 each, \$100 f., or only \$20 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$40 April 1st, 1889. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$7,500 added, the second to receive \$1,000, the third \$500, out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$2,000 to carry three pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.

\$1,500. The Hyde Park Stakes. \$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887); \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or \$20 April 1st, 1889. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,500 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any stake race of the value of \$1,500 to carry three pounds; of three or more stake races of any value five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

In addition to the above, additional stakes for two and three-year-olds and all ages will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1889.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary or at the office of this paper.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Room 27, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary. P. H. SHERIDAN, Licut. Gen. U. S. A., President.

Sept 21

KILLIP & CO., LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

32 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

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HON. L. J. ROSE, Hon. A. WALBATH, Los Angeles, Nevada,
J. B. HAGGIN, Esq., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.

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Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

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DR. DIXON'S CONDITION POWDERS,
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM,

5624

\$1,500. The Sheridan Stakes. \$1,500.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or \$30 April 1st, 1889. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,500 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of \$1,500, five pounds; of three or more stake races of any value seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile and a quarter.

\$1,000. The Englewood Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1886); \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or \$20 April 1st, 1889. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of \$1,500 five pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO., LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

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REFERENCES

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S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.

19marf 20 Leidesdorff Street, San Francisco.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO,

IS NOW OPEN.

CLOSES SATURDAY OCTOBER 8th, 1887.

CHILD'S CARBOLCRYSTAL SHEEP DIP.

"Patented in Europe and America."

SHEEP DIP.



A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is also utterly non-poisonous.

The cheapest and most effective dip on the market, one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.

Price, \$1.25 per gallon.

Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samples and other information apply to

LYNDE & HUGH, Agents for Pacific Coast.

116 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

17sept12

Change of Date of Entries.

PROGRAMME —OF THE— FALL MEETING —AT THE— OAKLAND TROTTING PARK Oct. 19, 20, 21 and 22, '87,

Entries Close 11 O'Clock P. M. Monday, October 10th, 1887.

First Day—Wednesday, Oct 19th.

1. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance \$10 forfeit; \$10 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake; non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of five-eighths of a mile.
2. Trotting—Purse \$250; 2:38 Class.
3. Trotting—Purse \$300; 2:25 Class.

Second Day—Thursday, Oct. 20th.

4. Running—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance \$10 forfeit; \$10 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Weights announced Oct. 17th. Declarations due 6 P. M., Oct. 19th. One mile and a half.
5. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:30 Class.
6. Pacing—Purse \$200; 2:35 Class.

Third Day—Friday, Oct. 21st.

7. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$20 each P. M. \$150 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of three-quarters of a mile.
8. Trotting—Purse \$300; 2:27 Class.
9. Pacing—Purse \$200; 2:30 Class.

Fourth Day—Saturday, Oct. 22d.

10. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit; \$20 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of a mile.
11. Trotting—Purse \$300; 2:24 Class.
12. Trotting—Purse \$250; 2:30 Class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the proprietor reserves the right to hold a less number than five, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

HORSES ELIGIBLE.—The records of all horses will be considered that were made before September 14, 1887. American Association rules to govern trotting; but the proprietor reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66% to the first, and 33% to the second.

In all races horses not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Trotting and pacing purses divided: 50 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth horse.

Purses and stakes will be paid each day at the conclusion of the racing.

Entries close Monday, October 10th, with the Secretary.

J. D. MORRIS, 411 1-2 California St., S. F. Admission to grounds and grand stands \$1; Ladies free.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Races will be given each week during the winter, weather being favorable.

W. W. LEVENS, Proprietor, sept 24

J. D. MORRIS, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR —OF— THE SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

Los Angeles,

Best Fair in the State,

Not excepting Sacramento.

170 Entries in the Races.

Including fastest horses in this world.

Fruit, Agriculture and Horticultural Display at

THE PAVILION.

Fifth and Olive Streets.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST.

J. W. ROBINSON, President.

E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary—Box 210. 27aug

CORRIN'S GREAT

HORSE LINIMENT.

Sure cure for Swinney, weakness of the spine, sprains, strains, etc. It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment. Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency, from the number of lame horses which are everywhere, and that are mostly suffering from the scourge, Swinney, which not only causes the shyness to gradually shrink away, but also the horse to evade. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

For sale by all druggists. Mrs. A. C. Joseph, Prop., San Francisco. All rights secured in U. S. Patent Office. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle. 23jyl

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Monterey AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District Number 7.

Commencing at SALINAS CITY, Oct. 4th, and ending Oct. 8th, 1887.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

No. 1. TROTTING—Two-year-old Colt Stake of 1887; \$50 entrance; \$100 added by the Association; best 2 in 3.

No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all horses owned in the District; purse \$150 Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 3. TROTTING—Purse \$250; for the following named horses, and such others as the Society may deem eligible in this class: Pedro, Charles V., Jim L., Allen L., Lady Johnson, Maud II., Lady Simpson, Jim Crow, Michael David, Queen, Nig., Mambrino Jr., Eagle, Dixie, Sorrel Tom, Lady Mack, Susie, John Spann, Eli Donahue, Charlie V.

No. 4. TROTTING—DRY SEASON RACE. Purses \$150, for all two-year-olds in the District; winner of first and second money in colt stakes barred; best 2 in 3.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.

No. 5. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the Old District; purse \$200.

No. 6. TROTTING—Two-mile heats; best 2 in 3; for all horses that have never beaten five minutes for two miles; purse \$250.

No. 7. RUNNING—One-half mile dash, for all two-year-olds owned in the Old District; purse \$100.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all; purse \$200.

No. 9. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and under owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.

No. 10. NOVELTY RACE—Running—One and one-fourth miles; purse \$150, 1st quarter \$25; 2d quarter \$25; 3d quarter \$25; 4th quarter \$25; 5th quarter \$50.

Saturday, Oct. 8th.

No. 11. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all; purse \$300.

No. 12. TROTTING—Free for all; purse \$400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All races are the best three in five (unless otherwise specified), five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.

Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., September 16th, 1887. Mark the envelope "Entries to Races."

No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all race that has not been owned on the Pacific Coast from March 1, 1887, and in any District race not owned within the District from June 15, 1887, and any entry by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted, without the right to compete.

Where the words "Old District" are used in the foregoing Speed Programme, it is meant thereby the Counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San Luis Obispo.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the judges.

In any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distinctly stated to the contrary in the conditions of the race.

A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.

J. D. CARR, President. 10jyl

J. J. KELLY Secretary.

FOR SALE.

The Imported Thoroughbred Stallion

OATCAKE.

Rich chestnut in color, 162 bands blgh, foaled 1882 Bred in England and imported to Australia in 1886, imported from thence to California this summer.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, dam Miss Emma, by Sauter; second dam Dulcimer by Trumpeter; third dam Teddington by Teddington; fourth dam Glacie by Venison or Bolero; fifth dam Fortress by Defence, etc.

Wild Oats by Wild Dayrell (Winner Derby 1855) dam The Golden Horn, by Harkaway; second dam Oatcane's dam by Little Red River; third dam Edith by Edmund; fourth dam Squib by Soothsayer, etc.

Oatcake is a horse of great power and fine finish, and from all points of view is one of the best types of the thoroughbred ever brought to America. He ran successfully in the colonies, winning the Squatter's Handicap at A. J. C. Spring meeting last year; one mile and a quarter, in 2:10; besting such recognized performers as Folly, Ben Bolt (the Caulfield Cup Winner), Dagobert, Certise and Blue (Sydney Cup Winner), Oakleigh, Palarenda, Friendship, Rapid, Pharon and Ravensworth.

On the side of his sire, was a performer of note winner of the Frederick Stakes at Newmarket and other important events. He was the sire of a long line of racers, among them Eton, Guy Manering, Hetty, Kinfarnus and Wild Moss, all winners in England last year.

Wild Dayrell won the Derby in 1855, and the Golden Horn, dam of Wild Oats, was a daughter of Harkaway, the best race-horse of his day. He won eight King's Plates, the Goodwood Cup twice, and the Royal Whip. Up to the close of his four-year-old year he had won 21 races out of 28 starts, against the best horses in the United Kingdom.

On the side of his dam, Oatcake comes from the royal line, and to horsemen these extended notes of performance and produce are perhaps not necessary. The pedigree shows such names as Sauter, Irish Btdcatcher, Sir Hercules, Trumpeter, Teddington, Bay Middleton, Orlando, etc., and the value of these lines will be recognized by all breeders and racing men.

Oatcake is now at the Agricultural Park Track, in Sacramento charge of M. M. Allen, and inspection is invited. Tabulated pedigrees will be furnished on application to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office, where I may be addressed.

aug 6

F. B. BALDWIN.

CALIFORNIA ANNUAL

State Fair

Will be held at
SACRAMENTO,
Sept. 12 to 24 inclusive, 1887.

TWO WEEKS FAIR!
NINE DAYS RACING!

SPEED PROGRAMME.

There shall be awarded to the owner of the sire whose get shall make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals, two, three and four-year-olds, in 1887, 1888 and 1889, the Grand Gold Medal of the California State Agricultural Society, the actual cost of which shall not be less than \$200.

First Day.—Thursday, September 15th.

TROTTER.
No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE.—Closed in 1885 with twenty-nine nominations. Value of stake January 1, 1887, \$1,045.
No. 2.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:23 Class.
No. 3.—PACING PURSE, \$500—2:30 Class.

Second Day.—Friday, September 16th.

RUNNING.
No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE.—For two-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$100 added; \$500 added; second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old race this year to carry three pounds; of two or more pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5.—THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE.—For foals of 1884; \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Closed in 1886 with twelve entries. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6.—THE CAPITAL CITY STAKE.—For four-year-olds; \$50 entrance; h. f.; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st. \$300 added; of which \$100 to the second horse; \$50 to the third. Weights five pounds below the scale of any race over one mile this year to carry rule weights. One mile and five-eighths.

No. 7.—FREE PURSE, \$250.—Winners of any race, this year, of the value of \$500 to carry five pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, five pounds; if four years or upwards fifteen pounds. Mile heats.
Third Day.—Saturday, September 17th.

TROTTER.

No. 8.—TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE.—\$50 entrance; of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 payable July 1st, and remaining \$25 payable Aug. 10th, 1887; \$300 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with eighteen nominations. Mile heats.
No. 9.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:27 Class.
No. 10.—PACING PURSE, \$500—2:30 Class.

Fourth Day.—Monday, September 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 11.—THE PREMIUM STAKE.—For all ages; \$50 entrance; h. f.; or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third to save stake. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed five pounds; maidens if three years old allowed five pounds; if four years old or over seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 12.—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—For foals of 1885; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$100; third horse \$50. Closed in 1886 with twenty-four nominations. One mile.

No. 13.—THE LA RUE STAKE.—Handicap for all ages; \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit, with \$500 added, of which \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Weights announced September 10th. Declaration, \$20, to be made by the secretary by eight o'clock p. m., September 12th. In no event will declaration be received unless accompanied with the amount fixed. Two and one-quarter miles.

No. 14.—SELLING PURSE, \$250.—Of which \$50 to second. Fixed valuation \$1,000; two pounds for each \$100 below; two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and eight.

Fifth Day.—Tuesday, September 20th.

TROTTER.

No. 15.—THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE.—For all colts, except Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, and Salvo Wilkes. \$100 entrance, of which \$25 must accompany nomination; \$25 payable July 1st, and remaining \$50 payable August 10th, 1887; \$400 added by the Society. Closed April 15th, with fourteen nominations. Mile heats, three in five.

No. 16.—TROTTER PURSE, \$500—3:00 Class.
No. 17.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,200—2:20 Class.

Sixth Day.—Wednesday, September 21st.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE.—For two-year-old fillies; \$25 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$10 if declared on or before September 1st; \$150 added; \$25 to second. Those that have started and not run first in any race this year allowed five pounds. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 19.—THE SHAFER STAKE.—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; or only \$15 if declared before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of any race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more pounds; maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 20.—THE DEL PASO STAKE.—For all ages; \$30 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st, with \$300 added; \$100 to second; third saves stake. Three-year-olds to carry 8.00 pounds; four-year-olds, 10.00 pounds; five-year-olds, 12.00 pounds. Extra; colts not 12, 3, in No. 19 allowed five pounds. Second-quarter mile heats.

No. 21.—FREE PURSE, \$300—\$50 to second. Horses that have started and not won this year allowed ten pounds extra. Winner of any race of the value of \$500 to carry five pounds extra; winner of No. 7, ten pounds extra. One mile.

Seventh Day.—Thursday, September 22d.

TROTTER.

No. 22.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:25 Class.
No. 23.—FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE.—(Conditions same as No. 15.) Closed April 15th, with ten nominations.
No. 24.—PACING PURSE, \$500—Free for all.

Eighth Day.—Friday, September 23d.

RUNNING.

No. 25.—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE.—For foals of 1884; \$50 entrance; p. p.; \$300 added; second horse \$100; third \$50. Closed in 1885, with seventeen nominations. One mile.
No. 26.—THE PALO ALTO STAKE.—For two-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$250 added; \$75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year-old stake this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, ten pounds. One mile.

No. 27.—THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE.—For three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$15 if declared on or before September 1st; with \$300 added; second horse \$100; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year-old race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; colts not 12, 3, in No. 19 allowed five pounds. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 28.—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE.—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; \$200 additional to the winner if 1:41 1/2 is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time, 1:42 1/2 is beaten. One mile.

No. 29.—FREE PURSE, \$250.—For all ages; \$50 to second. Horses not having won at this meeting allowed five pounds. Horses that have not run second or better at this meeting allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Ninth Day.—Saturday September 24th.

TROTTER.
No. 30.—SPECIAL THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTER STAKE.—For Ella, Soudan, Shamrock, Salvo Wilkes and others. (Conditions same as Regular Stake No. 15.) Closed April fifteenth, with six nominations.

No. 31.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,500—Free for all.
No. 32.—TROTTER PURSE, \$1,000—2:40 Class.
Entries for the following running events for 1888-89 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme.

No. 1.—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE.—For foals of 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$300 added of which \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2.—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE.—For foals of 1886, to be run at the State Fair of 1888. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$250 added; second colt \$100; third \$50. One mile.

No. 3.—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE.—For foals of 1888, to be run at the State Fair of 1889. \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit, or only \$10 if declared January 1st, 1888; \$15 if declared January 1st, 1889; or \$25 if declared May 1st, 1889; \$300 added; second horse \$100, third horse \$50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter, and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

The National Association Rules to govern trotting. But the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first, and 35% to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void, unless accompanied by this money.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. Entries in all, except otherwise stated, to close with the Secretary Monday, August 1, 1887.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST FAIR

OF THE

Amador and Calaveras

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 26.

AT

IONE,

Commencing October 5th

And Continuing Three Days.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 1. Running—600 yards and repeat, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado counties. Purses \$150.

No. 2. Trotting—Mile heats, two in three, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. Purses \$250.

No. 3. Running—Quarter-mile and repeat. Free for saddle horses in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. Purses \$50.

Thursday, October 6th.

Ladies Tournament, for various prizes.

No. 4. Running—Novelty Race. Free for all. First horse at quarter, \$50; first horse at half \$50; first horse at third quarter, \$50; first horse at mile \$50. Total amount of purse \$200.

No. 5. Running—Half-mile and repeat. Free for all. Purses \$25.

No. 6. Trotting—Mile heats, three in five; 2:30 class. Free for all. Purses \$250.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 7. Running—Mile and repeat. Free for all. Purses \$250.

No. 8. Trotting—Mile and repeat, for three-year-olds. Free for all. Purses \$200.

No. 9. Running—Three-quarter dash. Free for all. Purses \$200.

Pacers will be allowed to enter in District trotting races.

Consolation races and other special contests will be arranged during the Fair.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

District horses must have been owned in the District prior to and continuously since August 1st, 1887.

In all the above races five to enter and three to start, unless otherwise specified; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Purses will be divided at the rate of 75 per cent. to first horse and 25 per cent. to second horse.

Non-starters in all races will be held for entrance money.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of races by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding the race.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

The Board reserves the right to run or trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to run or trot a special race between heats.

Entries in all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on Saturday, September 10th. Racing colors to be named in the entries.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, to accompany entries.

U. S. GREGORY, President.

CLOVIS T. LAGRAVE, Secretary.

Change of Date

—FOR—
ENTRIES.

The Eleventh District Agricultural Association announces that Entries for races Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7 and 11 will close with the Secretary at

Susanville,

CALIFORNIA.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, 1887.

R. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

J. W. THOMPSON, President.

25th Agricultural District.

Comprising the Counties of Solano and Napa.

—AT—

VALLEJO

Oct. 4th, to Oct. 8, 1887.

The District Races Open to the Counties of Napa, Solano, Sonoma and Marin

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, October 4th.

No. 1. Running—One and one-quarter miles. Free for all. Purses \$200. Selling race, winning horse, carrying regular weights, to be sold for \$2,000. One pound allowed for each hundred dollars less. One pound added for each hundred dollars more.

No. 2. Trotting—2:21 Class. Purses \$500.

Second Day, Wednesday, October 5th.

No. 3. Trotting—District two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purses \$200. Clara Y. and Alfred C. harred.

No. 4. Trotting—3:00 Class. Purses \$300.

Third Day, Thursday, October 6th.

No. 5. Running—Three-fourths mile dash. Free for all. Purses \$250.

No. 6. Trotting—Three-year-olds. Purses \$300.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 7th.

No. 7. Trotting—2:40 Class. Purses \$400.

No. 8. Pacing—2:21 Class. Purses \$400.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 8th.

No. 9. Trotting—Free for all. Purses \$500.

No. 10. Trotting—2:35 Class. Purses \$300.

In all cases five to enter and three to start. Sixty per cent. of purse to first horse, thirty per cent. to second horse, and ten per cent. to third horse.

Races No. 3, 4, 6 and 7 are for district horses only, including Sonoma and Marin.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. All contests of speed will be conducted according to the rules of the National Turf Association.

2. All entries will be made at the office of the Secretary under cover.

3. The money or a certified check must accompany all entries. Entries to close September 15th.

4. Entries in all cases 10 per cent. of purse, unless otherwise stipulated.

5. No horse shall take any money for a walk-over; but shall receive his own entrance fee and one-half the other paid-up entries of the same race.

6. In case one horse distances all others, he shall take first and third money. Second money reverts back to the Association.

7. In all cases, five to enter and three to start.

8. In all cases, first money will be sixty per cent., second thirty per cent., and third ten per cent. of the whole purse.

9. The record of all horses entered will be considered that made before August 2d.

10. District horses must have been owned in the District six months prior to the date of the race.

11. In all races not above five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

12. The record of all horses entered will be considered that made before August 2d.

13. District horses must have been owned in the District six months prior to the date of the race.

14. In all races not above five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

15. Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 10 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at one o'clock p. m. sharp.

J. W. THOMPSON, President.

J. D. EYERS, Vice-President.

R. L. DAVIS, Secretary, Susanville, Cal.

J. R. MURRAY, Assistant Secretary.

25jul1 Greenville, Cal.

EIGHTH ANNUAL

FAIR

\$7,000! \$7000!

—OF—

PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA, AND MOJAVE

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

(Washoe Co., Nevada, Lake and Grant Counties, Oregon, and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District Fair Racing purposes)

—AT—

Susanville, Cal.

COMMENCING

Monday, October 3, '87,

And Continuing Five Days.

Purses \$5,000.

Premiums \$2,000.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Money in all races to be divided as follows: First horse, 60 per cent.; second, 30 per cent.; third, 10 per cent. unless when otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

First Day.

1. TROTTER—2:30 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$200.

2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse \$125.

3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse \$200.

4. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$100.

Second Day.

5. TROTTER—3 in 5; purse \$100.

6. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$100.

7. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$250.

8. TROTTER—One-year-olds (District) Three-quarter mile dash; purse \$100.

Third Day.

9. TROTTER—2:40 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$250.

10. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse \$150.

11. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$150.

12. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE—Single buggy (District), 2 in 3, own or drive; purse \$50. Entries close at 9 p. m., day before the race. Trained horses harred.

Fourth Day.

13. TROTTER—2:35 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$300.

14. RUNNING—1/4 mile and repeat; purse \$100.

15. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$150.

16. TROTTER—Single buggy (District), 2 in 3, own or drive; purse \$50. Entries close at 9 p. m., day before the race; purse \$75.

Fifth Day.

17. TROTTER—2:37 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$550.

18. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse \$1,000.

19. TROTTER—Double teams (District), mile and repeat. Untrained teams must pull buggy, owners to drive. Entrance to close at 9 o'clock evening before the race; purse \$75.

RULES OF THE TRACK.

Entrance to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock p. m., on Friday, Aug. 12, 1887.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color, and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races names to be worn by rider.

All other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horse in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope, and seal.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, to accompany entries.

In all races five or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race; and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the Judges.

8th Annual Fair

—OF THE—
NINTH DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF
Del Norte & Humboldt,
—TO BE HELD ON—

September 27, 28, 29
and 30, '87,
—AT—

Rohnerville,
Humboldt Co., Cal.

Ninth District Board of Agriculture for 1887: G. C. Barber and R. J. Bugbee, Ferndale; S. F. Pine, Eureka; J. D. Barber, Hydeville; C. L. Thompson, Camp Grant; Alexander Masson and B. H. McNeil, Rohnerville; H. C. Rawson, Del Norte County. Officers of the Board: G. C. Barber, Ferndale, President; S. H. Crabtree, Rohnerville, Secretary; Manrice Levinger, Rohnerville, Treasurer.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

9th District Agricultural Speed Programme.

First Day—Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 1887,
at 1:30 P. M.

No. 1.—Running. Purse of \$30. Free for all saddle horses having no record under 58 seconds, catch weights, half mile and repeat. Horses entered for other than saddle races barred. First purse \$20; second \$10.

No. 2.—Trotting, at 3 P. M. Humboldt Stake. For colts of 1886 bred in the district; \$75 added; \$20 entrance, one-half of which being already deposited, the remaining \$10 to be paid at the time of making entries for the other races. W. H. E. Smith agrees to add \$50. The whole sum to be divided as follows, sixty, thirty, and ten per cent. One mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1887,
at 10 A. M., Parade of Stock.

No. 3.—Trotting. At 1:30 P. M. Purse of \$150. Three minute class. Mile heats two in three, (Patchen barred). First \$100; second \$50.

No. 4.—Trotting. At 2:30 P. M.—Purse of \$125 for two-year-olds. Mile heats two in three. First \$85; second \$40.

No. 5.—Running. At 3 P. M. Purse of \$150. Free for all. Three-quarter mile and repeat. First \$100; second \$50.

Third Day, Thursday, Sept. 29th, at 10 A. M.

No. 5.—Trotting. Purse of \$175. 2:45 class. Mile heats two in three. First \$120; second \$55.

No. 7.—Trotting. At 1:30 P. M. Purse of \$125. For three-year-olds. Mile heats two in three. First \$85; second \$40.

No. 8.—Running. At 2:30 P. M. Purse of \$100. Half-mile and repeat. First \$70; second \$30.

Fourth Day, Friday, Sept. 30th, at 9:30 A. M. Parade of Stock and awarding of Premiums.

Ladies' Equestrianism at 11 A. M. First \$15; second \$10; third \$5.

No. 9.—Running. At 1:30 P. M. Purse of \$150. Free for all. One and one-quarter mile dash. First \$100; second \$50.

No. 10.—Trotting. At 2:30 P. M. Purse of \$300. Free for all. Mile heats, three in five. First \$200; second \$100.

No. 11.—Running. At 3 P. M. Purse of \$150. Free for all. Half-mile and repeat. First \$100; second \$50.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races are open to any horse owned in the Ninth District, composed of the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, by a bona fide resident of the district on the first day of June, 1887, except free for all.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start. Any horse distancing the field receives the entire purse.

Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany the entrance.

All entries in these races must be made with the secretary on the evening previous to the first day of the Fair. The horses named and entered in the name of the owner, who must be a member of the Association, and the entrance fee paid in full.

The trotting race will be conducted under the rules of the National Trotting Association, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, and running races under the rules of Pacific Coast Horse Association, edition of 1887.

All horses entered for the races will be under the control of the judges from the moment they are brought on the track.

If from any cause there should not be a sufficient amount of money received from all sources, including appropriation from the State, to pay all purses and premiums in full, after paying the expense of the fair or exhibition, the same will be paid pro rata.

Neither the Association, the Directors nor officers in any event to be liable for any purse or premium beyond such pro rata amount.

Outing

The Gentleman's Magazine of Sport, Travel and Physical Recreation.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED

OUR FIELD IS THE
OUT-DOOR WORLD.

DURING THE YEAR THERE WILL BE ARTICLES UPON
Exploration, Travel and Adventure, Mountain Climbing, Camping, Forests, Hunting and Fishing, Walking, Yachting, Ice Yachting, Rowing, Canoeing, Bicycling, Tricycling, Amateur Photography, Court and Lawn Tennis, Archery, Oriole, Lacrosse, Snow-shoeing, Tobogganing and Skating.

CONDUCTED BY ———— POULTNEY BIGELOW

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.
Single numbers twenty-five cents.

140 Nassau Street, New York.
25412

FALL RACES

—OF THE—
Eureka Jockey Club

—AT—
EUREKA,

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CAL.,
Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

1. Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free-for-all, dash of one mile, \$5 at first quarter, \$10 at the half, \$50 at the three-quarters and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up entries over five to be added, and equally divided between each winner.

2. Purse \$250.—Trotting. Free for all horses that have not been 2:38 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Caddams and 1 Bonner eligible to start.) First horse \$15, second \$75, third \$25.

SECOND DAY.

3. MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$300. Free-for-all, for all ages. First horse \$200, second horse \$70, third horse \$30.

4. Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Patchen barred.) First horse \$35, second horse \$50, third horse to save entrance.

THIRD DAY.

5. HOTEL PURSE—\$400. Free for all, for all ages. One mile and repeat. First horse \$230, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

6. EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Mile and repeat. \$100 entrance; half forfeit, \$100 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the Secretary Sept. 17, 1887.

FOURTH DAY.

7. Purse \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 600 yards. First horse \$50, second horse \$25.

8. Purse \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat. First horse \$125, second horse \$25.

9. Purse \$400. Trotting. Free for all. First horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 3 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over. In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting race drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in entries.

Entries to all the above races, except the two-year-old trot, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887.

One-half the entrance money must be paid at the time of making entries and the other half at 6 P. M. the night preceding the race.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DAN L. MURPHY, President,
H. COHN, Secretary.

THREE DAYS RACING

Under the auspices of the

WILLOWS

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

October 19, 20, 21, 1887,

—AT—
WILLOWS.

WILLOWS PARK,

WILLOWS, COLUSA COUNTY, CAL.

First Day—Wednesday, October 19, 1887.

No. 1. Trotting—\$300. Three-minute class. Free for all.

No. 2. Trotting and Pacing—\$200. Free for all horses owned in Colusa County August 1st, 1887. Almont Patchen, Tilton Almont and Daisy S. barred.

No. 3. Running—\$150. Free for all. Three-fourths of a mile.

Second Day—Thursday, October 20, 1887.

No. 4. Pacing—\$300. Free for all.

No. 5. Trotting—\$300. 2:40 class. Free for all.

No. 6. Running—\$100. Free for all. One-half mile and repeat.

Third Day—Friday, October 21, 1887.

No. 7. Running—\$200. Free for all. One and one-fourth miles.

No. 8. Trotting—\$400. Free for all.

No. 9. Trotting—\$50. Nearest to four minutes.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting and pacing races. Entrance fee of 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting and pacing races the purse is to be divided into three moneys: six-tenths, three-tenths and one-tenth.

The Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern all running races.

In all the above races, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold the entries and start the race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse or stake.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races, alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries of paid race. A horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race; if they are engaged in, before 8 o'clock P. M., or be required to start.

All entries for a race to close with the Secretary or President, at Willows, October 1st, 1887, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

The Board of Directors will have charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and will see that the rules are strictly enforced, and purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision before leaving the stand.

Races to start 1 P. M. sharp.

D. H. SUTTON, President.

J. F. SERSANOUS, Secretary.

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD
AT RENO,

Commencing September 21st and Ending
October 1st.

35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
LIBERAL PREMIUMS

Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle Races! Stock Parades!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 28 and September 30, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.

President Powning offers a Special Premium, a GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, for the best Exhibit in any Department.

Trials of Speed to be Conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society was established in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County; H. H. MILLER, of Washoe County; AL. WHITE, of Washoe County; JOHN SWENY, of Ormsby County; T. B. RICEY, of Douglas County; C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County; L. VASO, of Washoe County; THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County; F. DANG-BERG, of Douglas County; W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County; J. S. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. District horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 3.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$300; first horse \$100; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

No. 4.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$300; first horse \$100; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Second Day—Thursday, September 22d.

No. 5.—TROT—2:30 class for District horses; three in five, purse \$300; first horse \$100; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

No. 6.—TROT—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$300; first horse \$100; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Third Day—Friday, September 23d.

No. 7.—RUNNING—Selling purse for District horses; dash of a mile; \$150 added; \$25 entrance, half forfeit; \$5 declaration, on or before September 1st. Horses to be sold for \$1,000 or to carry entitled weight. Two pounds allowed for each \$100 under the \$1,000.

No. 8.—RUNNING—Half-mile dash; entrance free; purse \$100.

Three other races for this day will be announced on Thursday, September 23d.

Fourth Day—Saturday, September 24th.

No. 9.—TROT—Mile and repeat; free for all three-year-olds and under in the District; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$150; third horse \$50.

No. 10.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$300; first horse \$100; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Fifth Day—Monday, September 26th.

No. 11.—HANDICAP—Mile and a half dash; \$300 added; \$50 entrance, half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 10th. Weights to be announced Sept. 1st.

No. 12.—SELLING PURSE—Closes the same time as the Handicap race, and a quarter dash; \$200 added. Three other races for this day will be made September 24th.

Sixth Day—Tuesday, September 27th.

No. 13.—TROT—Three-minute class for District horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.

No. 14.—TROT—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$300; first horse \$100; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Seventh Day—Wednesday, September 28th.

No. 15.—RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash; two-year-olds; \$150 added; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; five or more to enter.

No. 16.—RUNNING—Mile and three-eighths; three-year-olds; \$200 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three or more to enter.

No. 17.—RUNNING—Purse \$400; dash of two miles; ten per cent. entrance; five or more to enter; three or more to start.

Three other races for this day will be made September 27th.

Eighth Day—Thursday, September 29th.

No. 18.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$300; first horse \$300; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

No. 19.—TROT—Mile heats, three in five; free for District horses; purse \$300; first horse \$300; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Ninth Day—Friday, September 30th.

No. 20.—RUNNING—Mile dash for two-year-olds; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5; on or before September 1st.

No. 21.—RUNNING—Mile and five-eighths dash for three-year-olds; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three or more to enter.

Three other races for this day will be made September 29th.

Tenth Day—Saturday, October 1st.

No. 22.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$300; first horse \$300; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

No. 23.—PACING—Mile heats; three in five; free for all; purse \$1,000; first horse \$500; second horse \$300; third horse \$200.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1887. Entries for the purses must be made: For Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races, on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. The Secretary reserves the right to stake must name to the Secretary, in writing, which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P. M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

The Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for stakes purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevada for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter and three or more to start in all for purses.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trotting but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 5% to the first and 3% to the second.

In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

In all races, entries not declared out by 8 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 8 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.

Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accomplished and graceful lady riders, Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Society offers four premiums, valued respectively at \$100, \$70, \$40 and \$20.

The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have second choice, and so on.

All ladies must ride with saddles.

It is expected that other special premiums will be added to this list by private contribution. No one but ladies of the highest respectability will be allowed to compete for prizes.

Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please send name to Secretary, endorsed by two members of the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.

On Thursday, Sept. 23d, Monday, Sept. 26th, and Thursday, Sept. 29th, the novelty of an Indian pony race will be provided, and the amusing sight of twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted on the wildest and most unmanageable cayuses imaginable, galloping around the track at break-neck speed, will, as they say at the circus, be alone worth the price of admission.

CLYDESDALE MEDALS.

The American Clydesdale Association will give a valuable medal, of suitable design, for the best recorded Clydesdale stallion, and a similar medal for the best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

Arrangements have been made for a series of balloon ascensions during the Fair, alike novel and exciting. Ascensions will be made daily from the race track.

BICYCLE RACES.

Two or three bicycle races will take place between the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten contents are counted upon.

C. C. POWNING, President,
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary,
C. T. BENDER, Treasurer.

28m318

Stockton Fair.

BEGINNING

September 27, and Continuing five days.

September 27, and Continuing five days.

September 27, and Continuing five days.

September 27, and Continuing five days.

September 27, and Continuing five days.

September 27, and Continuing five days.

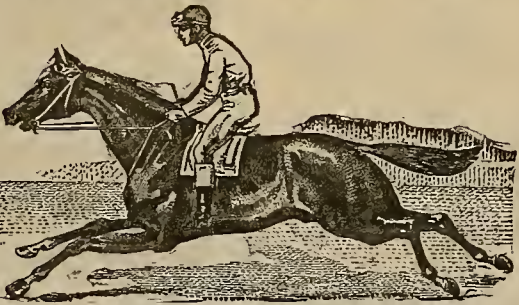
September 27, and Continuing five days.

A. O. BASSETT, Superintendent
F. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Fine Harness

HORSE BOOTS,

Horse Clothing.



RACING MATERIAL

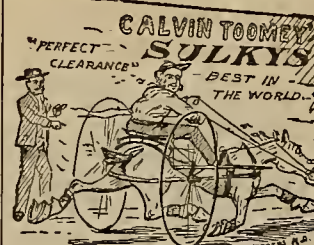
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Sulkies, Speeding Wagons Carts and BUGGIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

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THE CALVIN TOOMEY

CELEBRATED TRUSS AXLE SULKY.

"Calvin Toomey's are the only genuine Toomey sulkies. The only guaranteed Truss Axle."

Being without a Doubt the Best Sulky in the World.

ALSO J. I. C. TROTTER SULKIES.

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We have in Stock Carts from \$ 0.00 up to \$150.00.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

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With Splendid Track and Unequaled Equipment for the Speedy and Safe Transportation of Horses and Live Stock, in its own or in Private Cars, on Passenger or Freight Trains. Commodious Rest, Water and Feed Stations Situated at convenient distances all along the line.

Over 6,000 miles of first-class road running West, North and North-West from Chicago.

THE ORIGINAL "CALIFORNIA FAST FREIGHT LINE."



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HENRY P. STANWOOD,
General Agent, San Francisco. . . .

THE L. C. SMITH' Top Action, Double Cross-Bolted BREECH-LOADING GUN!

**L. C. SMITH,**

Manufacturer of both Hammer and Hammerless Guns.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Demonstration of the Shooting Qualities of the "L. C. Smith" Gun.

In the trial for position in the Chamberlin Cartridge Co. tournament, eleven contestants broke one hundred straight inanimate targets. Five of the eleven used an "L. C. Smith" Gun, and below we give the names of the gentlemen and their place of residence.

Mr. Dan. Powers, Cleveland, O. | Mr. Fred Erb, Jr., La Fayette, Ind.
Mr. Andy Meader, Nashville, Tenn. | Mr. H. McMurphy, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. J. C. Hendershot, Cleveland, O.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

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CHOICE OLD WHISKIES!

PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

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CATHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED FINE OLD WHISKIES

of the following brands, namely:

Transton's Cabinet, Century, A. A. A., Old Stock, Henry Bull, Double B. and Monogram, Very Old and Choice.

Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

Brunswick Club (Pure Old Rye) and Upper Ten (Very Old and Choice).

For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported. The only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WANTED.

A Trotting Stallion.

Must show a 2:40 record and be from three to eight years old.

Good pedigree and style essential.

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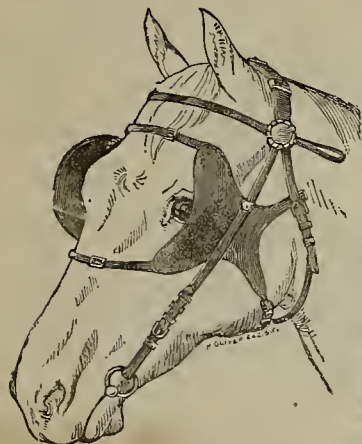
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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 24, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be adjusted, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eye, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as an for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band J, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to hold the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridle of all descriptions apply to

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI, No. 14.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

General Topics.

I sat on the porch of the Spingler House, in New York, when there was a parade of carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers and other workers in wood who used hammers, when the landlord, an old Californian, John M. Cannon remarked; "There is not one of all that multitude who has not sworn many oaths and the sharpest kind of cuss words at that." Being asked to explain he replied, "Every one of them has hammered his thumb nail, the first move would be to put the injured digit in his mouth, that is after the hammer was dashed on the ground, the second to jerk his hand up and down as rapidly as possible, in the mean time dancing with quicker steps than a premier jig-dancer, pouring out a volley of oaths that gives the surrounding air a cerulean tinge." "A man," he said, "who can strike his thumb nail a sharp blow with a hammer—especially if it falls on the roots—sure does not curse, is hard to find as it is to discover perpetual motion, and is altogether too good for this world. Pinching a piece of skin off in the endeavor to put together the joint of a rusty stone pipe is about as great a provocation of words that burn, though the hammer must be given the first place." There are few in any station of life who have not had that experience or something akin to it. Few trainers of horses who have not had a toe nail mashed by the tread of a horse, or a finger nail rapped or may be bitten, so that it is unnecessary to dilate on the acute pain that follows. The coronet of a horse's foot is analogous to the root of the human nail, and the wall for some distance below is equally as sensitive as mankind's horny appendages, "Cutting the quarters," must occasion intense pain, and "scalping," when the injury is where the hoof and hair join, nearly if not quite as bad. It may be that a cut is not so painful as a bruise, and I have seen bruises of the quarters which were more troublesome than severe cuts. The latter may leave a scar, while the former is likely to cause an enlargement which appears like an aggravated case of "sidebone," and this without suppurating, or rather visible suppurating, as there may be "corruption" without an outward flow and which the absorbing vessels cannot take up entirely.

Last week it was claimed in this paper that "hoots" were entitled to a great deal of the credit as a factor in the development of trotting speed, and I think that position is not only tenable but will be endorsed by every intelligent trainer, particularly those whose memory carries them back to a period when boots were in a great measure unknown. I can recall the time when it was thought that a horse had to tear his quarters off at some period of his education, and remember distinctly a circumstance which happened in Chicago thirty years ago. John Stevenson, of Buffalo, brought a horse there to trot in some races on the Garden City track. The track was built on a sandy piece of ground and consequently very heavy. The horse was not accustomed to that kind of footing, breaking, and out the inner quarters of both feet badly. It was only a few days before the race were to come off and "John" was sorely troubled. He had a good horse, with more than a good show to win, and to see what he fondly hoped was within his grasp vanish like fog before a brisk gale was enough to turn his sunshine into gloom. George W. Bidwell was present and he proffered his aid, assuring Stevenson that under the treatment his horse would be all right when the day came for him to trot. The wounds were thoroughly cleansed, the flap brought forward so as to place the skin and adharog flesh in as nearly the same place as it could be got, and then dressed with balsam of fir. A piece of strong canvas was cut into strips about two inches in width, and as these were wound around the foot every layer was coated with the balsam. When the job was completed there was a thick mass of canvas and balsam extending from the heel of the shoe over the quarters, impervious to air or moisture, and as the horse trotted and won his race, "going sound,"

there is scarcely a doubt that the wound healed by "first intention." If my memory is correct the horse thus operated upon was Prince, which so long ago as September, 1863, trotted on the Fashion Course in 2:24. With such quarter-hoots as are now fabricated, and generally worn, it would be impossible to do so much injury.

The hind shoes which were put on horses in those days were well calculated to do serious injury when the hind foot caught the quarters of the front foot. "Turned" over the horn of the anvil the slope of that projection gave a corresponding level to the toe of the shoe on the inside. The angle caused the ground surface to be the widest, and after the shoe was partially worn the inner edge was nearly as sharp as a knife. The inner edge is what does the injury. That fact was not known thirty years ago, though I made the discovery in 1858 or 1859. My attention was drawn to it by the peculiar form of the wound. When the piece was not cut entirely off, the skin still hanging, it was in the shape of a triangle, the base being where it was attached to the horn, the apex the point nearest the pastern. Therefore it was evident that the toe of the hind foot was thrust over the heel, and the drag of the fore foot forward or that of the hind foot back did the mischief. This can be readily understood by taking a hind shoe in one hand and catching the toe of it back of the hase of the thumb, and if made after old patterns the operator will not pull very hard to disengage his hand. But if the shoe has the bevel from point of toe to inside of web, the angle being so acute that the inner is brought to nearly a feather edge, the thumb will slip away readily. There are, of course, injuries caused by the toe striking as in "forging," only higher up, though I have never seen a very bad out from that.

The first knee-boots I ever saw were fashioned as follows: A piece of a thick blanket was cut something like a very wide handkerchief, though not nearly so long. This was wound around the knee several times, the lower edge a little way below the joint, the upper edge extending as far above the top of the joint as the lower was below. A strap was buckled around the middle of the envelope just above the huckle, as the boys call it, and the upper portion was turned down. This was better than some of the knee-hoots seen now-a-days, if it was rather a rude contrivance. The best shin-boots I ever saw in those old days were made by Warren Peabody. He used a piece of sheepskin tanned with the wool on, the width being regulated by the distance from ankle to knee or hock, and the length such as to make two thicknesses around the leg; buckles and billets were attached, and it formed a very fair buffer to break the force of the blow. Bidwell, of all the Chicago trainers, gave the most attention to boots, and in Prince David, the first foal Princess had, he had a good subject. He "hit himself" in nearly every place where a horse could strike, and his owner, Frank Parmlee, told with a good deal of unction that when he went after the horse prior to Bidwell's starting for California, he had to take an omnibus to bring away the boots and other traps belonging to the horse, though the boots were the main part of the load. Mr. Parmlee matched Prince David against a mare belonging to Walter Gurnee thirteen races, a race to be trotted each Saturday until the series was finished. After losing six and winning one he sent Mr. Gurnee the balance of the money and a free ticket on his bus lines.

A party of men interested in trotting sports were arguing a few days ago about the propriety of doing away 3 in 5 races and substituting 2 in 3. One of them made a suggestion which is well worthy of consideration, viz., to shorten the distance, and in place of 80 or 100 yards reduce it to 40. There is assuredly nothing to say in favor of having a longer distance for a 3 in 5 race than a 2 in 3, and there are strong points against giving the additional 20 yards to lay up in. Should it be considered that old stereotyped usages still pre-

vail, the shortening of the distance, one-half or more, would be a panacea for laying up, though it would increase the efficacy of helpers. An "artist" in that line might manage that the horse it was his business to retard was so thoroughly hindered as to be outside of the flag, and were he placed in the same situation that would not matter, his job was executed with a certainty of his wages being paid. But helping is more easily controlled than the "twin evil." Although it may be dangerous to trust more to patrols than can possibly be avoided, and still more dangerous when several men are placed in that position; this can, in a great measure, be overcome by mounting a reliable man on horseback to follow the contestants from start to finish. With a horse educated for the duty, a good rider, and level-headed withal, there would be little trouble in carrying it out. He could keep so far in the rear that the clatter of the hoofs would not disturb the trotters, especially at this day when a "tesser" is a part of every well appointed trotting stable. Every move of the drivers would be within his vision, and also in close enough proximity to warn an offender before the actual crime was committed. It would be impossible to "carry a horse out" under such supervision, as at the first attempt the note of warning would be heard, and if persisted in punishment follow.

What will be adequate punishment in such cases? Not fines, as the most that the rules permit will not deter in even small affairs. Not by suspension, as that is likely to cover no more than "the season," i. e., the year it was inflicted, and a stake may be earned which will compensate for a short banishment. Expulsion is the only remedy. Expulsion inexorably enforced and rigidly maintained. The fact that there is a guardian to look after the interests of all engaged will go a long way towards correcting the evil. A certainty of punishment will deter the most reckless driver, and the knowledge that his fate is behind make him cautious. The judges proper, those who occupy the stand, can watch but a small portion of a trotting track. When the stand is on the inside of the track, after the horses are a short distance "around the first turn" little can be seen until they are fairly straightened into the home stretch. "Breaking" and "running" can be distinguished, but the finer shades, such as "carrying out," "pulling out," to give the horse they want to favor a better chance, pinching a competitor so that he must fall back or go into the fence, the bold intimidating those who are less courageous, cannot be determined from the stand, and if the injured party complains, he is without evidence to sustain his charge. The mounted patrol would soon acquire experience so as to be capable of executing his portion of the business in a satisfactory manner. The best plan would be to employ a man to go through the circuit with two or more horses which he would teach to play their allotted part. A good horse will gallop a great many heats without tiring when the pace is not faster than the top-notch in trotting, and when races are audwiched the saddle horses can be changed. There would be no necessity to join in the scoring, as the patrol could be stationed a proper distance behind the wire and commence his chase when the bell tapped. Riding behind the trotters is better than on an inside track, if even there is one. He obtains a better view of what is going on, and as his duty will be to look after foul driving, that is a better situation to observe it than if he were alongside.

Laying up heats is more troublesome to govern. For instance, in the free-for-all last Saturday, at Sacramento, it was palpable that Adair was thus handled. Nearly every one who looked on said that it was wise management on the part of the driver of Adair. Lot Slocum was battling his best with Arab, and that so effectually as to win the second heat. First and second were fast, 2:18 and 2:17, and it was held that both Arab and Slocum must feel the effects. Now had there been complaints, Goldsmith could have shown that it was good judgment on his part, and that by so doing, he

increased his chances to win the race. He "went" for the next heat, drove his horse to a break a short distance beyond the quarter, broke again, and again laid up. Lot Slocum taking up the fight and making Arab trot the third heat in 2:17. If Adair had been in prime condition, these tactics might have defeated Arab, and not a string in the rules to forbid it. The shrewdest of judges will be puzzled to tell whether a driver is laying up to increase his chances to win, or whether the heat is thrown away in order to be a step towards losing the race. I have known many races to be lost from following these waiting tactics when there was the greatest anxiety to win, and not a few when it was evident that the claim of laying up was made to cover unquestionable rascality. A "distance" is established to provide for bad starts or some mishap which interferes with horses, so as to place them further behind than they would have been if the unlucky circumstances had not occurred. But, in fact, the main use of it is to give room for "messaging." Why should the distance in 2 in 3 be shorter than 3 in 5? What reason is there for making heats of two miles nearly double to heats of one mile? In the latter case it will be claimed that it is to equalize speed and endurance, and give a horse which is some twelve seconds slower than another a chance to win on the repeat. There is a better chance to make up for a bad start or to recover lost ground after a bad break in the longer course, and, therefore, the former argument cannot be sustained. But this does not cover the discrepancy in heats of 3 in 5, therefore why should it be the rule?

The controversy which has again broken out regarding the authorship of the plays which are published as having been written by Shakespeare is somewhat analogous to questioning the pedigrees of old-time horses. It does not add to or detract an iota from the merit whether the "immortal bard," or the "wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind" was the author; the result is the same, and in all probability these marvelous dramas will delight generations to come as they have those from the days of good Queen Bess until now. Now, what difference whether Messenger was thoroughbred or not? Not many years before the date of Messenger's birth such an animal as a thoroughbred horse was unknown, if judged by what is necessary now to secure a place in the Stud Book, unless it were some of the little Arabs which were brought to England. Who in the world would prefer stock running back to an Arab mare to that which traced to Messenger, or would value a mare by Zilcaadi as the equal of one by American Eclipse? There is a great deal of nonsense in the efforts to overcome old beliefs in cases of this description. There is scarcely a horse of prominence whose breeding could not be called in question, that is, that people are ready to take the word of stable boys and grooms when it falls in with their notions no matter how absurd their statements may be. More than that, should the offspring differ in appearance from what is expected, there will be plenty to question the paternity and charge rascality should the animal to whom is assigned the parentage be at a high price and a stable companion at a low figure.

J. C. S.

State Fair Premiums.

Horses.

CLASS I.—THOROUGHBREDS.

Best stallion, four years old and over, \$40, Joe Hooker; T. Winters, Sacramento.
Best stallion, two years old, \$20, Joe; L. U. Shippee, Stockton.
Best stallion, one year old, \$15, The Czar; T. Winters, Sacramento. Second best, \$7.50, Surento; D. J. McCarty, San Francisco.
Best stallion, under one year, \$10, Norfolk-Marion colt; T. Winters, Sacramento. Second best, \$5, Hooker-Mattie Glenn colt; T. Winters, Sacramento.
Best mare, four years old and over, with colt, \$40, Marion and colt; T. Winters, Sacramento. Second best, \$20, Ballinette and colt; T. Winters, Sacramento.
Best mare, two years old, \$15, Verons; P. Siebenthaler, Sacramento.
Best mare, one year old, \$10, Isabella; C. Halverson, Rontier's Station.
Best mare, under one year, \$10, Norfolk-Ballinette colt; T. Winters, Sacramento. Second best, \$5; C. Halverson, Rontier's Station.
Best sire, with not less than five of his colts, \$50, Joe Hooker and colts; T. Winters, Sacramento.
Best mare, with not less than two of her colts, \$40, Marion and colts; T. Winters, Sacramento.

CLASS II.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, four years old and over, \$40, Maje; W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove. Second best, \$20, Echanson; F. Skillman, Petaluma.
Best stallion, three years old, \$30, Leopard; Frank R. Shaw, Salina, Kansas. Second best, \$15, Francis; Frank R. Shaw, Salina, Kansas.
Best stallion, two years old, \$20, Jim Douglas colt; Frank Depoister, Sacramento. Second best, \$10, Mart Gibson; John Adams, Brook's Station.
Best stallion, one year old, \$15, Selim; P. Russell, Brighton. Second best, \$7.50, Johnnie Veron; J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Best stallion, under one year, \$10, Dennis; R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento.
Best mare, four years old and over, with colt \$40, Lucy Gray and colt; A. D. Miller, Walsh's Station. Second best, \$20, Fannie and colt; H. H. Wilson, Nicolaus.
Best mare, four years old and over, \$30, Dolly Douglas; W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove. Second best, \$15, Lena; W. Cole, Sacramento.
Best mare, two years old, \$15, Nellie Veron; J. A. McCloud, Stockton. Second best, \$7.50, Flora Vandee; W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove.
Best mare, one year old, \$10, Topay; W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove.
Best mare under one year, \$10, Jessie; H. H. Wilson, Nicolaus. Second best, \$5, Maud; Jacob Heintz, Sacramento.

CLASS III.—NORMANS.

Best stallion, four years old and over, \$40, Earuest;

Perriott; F. Skillman, Petalums. Second best, \$20, Hstchet; A. J. Ogden, Woodland.
Best stallion, one year old, \$15, Pixley; B. F. Chandler, Elmira.
Best stallion under one year, \$10, Shasts; B. F. Chandler, Elmira.
Best mare, four years old and over, with colt, Bisch and colt; B. F. Chandler, Elmira.

CLASS IV.—PERCHERONS.

Best stallion, four years old and over, \$40, Faisian; C. K. Bailey, Stockton. Second best, \$20, Hercules; F. Skillman, Petaluma.
Best stallion, three years old, \$30, Paradise; F. Skillman, Petaluma. Second best, \$15, Black; C. K. Bailey, Stockton.
Best mare, four years old and over, with colt, \$40, St. Julia and colt; C. K. Bailey, Stockton.
Best mare, under one year, \$10, Carrie; C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

CLASS V.—CLYDESDALES.

Best stallion, four years old and over, \$40, Duke; James Roberts, Irvington.
Best stallion, three years old and over, \$30, Lord Pollock 2d; Frank R. Shaw, Salina, Kansas. Second best, \$15, Sir Leonard; F. R. Shaw, Salina, Kansas.
Best stallion, two years old, \$20, Sir Francis; F. R. Shaw, Salina, Kansas.
Best stallion, one year old, \$15, Prince; James Roberts, Irvington.
Best stallion, under one year, \$10, Jubilee; James Roberts, Irvington.
Best mare, four years old and over, with colt, \$40, Jule and colt; James Roberts, Irvington.
Best mare, four years old and over, \$30, Princess Beatrice; F. R. Shaw, Salina, Kansas. Second best, \$15, Lady Smith; F. R. Shaw, Salina, Kansas.
Best mare, three years old, \$25, Damsel; James Roberts, Irvington.
Best mare, two years old, \$20, Dolly; James Roberts, Irvington.

CLASS VI.—DRAFT HORSE.

Best stallion, four years old and over, \$40, Donald Dinnie; H. S. Moddison, Sacramento. Second best, \$20, Earl Derby; R. G. McKenzie, Pleasant Grove.
Best stallion, three years old, \$30, Charley; Frank Cox, Elk Grove. Second best, \$15, Doctor; Frank R. Shaw, Salina, Kansas.
Best stallion, two years old, \$20, Vandee, Jr.; R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento. Second best, \$10, French; A. J. Ogden, Woodland.
Best stallion, one year old, \$15, Dumas Jr.; R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento. Second best, \$7.50, Young Donald Dinnie; James Coil, Sacramento.
Best stallion, under one year, \$10, Mack; R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento.
Best mare, four years old and over, with colt, \$40, Nellie and colt; R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento. Second best, \$20, Maggie and colt; H. S. Moddison, Sacramento.
Best mare, four years old and over, \$30, Fannie; R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento. Second best, \$15, Belle; James Coil, Sacramento.
Best mare, three years old, \$20, Myrtle; H. H. Wilson, Nicolaus. Second best, \$12.50, Fannie; C. B. Harris, Nicolaus.
Best mare, two years old, \$20, Belle; H. H. Wilson, Nicolaus. Second best, \$10, Minnie; C. B. Harris, Nicolaus.
Best mare, under one year, \$10; R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento. Second best, \$5; H. C. Moddison, Sacramento.

CLASS VII.—ROADSTERS.

Best four-year-old and over stallion, \$40, Ross S.; R. C. Sargent, Lodi. Second best, \$20, Privateer; Henry Klemp, Pleasant Grove.
Best three-year-old stallion, \$30, Don Marvin; Frank Lowell, Sacramento. Second best, \$15, Kilmore; P. Fitzgerald, Woodland.
Best two-year-old stallion, \$20, Peerless; H. G. Casey, Sacramento. Second best, \$10, Tilton Almont Jr.; George A. Pierce, Woodland.
Best one-year-old stallion, \$15, General; George Woodward, Woodland. Second best, \$7.50, Privateer Jr.; Henry Klemp, Pleasant Grove.
Best stallion under one year, \$10, Book-keeper; L. Whitmore, Woodland. Second best, \$5, Archie; H. C. Howard, Brighton.
Best gelding, \$40, Bum; B. F. True, Chico. Second best, \$20, Orphan Boy; J. L. McCord, Sacramento.
Best mare, four years old and over, \$40, May Fly; John Batcher, Sacramento. Second best, \$20, Crescent; C. E. Pinkham, Sacramento.
Best mare, three years old, \$30, Nellie; J. H. Glide, Sacramento. Second best, \$15, Lute; L. Whitmore, Woodland.
Best mare, two years old, \$20, Beatrice; E. C. Morgan, Grass Valley. Second best, \$10, Yolo Maid; C. R. Hoppin, Woodland.
Best mare, one year old, \$15, Yolo; C. R. Hoppin, Woodland. Second best, \$7.50, Nora Vernon; J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Best mare, under one year, \$10, Allie; J. J. McGrath, Marysville. Second best, \$5, Frances; Mrs. W. C. Stahl, Pleasant Grove.

CLASS VIII.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best matched span carriage horses, \$50, Tom and Jerry; C. M. Corey, San Jose. Second best, \$25, Garland and Sister; E. M. Leitch, Sacramento.
The committee recommended that a special premium be awarded to the span of Shetland ponies—Goldsmith Maid and Lucy—owned by D. J. McCarthy Jr., of San Francisco; and also a premium to Mr. Vaughn, of Sacramento, for his span of Welsh ponies.

CLASS IX.—ROADSTER TEAMS.

Best team of roadsters, \$40, Geo. Washington and Ledy Washington; R. C. Sargent, Lodi. Second best, \$20, Lucy and Dolly Bloodstone; G. W. Griffin, Woodland.

CLASS X.—STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best stallion, four years old and over, \$40, Clay Duke; J. W. Martin, Yolo Station. Second best, \$20, Fallis; F. P. Lowell, Sacramento.
Best stallion, three years old, \$30, Corsair; T. C. Snider, Sacramento. Second best, \$15, Shamrock; G. Valensio, Sacramento.
Best stallion, two years old, \$20, Creole; T. C. Snider, Sacramento. Second best, \$10, Daybreak; J. A. Grove, Fresno.
Best stallion, one year old, \$15, George V; G. Valensio, Sacramento. Second best, \$7.50, Chuck; M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Best stallion under one year, \$10, Billy Veron; J. A. McCloud, Stockton.

Best mare, four years old and over, \$40, Tricks; Henry Pierce, San Francisco. Second best, \$20, Pansy; W. F. Smith, Sacramento.

Best mare, three years old, \$30, Daisy; G. W. Hancock, Sacramento.

Best mare, two years old, \$20, brown filly by Hawthorne L. U. Shippee, Stockton. Second best, \$10, Carrie Vernon, J. A. McCloud, Stockton.

Best mare, one year old, \$15, Effie; M. W. Hicks, Sacramento. Second best, \$7.50, Antonis; W. F. Smith, Sacramento.

Best mare under one year, \$10, Lady Guy; G. W. Hancock, Sacramento. Second best, \$5, Lalla Rookh; M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.

CLASS XI.—SADDLE HORSES.

Best saddle-horse, mare or gelding, \$20, Billy; D. J. McCarthy, San Francisco. Second best, \$10, B. W. Cavanaugh, Sacramento.

CLASS XII.—SWEESTAKES.

Best stallion, \$100, Joe Hooker; T. Winters, Sacramento. Best mare, \$100, Marion; T. Winters, Sacramento.

CLASS I.—DUBHAMS.

Best bull, three years old and over, \$40, 5th Kirklevington, of Forest Home; C. Younger & Son, San Jose. Second best, \$20, Oxford Duke 2d; R. M. Dunlap, Galesburg, Ill.

Best bull, two years old, \$30, Mngwump; Wilford Page, Penn's Grove. Second best, \$15, Counsellor; P. Peterson, Sites.

Best bull, one year old, \$20, Patsy Carroll; Wilford Page, Penn's Grove. Second best, \$10, 23d Kirklevington, of Forest Home; C. Younger & Son, San Jose.

Best bull calf, \$15, Occident; R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento. Second best, \$7.50, Brown Frantio 7th; Robert Asbburner, Baden Station.

Best cow, three years old and over, \$40, Belle Medico; Wilford Page, Penn's Grove. Second best, \$20, Xylopa 6th; H. C. Moore, Visalia.

Best cow, two years old, \$30, Red Dolly 23d; C. Younger & Son, San Jose. Second best, \$15, Jessie Maynard 3d; C. Younger & Son, San Jose.

Best cow, one year old, \$20, Oxford Rose; C. Younger & Son, San Jose. Second best, \$10, Jessie Maynard 4th; C. Younger & Son, San Jose.

Best heifer calf, \$15, Oxford Belle; C. Younger & Son, San Jose. Second best, \$7.50, Violet; R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento.

Best herd, two years old and over, \$60; C. Younger & Son, San Jose.

Best herd, under two years old, \$30; P. Peterson, Sites.

CLASS II.—JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

Best bull, three years old and over, \$40, Vim of Yerba Buena; Henry Pierce, San Francisco. Second best, \$20, Keystone; W. E. Bowles, Brighton.

Best bull, two years old, \$30, Billy Kalston; P. C. Anderson, Oakland. Second best, \$15, Atlas of Yerba Buena; Henry Pierce, San Francisco.

Best bull, one year old, \$20, Prince of Oakland; P. C. Anderson, Oakland. Second best, \$10, Sir Walter; H. Pierce, San Francisco.

Best bull calf, \$15, McIntire; J. A. McIntire, Brighton. Second best, \$7.50, Livingstone; A. L. Nichols, Sacramento.

Best cow, three years old and over, \$40, Susan Titus; Henry Pierce, San Francisco. Second best, \$20, Irene of Straatsburg; W. C. Smith, Florin.

Best cow, two years old, \$30, Alimo; Henry Pierce, San Francisco. Second best, \$15, Princess of Sacramento; A. L. Nichols, Sacramento.

Best cow, one year old, \$20, Polyanthus of Yerba Buena; Henry Pierce, San Francisco. Second best, \$10, Bly of Yerba Buena; Henry Pierce, San Francisco.

Best cow under one year, \$15, Martha of Florin; W. O. Smith, Florin. Second best, \$7.50, Ethel of Yerba Buena; Henry Pierce, San Francisco.

Best herd, over two years, \$60; Henry Pierce, San Francisco.

Best herd, under two years, \$30; Henry Pierce, San Francisco.

The committee examining this class of cattle have decided that a herd (one bull and four cows) from the exhibit of Henry Pierce, of San Francisco, is entitled to the premium of \$100, offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club, whose office is in New York city. This prize is offered in every State in the Union.

CLASS IV.—ATSHIRES.

Best bull, two years old, \$30, Ethelbert; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best bull, one year old, \$20, Lord Faxon; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best bull calf, \$15, Red Mikado; George Bement & Son, Redwood City. Second best, \$7.50, Hotspur; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best cow, three years old and over, \$40, Elaine; George Bement & Son, Redwood City. Second best, \$20, Sybella; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best cow, two years old, \$30, Sylph; G. Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best cow, one year old, \$20, Ethel Bertha; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best heifer calf, \$10, Faxoria; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best herd, \$60; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

CLASS V.—HEREFORDS.

Best bull, three years old and over, \$40, Novelist; James Kay, Sacramento. Second best, \$20, Horace 30th; H. M. LaRue, Sacramento.

Best bull two years old, \$30, Samar; G. F. Morgan, Cheyenne. Second best, \$15, Storm King; G. F. Morgan, Cheyenne.

Best bull, one year old, \$20, Marsh; G. F. Morgan, Cheyenne. Second best, Duke of Hereford; James Kay, Sacramento.

Best bull calf, \$15, Monmouth; G. F. Morgan, Cheyenne. Second best, \$7.50, Mammoth; G. F. Morgan, Cheyenne.

Best cow, three years old and over, \$40, Winona; George F. Morgan, Cheyenne. Second best, \$20, Turtle Dove; James Kay, Sacramento.

Best cow, two years old, \$30, Mermaid 3d; James Kay, Sacramento. Second best, \$15, Sylvan; G. F. Morgan, Cheyenne.

Best cow, one year old, \$20, Mabel; G. F. Morgan, Cheyenne. Second best, \$10, Bonnee; James Kay, Sacramento.

Best heifer calf, \$15, Lucy; G. F. Morgan, Cheyenne. Second best, \$7.50, Moss Rose; G. F. Morgan, Cheyenne.

CLASS VI.—HOLSTEINS.

Best bull, three years old and over, \$40, Mahomet of Palo Alto; L. Stanford, Vina. Second best, \$20, Sedro; J. H. Burke, Menlo Park.

Best bull, two years old, \$30, Nadins Veshman; L. Stanford, Vina. Second best, \$15, Oro Blanco; J. H. Whits, Lakeville.

Best bull, one year old, \$20, Lsurn; J. H. White, Lakeville. Second best, \$10, Shaskisford; L. Stanford, Vina.

Best bull calf, \$15, Lomatas; J. H. Whits, Lakeville. Second best, \$7.50, Bonita Princes; L. Stanford, Vina.

Best cow, three years old and over, \$40, Pansy; L. Stanford, Vina. Second best, \$20, Sylpha; J. H. Burks, Menlo Park.

Best cow, two years old, \$30, Aaggis Alpha 2d; L. Stanford, Vina. Second best, \$15, Georgis Truman; L. Stanford, Vina.

Best cow, one year old, \$20, Mozsnia; L. Stanford, Vina. Second best, \$10, Lomatas; J. H. Whits, Lakeville.

Best heifer calf, \$15, Bumbis Bse; J. H. White, Lakeville. Second best, \$7.50, Mahomst Lass; L. Stanford, Vina.

CLASS VIII.—GRADED CATTLE.

Best cow, three years old and over, \$30, Music; Robert Ashburner, Badsn Station.

Best cow, two years old, \$10, Daisy; Willis Tryon, Sacramento.

Best cow, one year old, \$5, Peach Blossom; Robert Ashburner, Badsn Station.

Best heifer calf, \$5, Lulu; Leland Stanford, Vina.

HERDS.

Best Holstein herd, \$60; Leland Stanford, Vina.

Best herd of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, \$80; James Kay, Sacramento.

Swine.

CLASS I.—BERKSHIRE.

Best boar, two years old and over, \$20, Redwood Duke; Andrew Smith, Redwood City.

Best boar, one year old and under two, \$10, Falkland; Andrew Smith, Redwood City. Second best, \$15, William Corbitt; Thomas Waite, Perkins.

Best boar, six months and under one year, \$7.50, Redwood Duke 4th; Andrew Smith, Redwood City.

Best breeding sow, two years old and over, \$20, Redwood Sallie; Andrew Smith, Redwood City.

Best sow, one year old and under two, \$15, Redwood Sallie 2d; Andrew Smith, Redwood City. Second best, \$7.50, Lady Smith; Thomas Waite, Perkins.

Best sow, six months and under one year, \$10; Redwood Sallie 3d; Andrew Smith, Redwood City.

Best sow and six pigs, under three months, \$20, Redwood Princess; Andrew Smith, Redwood City.

Best pair of pigs under six months old, \$15, Dandy and Beauty; Andrew Smith, Redwood City.

CLASS II.—ESSEX.

Best boar, two years old and over, \$20, Tyler; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best breeding sow, two years old and over, \$20, Josie; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best breeding sow, six months old and under one year, \$10, Peggy; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

CLASS III.—POLAND CHINA.

Best breeding sow, two years old and over, \$20, Bertha's Best; Jos. Melvin, Davisville.

Best sow, one year old and under two years, \$15, Bessie; Jos. Melvin, Davisville.

Best pair of pigs, under six months old, \$15, King and Lady; Jos. Melvin, Davisville.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best boar of any age, \$30, Redwood Duke; Andrew Smith, Redwood City.

Best sow of any age, \$30, Bertha's Best; Joseph Melvin, Davisville.

Best pen of pigs, under six months; Jos. Melvin, Davisville.

Best family \$25; Andrew Smith, Redwood City.

Goats.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Best buck, two years old and over, \$25, T. H. Harlan, Williams. Second best, \$12.50, Julius Weyand, Colusa.

Best buck under two years, \$15, Julius Weyand, Colusa. Second best \$7.50, T. H. Harlan, Williams.

Best pen, two years old and over, \$25, T. H. Harlan, Williams. Second best \$12.50, Julius Weyand, Colusa.

Best pen, under two years, \$15, Julius Weyand, Colusa. Second best, \$7.50, T. H. Harlan, Williams.

GRADED.

Best pen, over two years, \$10; T. H. Harlan, Williams.

Best pen, under two years, \$7.50; T. H. Harlan, Williams.

HERD.

Best herd, \$30, Julius Weyand, Colusa. Second best, \$15, T. H. Harlan, Williams.

Sheep.

CLASS I.—SPANISH MERINOS.

Best ram, two years old and over, \$30, King George; F. Bullard, Woodland. Second best, \$15, Lott; Kirkpatrick & Whittaker, Knight's Landing.

Best ram, one year old and under two, \$22.50, Gladstone; F. Bullard, Woodland.

Best three ram lambs, \$22.50; F. Bullard, Woodland.

Best pen of not less than five ewes, two years old and over, \$22.50; F. Bullard, Woodland.

Best pen of not less than five ewes, one year old and under two, \$22.50; F. Bullard, Woodland.

Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs, \$22.50; F. Bullard, Woodland.

Best ram and five of his lambs, \$30, King George and five lambs; F. Bullard, Woodland.

CLASS II.—FRENCH MERINOS.

Best ram two years old and over, \$30, Bulger; James Roberts, Irvington.

Best ram, one year old and under two, \$22.50, Sultan; James Roberts, Irvington.

Best three ram lambs, \$22.50; James Roberts, Irvington.

Best pen of not less than five ewes, two years old and over, \$22.50; James Roberts, Irvington.

Best pen of not less than five ewes, one year old and under two, \$22.50; James Roberts, Irvington.

Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs, \$22.50; James Roberts, Irvington.

Best ram and five of his lambs, \$30; Jas. Roberts, Irvington.

CLASS III.—SOUTHDOWN.

Best ram, any age, \$20, Dick; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best pen of ewes, not less than five, of any age, \$20; George Bement & Son, Redwood City.

Best ram and five of his lambs, \$20; Geo. Bement & Son, Redwood City.

CLASS IV.—COTSWOLD.

Best ram of any age, \$20, Faraway; C. Younger & Son, San Joss. Second best, \$10, Primpis; F. H. Burke, Menlo Park.

Best pen of sws, \$20; C. Younger & Son, San Jose.

Best ram and five of his lambs, \$20; C. Younger & Son, San Joss.

CLASS V.—SHROPSHIRE.

Best ram of any age, \$20, Royal Dnks of California; Andrew Smith, Redwood City. Second best, \$10, Fresland; J. H. Glids, Sacramento.

Best pen of ewes, \$20; Andrew Smith, Redwood City.

Best ram and five of his lambs, \$20; Andrew Smith, Redwood City.

Suppressing Time.

A few weeks since, W. R. Ksandal, of Bls Belle notoriety, was suspended by the National Trotting Association for participating in the races at Worcester, Mass., in which time was falsified and suppressed. At the time the Worcester Telegram called attention to the fact, commenting severely on the action of the judges, which elicited the following extraordinary reply from one of the officials in the stand:

"In the Telegram's report of the 'exciting race at Agricultural Park,' last Friday, it is said of the judges that 'outside of suppressing the accurate times, they performed their duties well.' Now, sir, will you permit me to ask how the judges could have done otherwise under the circumstances? The trotting race was intended for all horses that had never beaten 2:50, or, in other words, for all horses having no record lower than 2:50.

"If I understand the duties of a judge or judges on such occasions, it is to do the 'square thing' to the management and to the owners of the horses that are to compete in the race. On this occasion the judges were instructed not to mark the winning horse out of the class in which all had entered. Upon this condition only did the owners of the horses consent to enter the race. The judges followed the instructions given by the management, and the management fulfilled its agreement with the owners. By so doing nobody was wronged and the public was treated for once to a 'square race,' each horse doing his level best to reach the wire first. The lookers-on could not have enjoyed the sport any more had the time been announced ten seconds slower or ten seconds faster than that actually made. But the winning horse would have suffered considerably, for it would have barred him from the 2:50 class thereafter, and who is there amongst us owning a speedy horse without record that wants, for a small, insignificant sum of money, to get a record on his horse? None of us, certainly.

"Therefore, so long as the owners of the horses and the management understand each other, what have the judges to do but to obey instructions and see to it that 'fair play' is guaranteed to each and every one contesting for the prize.

"By observing this rule it will be a comparatively easy matter to have a first-class horse-race on Agricultural Park—a race like that of Friday, when each and every horse was driven for all he was worth. Otherwise it is simply impossible.

"In conclusion, if you please, I would like to ask what is the duty of the reporters on such occasions? Certainly not to announce the time as they take it, or as somebody looking on tells them, but to publish what the judges announce, without comment.

DR. W. H. ANDERSON."

We have here the remarkable instance of a judge openly defending the suppression and falsification of time, two of the direst evils the trotting turf has to contend with. In his desire to oblige all hands immediately connected with the races in question, the worthy Doctor overlooked the fact that he was contributing to an injustice to others who were likely to start against the offending horses in future meetings. The rule in regard to the suppression or misrepresentation of time is explicit, and the penalties attached to transgression so severe that no official can find a valid excuse for violating it.

The most charitable view to take of Dr. Anderson's action is ignorance of the harm he contributed to in his complacency to the wishes of men who are of no benefit to their calling. The administration of trotting contests should not be left to incompetent hands.—N. Y. Spirit.

Entries at Vallejo.

The following is a list of entries for the races of the Napa and Solano Fair Association:

October 4th.—Running, one mile and a quarter; purse \$300.

B. C. Holly, Ninena and Gundy; T. Hazlett, Joe Chamberlain; Dan Tully, Torpedo.

Trotting, 2:21 class; purse of \$600.

B. C. Holly, Woodnut; H. Hitchcock, Luella; L. B. Lindsey, Jane L.; L. Shaner, Kate Ewing; J. Goldsmith, Sister.

October 5th.—Trotting, mile and repeat, for a purse of \$200.

Wm. McGraw, Silas Shiner; Thos. Smith, Star K.; A. McFadyen, Redwood; D. R. Mizner, Anti-Coolie.

Trotting, three-minute class; purse \$300.

Wm. McGraw, Solano Chief; Joe Edge, Gipsey C.; Thos. Smith, Mambrino Chief; C. W. Gardner, Burton.

October 6th.—Running, three-quarter mile, free for all, for a purse of \$250.

B. C. Holly, Ninena and Gundy; Thos. Hazlett, Joe Chamberlain; Dan Tully, Torpedo.

Trotting, three-year-olds, for a purse of \$300.

Thos. Smith, Daisy S.; F. R. Vail, Annette; W. P. Fine, St. Jacob.

October 7th.—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse of \$400.

W. McGill, Mand; H. V. Starr, Flora B.; C. W. Gardner, Burton; Joe Edge, Nightingale.

Pacing, 2:22 class.

D. J. Sayers, Billy Bunker; J. W. Donathan, Homestake.

October 8th.—Trotting, free for all; purse of \$600.

H. Hitchcock, Black Diamond; L. Shaner, Lot Slocum.

Trotting, 2:35 class; purse of \$300.

J. Sperry, R. Q. Boss; H. Hitchcock, Carl; L. B. Lindsey, Platina; L. Shaner, Diamond.

Lord Clifden's famous race for the St. Leger has been paralleled by Kilwardin, an Irish bred colt, by Arbitrator, out of Hasty Girl, dam of Bendigo. Kilwardin, second favorite at 4 to 1, was so restive at the post that the flag was dropped at last with the colt left at the post. He could not be induced to try until the others were about a hundred yards in front of him. Then he went after them so fast that at the end of a mile he was on even terms. After that it was a desperate struggle to keep the lead, but the Irish colt won by half a length, Merry Hampton second, a head in front of Timothy (brother to Peter). Kilwardin is owned by Lord Rodney, but managed by Captain Machell.

State Fair Races.

In our last number the races at Sacramento were reported up to the sixth day, Wednesday, Sept. 21st. The following completes the results of the events of this remarkable, successful, and most thoroughly satisfactory meeting ever held by the State Agricultural Society.

Seventh Day.

Sept. 22.—There was a fine attendance, beautiful weather and the track in fine order. The card for the day was headed by the trotting purses, 2:25 class, for which seven started—Mt. Vernon, Woodnut, Marin, Jane L., Maid of Oaks, Longfellow and Bay Ross. In the pools Woodnut sold for first choice \$50, \$25 for Jane L., \$20 for Marin, and \$10 for the field. The first heat was fought out by Jane L. and Woodnut, the others not being in it at any time. At the half-mile Jane L. had the best of it. From there to the finish the chestnut son of Nutwood changed the appearance of things and passed under the wire first with a lead of two lengths, in fast time, 2:23. Longfellow, Maid of Oaks, Mt. Vernon and Marin following, Bay Ross failing to save his distance.

In the second heat both Jane L. and Woodnut broke before reaching the half-mile post. This gave Longfellow the lead. He kept it to the straight, where Woodnut came up and pressed him hard. Longfellow broke and gave Woodnut the heat in 2:23. Maid of Oaks third, Jane L. fourth, Marin fifth, Mt. Vernon last.

Before the third heat the betting was very active, Woodnut \$100, Jane L. \$40, Marin \$20, field \$20. Charles Marvin taking the seat behind Jane L. made the race more interesting to watch. There was an excellent start and an exciting race all through the heat. Jane L., while leading near the quarter mark, broke, and Longfellow went to the front, but Woodnut went up in fine form and took first place. Then came Jane L.'s turn. She made her way close up to the favorite, the pair making a most exciting race in the straight, but the horse was too steady for Jane L. and she broke, giving the heat and race to Woodnut in 2:22. Marin third, Longfellow fourth.

Purse \$1,000. 2:25 Class.
Woodnut, ch b by Nutwood—B. C. Holly..... 1 1 1
Jane L., br m by Hambletonian Mambrino—L. B. Lindsay.... 2 4 2
Longfellow, ch g by Hambletonian—H. W. Seale..... 3 2 4
Maid of Oaks, ch m by Duke McClellan—A. McDowell..... 4 3 6
Marin, b e by Quinn's Patchen—P. Farrell..... 5 6 3
Mount Vernon, b e by Nutwood—J. A. McDowell..... 5 6 3
Bay Rose, b e by Sultan—J. N. Ayres..... dle
Time, 2:21, 2:23, 2:24.

The second race was the four-year-old trotting stake, for which three appeared—Tempest, Clifton Bell and Rosie Mac. In her previous races Tempest had shown a splendid style and great speed, hence she was made a hot favorite, selling in the pools for \$50 against \$25 for the field. The race proved that her supporters knew what they were about when they backed her so readily; she won in three straight heats, the others failing to press her at any time.

Four-Year-Old Trotting Stake.—\$100 entrance, of which \$25 must accompany nomination; \$25 payable July 1st, and \$50 payable August 10th, 1887. \$400 added by the Society; closed April 15th. Fifteen nominations.

Tempest, b f by Hawthorne—H. Whiting..... 1 1 1
Clifton Bell, b c by Electioneer—Palo Alto Stock Farm..... 3 2 2
Rosie Mac, by Alex. Button—G. W. Woodard..... 2 3 3
Time, 2:26, 2:25, 2:23.

The third race was the race of the day, and in many respects the event of the meeting. It was the free-for-all pacers. Three starters appeared; the first, L. C. Lee, is the great Denver pacer who had frightened off so many pacers here. The second, Arrow, had done some wonderful work at Marysville, and had beaten Homestake in the 2:30 class on the opening day of the meeting, forcing the latter to a 2:16 gait in the second heat, and then beating him out in good time in the third, fourth and fifth heats. Of Killarney's chances no one thought very much. In the pools Lee sold for \$120, Arrow's supporters running him up to \$90, Killarney's price being \$5. In the first heat Arrow went off at a terrific pace, leading to the quarter in 33, passing the half in 1:03. He kept his lead by two lengths to the finish and won, in 2:15, one of the most wonderful heats on record for so young a horse. With such a performance the betting swerved round at once; Arrow sold for \$225 against \$100 for the field. In the second heat Arrow repeated his previous performance up to the half, the quarter being marked at 33, the half at 1:07. Lee broke badly and Arrow passed under the wire in a jog in 2:19, Killarney six lengths behind, and Lee much farther.

In the third heat there was a collision at the turn which caused Arrow to break badly, and he did not recover from it, Killarney and Lee getting a lead of more than one hundred yards. In the straight Killarney broke and Lee won, Arrow coming up in time to save his distance. Time 2:24. In the fourth heat Arrow got off in fine style, Killarney was second at the half where Lee broke so badly that his driver could not get him to pace again. Arrow won the heat in 2:16, Killarney second, Lee distanced.

Purse \$800. Pacing, free-for-all.
Arrow, h g by A. W. Richmond—Durflee & Covarrubias' .. 1 1 1
Killarney, br s by Black Ralph—P. Fitzgerald 3 2 2
L. C. Lee, blk e by Elmo Jr.—H. Hitchcock..... 2 2 1 dle
Time, 2:15, 2:19, 2:24, 2:16.

The fourth race was a special purse for named horses. Thapsin, Artist, Valentine and Luella being the starters. In the pools Valentine sold for \$50, Thapsin for \$35, Luella \$25, \$15 for Artist. In the race Thapsin proved himself much better than his supporters imagined; he won in three straight heats; he and Valentine made a good race of it, but Thapsin always had just enough speed and steadiness left to win from his competitor, Luella never being in. She broke at the first turn in the first heat, and was distanced.

Purse \$800. Special.
Thapsin 1 1 1
Valentine 2 2 2
Artist 3 3 3
Luella dle
Time, 2:23, 2:23, 2:25.

Gen. Knox died at Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., at noon, on July 29th, and was buried in the enclosure where the bones of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Lady Thorne, 2:18, and other turf celebrities, who passed their last days on the farm, rest. He was a black horse, 15½ hands, foaled 1855, and was consequently in his thirty-third year. Gen. Knox was bred by Denny & Bush of Shorsham, Vt., and was sired by Vermont Hero, dam by Sarcher. He was sold as a three-year-old to Col. Thos. Lang, and taken to Vassalboro, Me., where he was known as Slasher. He remained in Maine where he was very successful in the stud up to 1872, when he was purchased by Mr. H. N. Smith for \$10,000. Gen. Knox made a record of 2:32 in 1863, and reduced it the following year to 2:31, at Springfield, where he obtained the title "Champion of New England." He is known to the trotting public as the sire of Lady Maid, 2:18; Camors, 2:19; Independence, 2:21, and eight others with records of 2:30 or better. Fourteen of his sons have produced speed and are represented by twenty-one performers. Four of his daughters have also produced 2:30 performers.

Mr. Valensin Objects.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—What encouragement has a breeder to show his finest horses at the State Fair when men ignorant enough to render the following decisions are entrusted with the award of premiums in no less a class than "Standard Bred Stallions?" I do not wish to take the stand as a "kicker," but will give my experience with the utter incompetents who awarded premiums in this class, and let the facts speak. In the three-year-old class of standard bred stallions I showed Shamrock, and received second premium. Corsair getting first. A comparison between Shamrock's merits and Corsair's stands thus:

Shamrock is by Buccaneer, sire of two 2:30 or better performers. Shamrock has an individual record of 2:25 as a two-year-old, the fastest stallion record of the age by several seconds; the fastest two-year-old record in a race for stallion, gelding or mare, by several seconds also. Therefore Shamrock is of his age the equal to Mary Cobb, who held the championship stallion record, and J. I. C., who holds the champion gelding record.

Shamrock's dam Fernleaf is standard, because:

1st, Her sire Flaxtail is standard.

2d, She has produced a colt with a record of 2:25.

3d, She has an individual record of 2:23.

Corsair's merits are the following:

His sire Privateer is standard, because Buccaneer is standard, mostly as sire of Shamrock. Privateer has never sired a colt that could trot in 2:30 or anything near it.

Lightfoot, the dam of Corsair, is standard, because her sire Flaxtail is standard, having sired Fernleaf, 2:23, (dam of Shamrock 2:25), and has also produced Empress 2:29.

Corsair's individual merits enable him probably to trot a mile in four minutes—so I am told. I have not seen him.

By this it will be seen that what makes Corsair standard is his affinity to Shamrock through sire and dam, nothing else. He is able to take a place in the standard class mainly because he stands in the shadow of Buccaneer and Shamrock, yet he gets the blue ribbon, and the star performer of the family gets second. Is not that enough to disgust anyone with showing at the State Fair? and is such a judgment not sufficient to entitle the three judges in the standard class to a medal for utter incompetency? I do not know even by name who the three gentlemen were, therefore I might be innocently striking at a friend, but in honor of the truth I have made this statement. I will say, in conclusion, that Dr. Hicks, the owner of Privateer, sire of Corsair, stated emphatically that he was not entitled to the premium.

SEPT. 27, 1887.

G. VALENSIN.

Clingstone and Patron.

At Cleveland, on the 15th, the third race of the day, but the first one in importance and the one the crowd had gone out to see, was the special event for a purse of \$5,000 between W. J. Gordon's gelding Clingstone, 2:14, and C. F. Emery's stallion Patron, 2:14. Everybody was talking of the race and fitting around the harness in which the two cracks were kept. Both looked fit to trot for a life and Saunders and Fuller both said they were satisfied with their horses. There was no hesitancy withstanding the brisk race against Atlantic on Wednesday among bettors. They saw only Patron as a winner, and day they backed him at odds of \$25 to \$8, and bet even money that 2:14 would be beaten before the race was over. Some of Patron's friends bet large amounts that the stallion record—Mary Cobb's 2:13—would be beaten. The horses were cheered as they came out, Patron with Fuller in purple and Clingstone with Millard Sanders in red and black, and all eyes watched the pair as they warmed up. Clingstone drew the pole.

First Heat—The betting still held as earlier in the day. On the average it was \$10, to \$35 on Patron. The pair came up twice and on the second Patron was half a length behind, but Fuller nodded for the word and got it. The great pair swept to the turn and Clingstone held his own. But round it Pat began to close in and at the quarter he was bnt a head back. Then with a burst of speed seldom seen on the track, Patron drew up with and passed "The Demon." It was done so easily that Clingstone seemed to have stopped. But he was doing his best, and at the half Patron led by two lengths and was going easily. Round the lower turn Clingstone began to close the gap, and at the big tree he was bnt a length back and coming. But just as everybody rose up for a brisning finish Clingstone broke and Pat came home an easy winner by five lengths. Time, 2:17. Mutuals paid \$9.60. The huzzing was intense, and both horses were roundly cheered as their drivers came to weigh.

Second Heat—There were no pools sold. The pair came up with Clingstone a half a length ahead. Fuller again nodded for the word and again got it. At the turn he had almost drawn up to the "The Demon," when he broke, and before Fuller could straighten Patron on Clingstone was eight lengths ahead. Then to everybody's astonishment Fuller began to urge Patron and he responded and began to close the gap. Patron swept along the track like a storm and at the half he was bnt two lengths back. Sanders was evidently hanging out to Fuller the hope of catching him. Around the lower turn Patron crept closer and was bnt an open length away as they came into the stretch. But here Sanders called upon Clingstone and he went away again, and at the big tree Fuller saw that the jig was up and stopped driving, Clingstone winning the heat quite easily and by three lengths. Time, 2:19. Mutuals paid, \$22.45.

Third Heat—Pools: Patron \$25, Clingstone \$10. Patron came out in good condition and on the second trip under the wire Fuller nodded for the word with Clingstone a quarter of a length in front. At the turn "The Demon" was nearly clear, but Patron spurred and was bnt half a length back at the quarter. The great pair were trotting like a team at the third furlong and it was a pretty race. Then Patron began to draw away and at the half he was a length and a half to the good. This lead was increased to three lengths on the first turn, but then Millard Sanders sent Clingstone up and there was bnt a length of daylight between as they came into the stretch. Everybody stood up and the hum that went over the track broke up with his machine-like gait and action, and at the drawlages he had beaten the great Patron. Fuller saw it and eased him up, Clingstone coming in four lengths ahead and on a jog. Time, 2:19. Mutuals paid, \$17.10. The enthusiasm burst out like a storm when the pair came back to the stand and Clingstone and his young driver were very loudly cheered. The fickle crowd seemed to forget Patron.

Fourth Heat—Patron did not come out at the call of the bell, and the patrols reported that he wasn't being got ready. Word was sent Mr. Emery to send out the horse. The answer was that Patron shouldn't start. It was getting dark and confusion was on all sides. Then Millard Sanders was told to reconvene and he was given the word and walked over for his heat in 2:42. The race was then awarded to Clingstone.

Special race, trotting, purse \$5,000.
Clingstone, b g by Rydick's Hambletonian, dam Gretchen 2 1 1
Patron, b h by Hancock, dam Beatrice 1 2 2 dis

	Time by quarters.	One-half.	Three-quarters.	Time.
First heat	34	1:07	1:42	2:17
Second heat	34	1:09	1:43	2:19
Third heat	34	1:08	1:42	2:19
Fourth heat	40	1:21	2:00	2:42

ATHLETICS.

Olympic Reception.

The reception given at the Olympic Club on Tuesday evening last to the Union, Pacific, Cosmos and Bohemian Clubs and the Bar Association, was most successful both in the interest manifested by the guests, who attended to the number of about four hundred, and in the elegance of the exercises which were placed on the programme by the leader, Mr. J. A. Hammersmith, and the assistant leader, Mr. J. B. Tibbatts. The clubrooms never looked more inviting, and much favorable comment was heard from the visitors about the convenience and elegance of the institution. President Harrison had given attention to all details, and so detailed his assistants that every part of the entertainment passed off without delay. The audience was a critical one for the reason that most of the club men present were citizens of the world and had seen similar exercises in most of the cities of sufficient size to sustain great gymnasiums, and when it is said that the general opinion was that they had seen no entertainment of the sort given by amateurs which was better than that of Tuesday evening, no higher praise could be proffered. Among the guests were many who had been proficient in athletics, as was evidenced by their discriminating applause of the more difficult feats. All of the gentlemen who took part in the programme were deserving of commendation for the polish of their performances. The first number was pyramid ladders by Messrs. G. A. Dall, W. J. Murry, R. C. Jones, E. A. Rix, J. A. Hammersmith, E. A. Kolb, H. H. Smith, G. W. Harold and J. G. Mansfield. Mr. Dall was the center man, and his command of the ladders was perfect, although it is a part requiring extraordinary strength. The top man was Mr. Murry, and the abandon with which he did his balancing was surprising. The ladder men were attired in tights with vests and claw-hammers and looked very natty, even to Mr. Murry's six-inch white collar. Four members of the Juvenile class then did about thirty movements with clubs in good time, to music. They were Masters John Stack Jr., Willie Wright, Bert. Conner and Henry Russ. Their swinging was remarkably free and accurate, and no errors were made. Number three of the programme was two pairs of boxers, Messrs. W. Cavanagh and H. Leavitt, J. V. O'Brien and H. Leavitt, sparred three rounds each.

All but the first named are thoroughly grounded in Professor Watson's methods, and their work was very clean and lively. Mr. Cavanagh is better in a close than at arms length. Number four on the horizontal bar, by leader J. A. Hammersmith, C. J. Schuster, E. A. Kolb, G. C. Ronse, C. Hartmann, J. G. Mansfield, W. Smyth, G. W. Harold, G. F. Lamb, E. N. Short and F. Werner was a brilliant performance. All of the participants seemed to have caught the free spirit of their splendid leader, and the result was the most finished turning that has been seen in the club. Mr. E. N. Short, despite the fact that he recently broke a leg, was as fearless as ever. Messrs. C. Hartmann and F. Werner, both polished turners of the German school, kindly volunteered their assistance and added much to the pleasure of the evening.

Number five was a perfectly absurd exhibition of comicalities by the Harvey Brothers, professional comedians. Their antics and musical farcicalities kept the audience in a roar of laughter, and they retired only after responding to repeated recalls.

The fencing by Messrs. S. C. Hunter and J. F. Larkin was very fine. They did the grand salute with all the courtliness of the old time when to be a gentleman was to be a fencer. Mr. Hunter was rather too strong for his opponent and outscored him.

Number seven, wrestling in Graceo-Roman style by Messrs. J. B. Tibbatts and E. A. Kolb, and in catch-as-catch-can by Professor Fankner and Eugene S. Van Court was highly appreciated. Director Tibbatts is the club champion at the sport in heavy weights, and is a rarely good wrestler, but his opponent, Mr. Kolb, is also very strong and thoroughly scientific, and the result was one of the neatest exhibitions ever seen in the city. After a number of brilliant locks and breaks, each secured a fall. The catch-as-catch-can work was, of course, highly artistic. Professor Fankner is champion of the world at that style, and Mr. Van Court is a close student of the professor's art. The writhings, twists, spins, and attempts at flying falls drew great applause.

The last sparring event, also by two pairs, Messrs. H. R. Hertel and K. MacArthur, Professor Watson and P. T. Goodloe, was an exhibition of heavy hitting. Mr. MacArthur is a very punishing boxer, and his opponent, though a little less effective, is also given to hard knocks.

Mr. Goodloe is very strong and administered some resonating thumps to his teacher, who took them in good part and returned them cordially.

The final number was on the high horse and trampoline board by Leader Hammersmith and class.

The tumbling was superb. Four of the class did double summersaults into the blanket, and the other acts were well done. Mr. J. G. Mansfield showed especial proficiency in all of his work, but particularly in summersaulting.

The whole programme was carried through without delays between numbers, and at its close the evidences of gratification from the visitors shook the building.

An incident of the evening was the presentation to Mr. W. C. Brown of a very rich medal from club friends. The Vice-President was requested to present the badge by President Harrison, and in doing so rehearsed briefly Mr. Brown's years of membership and services to the club. The recipient responded pleasantly and was loudly applauded as he retired.

After the regular exercises the visitors were shown about the club, and appeared interested in becoming acquainted with it, and several of them requested membership in it.

After the reception at the Olympic last Tuesday, Director H. A. Cummings, at request of the Board of Directors, invited those who had participated to a little spread. They went ravenously, and voted the idea a happy one. President Harrison had hoped to be present, but other demands prevented. He sent his regrets in pleasant words, however, and was ably represented by Mr. Cummings.

It is said at the Olympic that Leader Hammersmith intends to appoint Mr. E. A. Kolb an assistant leader. The selection could not be better. Mr. Kolb is a very good all-around athlete, and is, beside, deservedly popular. He would induce many to strip who do not do so now.

Showers are to be placed in the attic dressing-rooms of the Olympic Club. A needed addition already and one that will soon be indispensable.

The Acme Club of Oakland sent a fine representation to the Olympic reception. The utmost friendliness exists between the clubs, and either is always glad to forward the interests of the other.

It is expected that the club men of the city will see that it is good form to belong to the Olympic. Membership in it should be a matter of course with them, and there is little doubt that many will place their names in election soon.

The Pacific Coast Harriers are to walk to the Cliff House to-morrow.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and death in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Whelps.

Mr. Albert Peri, Marysville, Pearl Laverack, by Prince Laverack—Lulu Laverack, whelped eleven—five dogs—on June 8th, to Mr. I. N. Aldrich's Nixey by MacGregor—Casey's slut. Four of the dogs and two of the bitches since dead.

Sales.

Mr. Albert Peri, Marysville, has sold:

To Mr. I. N. Aldrich, an English setter dog puppy by Nixey—Pearl Laverack.

To Judge Gale, Oroville, a bitch, litter sister to preceding.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the club will be held at clubroom, No. 7 Montgomery avenue, on Wednesday evening, October 5th, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Mr. Buckell, trainer for Mr. Llewellyn, recently said, "In regard to the difference between the powers of dogs on various days, and the supposition that such changes do not affect deer, I join in begging some old stalkers to tell us some of their experiences, which could not fail to be most interesting. In the meantime I may relate some information received on first-rate authority of one setter which suddenly went straight away from a party that was gone shooting, right up to another party, more than two miles away, and arrived there a few minutes after the grealack of a stag had been performed; evidently this was done by the dog with the object of having his dinner. The witnesses to this believed that he wended the grealack, and this I believe to be quite possible at such a distance."

"I could myself recount numbers of instances of scent of game traveling great distances. I believe, however, that there is always some scent to be detected at long distances by the most sensitive-nosed dogs unless the birds are in fear, as when falcons are about, or when they are wounded and crouching apparently into half their usual size, or when they are nesting. In ordinary days of "no scent," when nine hundred and ninety-nine out of one thousand dogs, and nine out of ten field trial winners, cannot find game at ordinary distances, the exceptional animal will accomplish it with such skill as to make one believe the scent has suddenly changed. This mistake is only detected when, with restored confidence, another change of dogs is resorted to. Then again, as suddenly as before, the scent changes, or there are no birds on the moor."

I think I never saw more than one dog on one occasion find a bird on its nest. Yet they do give some scent when sitting, but it is not such as is recognized by the best-nosed pointers and setters when hunting for game in the ordinary way. Nevertheless, any hedge-hunting cur easily learns the trick of finding birds on the nest, and the fox, unfortunately, does not require to learn."

Mr. Albert Peri, of Marysville, a most enthusiastic admirer of English setters, has purchased from Mr. Llewellyn's kennel the young dog Jasper B. by Dashing Bondhu—Duchess Primrose. Jasper B was whelped April 3d, 1886, is lemon and white and has shown good quality in the field. His litter sister, Coquette B., ran second in the Shrewsbury trials in April last.

While not believing that Mr. Llewellyn has at present any better setters than are to be had in America, we cannot but admire the enterprise manifested by Mr. Peri, and hope that his dog, which is due to arrive next week, will turn out a nailer. Mr. Peri will show the dog at the Pacific Coast Field Trials, and may run him in the aged stake, as he informed us during a very pleasant call at this office on Friday last.

Mr. H. Boyd, whose animal portraits have been so much admired, has removed his studio to 415 Powell street, where he is better than ever prepared to furnish counterfeited representations of the pets of our readers. Mr. Boyd has done much admirable work, as will be admitted by those who have seen his pictures of Mr. Schreiber's Lassie and Monnain Boy, Mr. Barney's Tom Pinch, Mr. Edward's Royal Duke II, and other notable dogs. Mr. Boyd does not limit his art to dogs, but pictures any animal successfully, and is, beside, ready to undertake human portraiture.

Mr. Albert Hoepfner, at 1024 Lombard street, city, is doing very much in behalf of the introduction of dogs of the large breeds. About six months ago he imported the Great Dane bitch Lea, silver grey and white, standing 30½ inches at the shoulder, weights 130 pounds, of characteristic form and markings, and of great beauty.

On Friday last he received from Stuttgart, Germany, a young dog of the same breed, Caesar by name. Caesar stands 31½ inches at the shoulder, is steel blue, with white bristlet and toes, weighs 125 pounds, though only fourteen months old, and is a dog of the highest type. Both animals are trained to pull down deer and man at command, yet they are kindly tempered and frolicsome. The pair look monstrous as they walk the street with their owner, and will make the most attractive exhibit in the Pacific Kennel Club Show next April.

Mr. Hoepfner is a most enthusiastic fancier who goes in only for the best animals of the large breeds. He has a commission now in England for the purchase of a pair of mastiffs and a pair of St. Bernards, and propose to go into breeding systematically. There has been a demand for such animals, and the demand could not be met, but henceforth fanciers will be enabled to gratify their wishes with the assurance that their purchase will be unexceptionable in breeding. We hope soon to publish good pictures of Mr. Hoepfner's Great Danes.

The letter from Mr. W. Bradford will recall the merry little war which was engaged in by readers of this paper, through its columns, after the dog show of 1885. If we mistake not, Mr. Bradford was one of the warriors, and not the least scarred of the contestants after the battle. It is pleasant to know that retirement has healed his wounds and left no disfigurement such as to warp his mental countenance. In the days, four years ago, when the air was full of dog hair and contributions, Mr. Bradford manifested one admirable quality, which was that of hardy bravery. He was never wounded in the back.

The Blue Rock Club will meet at Adam's Point this afternoon for the last time this season. Adam's Point is reached by taking the 12:30 Oakland boat and train via Lake Merritt. On this occasion the prizes for the year will be distributed, and at the conclusion of the regular match sides will be chosen, and a shoot for a dinner held. As this is the final shoot for the season it is desirable to have a large attendance of the members, and the Secretary, Mr. Will. Crandall, particularly requests that all will be present. The meeting will afford an opportunity to practice for the Blue Rock shooting in the State Association Tournament next week.

W. Bradford Redivivus.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—I have not had the pleasure of contributing to your paper since '84 in relation to kennel matter; in fact, at that time, I had about concluded to leave dog-matters alone in future, but in '85 I went East, and got interested once more by attending several bench shows. The temptation is too great, and I cannot resist saying a few words of praise in favor of man's noblest companion. I arrived in the city in the latter part of June, and surprised a number of my friends, as they had given me up for good. I would like to know how my old friends are getting along, as I have not had the pleasure of seeing them all as yet, or hearing of them. I hope to have the pleasure of exchanging views through the Kennel columns of your paper, with the following contributors of the past:

E. Leavesley of Gilroy, "Bow" of Vacaville; C. N. Post, Sacramento; the great "X" at our city; "Irish setter" at Gilroy, T. R. Hart of Centerville; "X. Y." and also "Videc," the Irish setter authority also "M. S." F. A. Taft; "Veritas;" G. W. Bassford, and many others who contributed in '83 and '84. Since July I have been quietly going around taking notes, examining choice dogs and plenty that were called so, and listening to the opinions of would-be authorities. I think I know a point or two about the dog, as I have made it a business to go and see the good ones when back East, during the past two years, also those I had seen before. My opinion I am willing to give to the public freely, and shall try to do so impartially in the Kennel columns of your valuable paper, with your kind permission. Man's truest friend often thrusts greatness upon its owner, which he never would have acquired without the assistance of his faithful four-footed companion. He makes gentlemen quarrel, causes some men to violate their word of honor, and others to misrepresent and cheat purchasers, and other unmanly acts; but a good man and dog are good sights to see, and should be duly appreciated. By the way, speaking of pedigree, reminds me of an excited individual the other day who was exhibiting a pedigree; the sire was registered in the English stud book; his breeding was O. K., but the dam was by Pete—Jane; Pete by Crib-Katie, both imported. It does not say from what kennel, by whom imported or bred. It is simply no pedigree on the dam's side, and anybody versed in dog matters would call her a native, as there is no proof of her breeding in this mangled, so-called pedigree. I desire to state that when giving my opinion I shall only judge dogs—the owner shall not be taken into consideration, and I hope that nobody will consider it a personal matter, as it is not intended to be such. I will refer to the pointer, English, Irish and Gordon setters, Irish water spaniels, bull and fox-terriers, and several other breeds, on different occasions, hoping that we may all glean some useful information through gentlemanly argument, through the columns of your valuable paper. Wishing all my friends a happy greeting.

W. BRADFORD.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26, 1887.

[We shall be pleased to receive Mr. Bradford's ideas about the dogs mentioned, and about any other matters of which he chooses to write. The contributors of whom he speaks have fallen into disuse of their pens, not so much because they have ceased to be interested in dogs, as for the reason that graver subjects engross their attention. We hope they will respond to the invitation and let us hear from them all.—Ed.]

Irish Red Setter Club Trials.

The Third Annual Trials of the Irish Red Setter Club were run on September 1st and 2d, on the moors of Viscount Powerscourt, near Enniskerry, County Wicklow, Ireland. The trials were thrown open to public competition for the first time this year, but met little support. The smallness of the prizes, the want of competent trainers in Ireland, and the lack of rules to govern the competition, all militated against a good entry list. From English exchanges we collate a report of the trials, using those made to *Land and Water*, the *Kennel Gazette*, the *Shooting Times* and the *Stock-Keeper and Fancier's Chronicle*:

The weather on the first day was of the most inclement character. The early morning certainly was very fine, and when a start was made the weather was fairly favorable, but after a short time it rained with a vengeance, and if at intervals it got lighter and looked like clearing up, the hopes were delusive, as, with a strong south-east wind it poured down again and again, penetrating all kinds of clothing that all present wore. Under the circumstances it was most harassing to the dogs to act well. A few trials were got off with very slow progression. About three o'clock an adjournment took place for luncheon, and the weather at this time seemed, if possible, to increase in violence, so the committee decided not to proceed with any further competitions that day. The second day opened most unfavorably, and, although it was decided to make an early start, this did not take place until nearly one o'clock. The afternoon, however, turned out satisfactory; a few slight showers fell during the competition, but not sufficient to interfere with the events. The attendance was good on the first day, but a great falling off on the second. Amongst those present were Messrs. C. C. Ellis-Berkshire, R. J. Lloyd-Price, Fletcher Moore, Captain Lewis Riall, L. F. Perrin, Hon. Captain Monck, R. B. Lee, Rev. R. O'Callaghan, R. M. W. E. Burke, C. E. Cork, etc.

The place of meeting was the Paddock Gate, about a mile from Powerscourt, Waterford.

PUPPY STAKES.—FIRST SERIES.—FIRST DAY.

Shortly after the appointed time, the owners, dogs, keepers and spectators mustered at the gate leading on to the pad-

docks, from which we proceeded to Viscount Powerscourt's moors, which he graciously lent to the club for the occasion. After proceeding to the top of the hill in order to get to a point to give the spectators a good view, the first brace of pups were slipped with the wind in their teeth.

GINGER—KATHLEEN AROON.—Ginger, the property of Mr. Lloyd-Price, worked in a very taking manner, quartering her ground in brilliant fashion. Mr. Giltrap's Kathleen Aroon, which was put down with her, had not the pace, consequently did not cover anything like the ground, but she worked well, and was under good control. Ginger found first, and was well backed by Kathleen Aroon. Ginger then roared on, the bird having gone. Kathleen then finished and dropped to wing. Ginger then set where birds had just left. Kathleen then made two sets, Ginger backing well and a hare stole away behind Ginger. A wild bird then rose, and Ginger dropped to wing. Ginger then roared on, dropped to hand, Kathleen backing. Kathleen then found, but finished, and dropped only to wing. Ginger drooping well to hand. Ginger then went away, ranging in a very brilliant manner, Kathleen going too slow. Kathleen then made a false set where birds had just left. Ginger to the left then set a hare and dropped too far. Kathleen then had another set to with "gone away" birds, Ginger dropping. Ginger being ordered on by signal went up the hill, sighted a hare, jumped up three times to look at pussy, but did not chase. She then came to call at once, and ranged away without the slightest desire to return to the direction pussy had gone, working very merrily. Both bitches then dropped to hand, birds having risen wild. A halt was then made, owing to the fog and rain, and we tracked back. Ginger then found; before Kathleen got the chance of backing the bird rose, and was barely on the wing when Lord Powerscourt's keeper Orton had it knocked over. Both bitches dropped to shot. Kathleen then found, and Ginger being brought down, stood the winged bird, and it fluttered under her nose; she remained steady. Both bitches behaved well on this bird, and were well handled by their keepers, Merritt working Kathleen and Michi, of field-trial fame, handling Ginger. Ginger won the heat. Ginger showed good pace and style, and moved freely, but seemed a bit deficient in nose.

WAIROA—DROGHEDA.—The brace ran for ten minutes without obtaining a point, Drogheda in splendid style. Then Drogheda pointed on foot scent, Wairoa refusing to back. The dogs were then taken up and the heat decided in favor of Drogheda, a most unsatisfactory heat owing to the rain, although, upon the quality shown and the slight work done, the winner was clearly entitled to the palm.

SECOND SERIES.

GINGER—DROGHEDA.—The first heat of the second series was begun about one o'clock of the second day, the morning being rainy, though the barometer was rising. On being cast off, Ginger pointed a hare and dropped when it broke form. A pack of grouse then finished wild, Drogheda dropping to wing and Ginger in order. A hare next got up in front of Ginger, who was dropped by hand, and while down a bird got up well astern, and Michi sang out "Point!" Birds then got up in a ravine. Michi napped crying "Mark!" and down goes Ginger. Drogheda next stood, Mr. O'Callaghan declaring that he saw a bird go around a corner, which the handler of Ginger declared was a mile away. Ginger failing to back, Ginger then put up a hare and behaved badly, would not drop, in fact. Then a big pack got up, Drogheda at once dropping to wing, Ginger to hand. To end matters the keeper was ordered to fire, then Drogheda dropped in his tracks. Ginger wheeled round, faced the judges, and sat on his stern. In this trial both dogs proved themselves to be grand goers and full of style and quality. Drogheda, however, proved himself to have the better nose and the better breaking; he won easily; Ginger taking second, and Kathleen Aroon receiving a reserve card.

IRISH SETTER CLUB'S THIRD ANNUAL FIELD TRIALS.—Run September 1st and 2d, 1887, East Enniskerry, Ireland. Open to all dogs whelped on or after January 1, 1886. First prize, a silver cup, value \$25; second prize, a silver cup, presented by Spratt's Patent, value \$15.75. Judges, Fletcher Moore Esq. and Hubert M. Wilson Esq.

FIRST SERIES.

Mr. B. J. Lloyd Price's Irish setter Ginger, by Rufus—Mirth; breeder, Rev. P. L. Keene, 18 months.	beat	Mr. J. L. Giltrap's Irish setter Kathleen Aroon, by Manger-ton (19,715)—Iveragh (19,866); breeder, Mr. J. McGoff, 18 months.
Mr. C. C. Ellis' Irish setter Drogheda, by Frisco (10,303)—Grouse II (9,201); breeder, Rev. R. O'Callaghan, 17 months.	beat	Mr. D. G. Fitzgerald's Irish setter Wairoa, by Manger-ton (19,715)—Quail, breeder owner, 17 months.

SECOND SERIES.

Drogheda beat Ginger and won first.
First, Drogheda.
Second, Ginger, placed without running by the judges.
Reserve Card—Kathleen Aroon placed by the judges.

AGED STAKE.—FIRST SERIES.

BELLE—HECTOR.—Dr. Gogarty's Belle and Mr. Perrin's Hector, both Irish setters, were put down at 1:50 P. M. on the first day, after finishing the first series. The work of the brace was unsatisfactory, both seeming deficient in nose and high quality. Hector soon pointed foot scent, Belle refusing to back, and moving on, Hector barely established point when the birds finished wild, Belle again refusing to honor the point. Belle then sprang a woodcock and dropped to wing. Hector was given the heat.

SANDY KELLY—BELLONA.—Sandy Kelly, an Irish setter, and Bellona, a pointer, ran a very short and unfinish heat. On being cast off Bellona false pointed, and soon after started a hare which Sandy Kelly chased for ten minutes. Bellona was declared the winner.

MOONLIGHTER—RUSIF.—Two Irishmen met in the brace, Dr. Gogarty handling Rusif, and Mr. Turner the other. The rain was pouring heavily, but the dogs raced away at high pace in typical Irish setter merry style, Moonlighter ranging the wider and more uniformly. Rusif seemed rather under cowe, and when Moonlighter false pointed, Rusif refused to back and went to heel. When ordered on, both dogs potted on foot scent but did not find. The heat was accorded to Moonlighter. The very bad weather made it necessary to retire to shelter and the day not clearing no more heats were run until Friday.

IDA—DIXIE.—Mr. D. Sullivan's Irish setter the Marquis, by Garryowen—Currier Bell, and Mr. C. C. Ellis' Irish setter Mac's Little Nell not appearing, Dr. Gogarty's pointer Ida, a daughter of Graphic, was run against Mr. R. J. L. Price's Irish setter Dixie. Dixie had the heat well in hand from the cast off, having the pace and stanchness of the bitch. Dixie soon found and pointed a covey, Ida refusing to back; then being ordered on, Dixie again pointed and Ida was brought up to back, but refused, and stole the point and was nstead to gun when her handler shot, Dixie being steady. Dixie then false pointed and Ida again stole in, refusing to back, when the heat was given to Dixie.

LORD GRAPHIC A BYE.—Mr. J. J. Giltrap's pointer Lord Graphic by Graphic—Daphne had a bye, his opponent not appearing.

SECOND SERIES.

HECTOR—LORD GRAPHIC.—The brace potted over a rabbit for a time, then Graphic moved off and stood on recent scent, Hector backing him handsomely. The dogs worked on for some time and were ordered up, the heat remaining undecided.

BELLONA—MOONLIGHTER.—Bellona soon flushed a bevy dropping to wing, then false pointed and was prettily backed. Moonlighter then false pointed, Bellona honoring the point. When ordered on, Bellona scored another false point and was backed, when the brace was ordered up, and the heat left undecided.

DIXIE A BYE.—Dixie, being the odd dog in the order of running, had a bye.

THIRD SERIES.

DIXIE—MOONLIGHTER.—By order of the judges, Moonlighter was put down to run with Dixie, without regard to rules or precedents. Dixie soon pointed a hare, Moonlighter backing nsteadily, both dropping when the rabbit ran and was killed by the handler. Dixie was then given the heat and first prize.

FOURTH SERIES.

BELLONA—MOONLIGHTER.—The brace was again ordered down, and hunted down wind. Moonlighter soon pointed a hare and was well backed, and he was then given the heat and second prize, third prize being adjudged to Bellona.

IRISH SETTER CLUB'S THIRD AGED STAKE.—Run at Enniskerry, Ireland, September 1st and 2d, 1887. Open to all. First prize, a silver cup, value \$25, presented by Lord Ardlunan; and a cup, value \$25, presented by the Club. Second prize, a cup, value \$25; third prize, a cup, value \$15.75. Judges, Fletcher Moore Esq. and Hubert M. Wilson Esq.

FIRST SERIES.

Mr. L. F. Perrin's Irish setter Hector, by Attie—Kate (5,157), 5 years, 6 months.	beat	Dr. Gogarty's Irish setter Belle (ped. unknown), 2 years, 6 months.
Mr. R. J. L. Price's pointer Bellona, by Ben—Belle Faust, 6 years, 7 months.	beat	Dr. Gogarty's Irish setter Sandy Kelly, by Major-General—Lillie III., 3 years, 7 months.
Mr. C. C. Ellis' Irish setter Moonlighter (21,429), by Co-kure (14,161)—Quail, 2 years, 2 months.	beat	Dr. Gogarty's Irish setter Rusif, by Frisco (10,303)—Zeta, 2 years, 2 months.
Mr. R. J. L. Price's Irish setter Dixie, by Royal—Nora, 2 years, 5 months.	beat	Dr. Gogarty's pointer Ida (10,232), by Graphic (13,267)—Nora Creina (17,957), 3 years, 5 months.
Mr. J. J. Giltrap's pointer Lord Graphic (20,163), by Graphic (13,367)—Daphne (9,041), by Naso, 2 years, 6 months.	beat	Dr. Gogarty's pointer Ida (10,232), by Graphic (13,267)—Nora Creina (17,957), 3 years, 5 months.

SECOND SERIES.

Hector against Lord Graphic, undecided.
Bellona against Moonlighter, undecided.
Dixie a bye.

THIRD SERIES.

Dixie beat Moonlighter and won first.

FOURTH SERIES.

Moonlighter beat Bellona and won second.

First, Dixie.
Second, Moonlighter.
Third, Bellona.

BRACE STAKE.

The Brace Stake was run off on September 2d under favorable conditions, the air being warm and moist and the birds lying well.

LORD GRAPHIC—AVONDALE.—The former stood a hare well, Avondale being nsteady. Then Graphic chased a hare but was stopped by the handler. When moved on, Graphic finished a covey and did not stop to wing.

HECTOR—BESS.—Bess soon pointed and was backed, both dropping to wing. Bess then chased a hare but was stopped by whistle.

LORD GRAPHIC—KATHLEEN AROON.—Lord Graphic soon false pointed, Kathleen backing well. Then a hare broke away before Kathleen and the bitch chased, giving tongue.

LUCK OF THE GOAT—BELLONA.—The former made four false points in succession, Bellona honoring each. Then Luck pinned a bird and was prettily backed, both dropping to shot.

MOONLIGHTER—DROGHEDA.—The last brace was put down after five o'clock. Drogheda found and pointed a bird and was well backed; then both came to point on a hare and dropped to shot. The brace did their work in businesslike manner, making no errors, and should have won the stake, says the *Kennel Gazette*. The judges thought otherwise.

IRISH SETTER CLUB'S BRACE STAKE.—Run at Enniskerry, Ireland, Sept. 2d, 1887. Open to all. First prize, a cup, value \$25, presented by the Marquis of Eglinton, and a cup, value \$25, presented by the Club; second prize \$25, presented by West and Sons; third prize a cup, value \$15.75, presented by the Club. Judges, Fletcher Moore Esq. and Hubert M. Wilson Esq.

Mr. J. J. Giltrap's pointer Lord Graphic, 2 years 6 months, and Irish setter Avondale (10,431), by Garry-owen (8,262)—Moll Bae (14,168), 2 years, 6 months.	ag'st	Mr. L. F. Perrin's Irish setters Hector, 5 years, 6 months, and Bess, by Rover—Wee Kitty, 3 years, 7 months.
Mr. J. J. Giltrap's pointer Lord Graphic, 2 years, 6 months, and Irish setter Kathleen Aroon, 1 year, 6 months.	ag'st	Mr. R. J. L. Price's pointer Luck of the Goat, by Luck of Edenhall—Belle of Rhiwlas, 1 year, 8 months, and pointer Bellona, 6 yrs., 7 mo.

Mr. C. C. Ellis' Irish setters Moonlighter, 2 years, 2 months, and Drogheda, 1 year, 5 months.

EQUAL FIRST.—Moonlighter and Drogheda, and Luck of the Goat and Bellona, placed equal first by the judges without running the stake out.

SECOND—Hector and Bess placed by the judges without running the stake out.

Waltonian's Budget.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—Flitting, eh? by moonlight, oh dear no! in the broad daylight anyhow. I much rejoice to hear, my esteemed sir, that you have accomplished the fitting business without hurt or detriment to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Long may you reign in your new sanctum, where friends and strangers will get a warm reception from Messrs. Culver, Briggs and Sanderson. I am sure of that and can speak from the correct card. This scribble is only a preliminary, merely to ascertain if it will reach your new quarters. Since last I appeared there have been but few items knocking about in my line of sport, and what was the use of my tantalizing you with a commodity I knew no more about than I do about Saml, the first King of Israel.

Well, sir, you remember a little while ago I told you I had been to see "An All-England" trotting match, and I swore by the twelve Apostles (I think that was the number, if not, anyhow, get fishing editor to splice on his hambo and hook up another to make the bakers' dozen) I would never go again, but I changed my tune the other day from the dead march in Saml to a lively trot. Seeing great posters stuck up "Legitimate" Trotting Races at Aintree, and being close at hand we put in an appearance, and I must acknowledge it was a decided improvement on the last I saw. Good order was kept, the horses and drivers were left to themselves; there were five heats, one and a half miles, handi-

Some started from scratch, others 600 yards. The only race worth looking at was the final, after the rubbish took a back seat. Coming up the home stretch it did look something like a la Bey District, one, two and three. Horses are Americans. In my opinion trotting in this country will never amount to much unless they alter their style of handicapping to classification. They want such men as J. C. S. to knock it into John Bull. The attendance was fairly good, and I noticed a good percentage of the aristocracy. There is no going behind the fence—if the pie-crust he good the inside will be ditto—their patronage, given to any kind of sport, success generally follows; think ye, all my people, why all the crowned heads of the realm pay a visit to Buffalo Bill and his cowboys, and William is doing the thing up in grand style by reking in the coin by bucketsfull. Then in Liverpool we have Mexican Joe with his cowboys and squeeze; the show is only a tame concern.

So the Kennel Club has been fitting and having a grand house-warming. Nothing like yer sin fire-side. From report they must have spent a pleasant and happy evening, and I only wish I had been there, as it is my general disposition to be on hand particularly when good things are floating around loose. A vast hearing there; shiver my top-sails, I'll be there some line spring morn. Well, well, time is but nothing and soon flyeth away, and we shall soon be in the midst of courting. The Southern Club, Cork, (Ireland,) is the pioneer, they step on the carpet next week; then follows Monrre Park, (Ireland,) with the Kilmorey Cup, for sixty-four all-age dogs, Brownlow Stakes and Needham Prize for dog and bitch puppies; then comes Gosforth Park, the first in England of any note; then the monster meeting at Haydock Park; forty other smaller meetings then take place this month, which is a good beginning so early on in the season. I am delighted to see the defunct Scottish National rise from the dead, through the efforts of Mr. J. Russell, of Dundas Castle, near Edinburgh, he does not only give permission to course over his grounds, but adds a valuable cup to the principal stakes. I remember when the Scottish National was the crack meeting, it brought all the top sawyers on the carpet, where you would get "tips" for the Waterloo, just as we get them from the *Border Union*. There will be a considerable number of cups added to stakes this year of our blessed jubilee. Nothing can be done or said without jubilee, even the shop-windows are full of jubilee hoon at two pence half penny per pound. Moreover, sir, I think the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is jubileeing, and must express my admiration for its healthy appearance. It is brim-full of first-class information; in fact, shows life in all departments; no doubt you will be kept as busy as the bee improving every shining hour. Nothing like a good helmsman if you want the ship to creep up to windward. As I said before this scribble is only a wee hit canter until I get my harness on, then in all probability you may hear again from
WALTONIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6th, 1887.

Mr. Samuel Price.

Those very pleasant reunions of the past in connection with field trials will be recalled to the memory of many by the announcement of the death of one who has not been missed from those gatherings for nearly twenty years, says the editor of the *Kennel Gazette*. Sam Price, as we have been accustomed to hear him called, was a worthy Devonshire sportsman, of somewhat the old type, as from a lad he had been habituated to the rough shooting of Devon, and to sport in those valleys and along those hillsides for pheasant, woodcock, snipe, or rabbit, or whatever turned up, and the herd work threw a charm into the pastime. To shoot without a dog, in Sam Price's opinion, would have been an indication, and no matter what modern ideas he had to do with the matter, this fine sportsman shot over pointers, and very high rangers, too, from the first of September until close time. He was a capital shot, liked one companion in his shooting rambles who had as much appreciation of a dog's work as he had, and he liked to see the work done without the restraint of whipcord and whistle, and to witness all the beautiful qualities of a dog. Those who have visited his kennels at Bow, near Exeter, have been surprised to see the freedom he allowed his young dogs. They would bound over the first fence and go straight away, and the more pluck or wildness they showed the better their owner liked them. That can all be rectified, he would say, but you cannot put it into them, and when speaking of Mike he always spoke in great pride of his herdsman and endurance. He would run from Exeter to Lend's End, he would declare, and hunt every field in the way.

Mr. Price's first public appearance was at Shrewsbury, in 1871, when he took two puppies to that meeting, called Bang and Beppo. They both ran very well, but did not win, and the general impression from their work was that the last-named was the best. However, Mr. Price did not think so, as Bang from the first was his favorite, and as time went on the reputation of the owner and dog grew, as it were, together. In local circles it was talked of that Sam Price had a clinking good pointer, and the Devon pointers were coming out just now, as Mr. Francis, of Exeter, had crossed some old Devon blood with up-country strains; and Brockton's Bounce, the first field-trial pointer of note, was represented by Sancho to uphold the honor of Devonshire. A bitch called Veste, sister to Sancho, fell into the hands of Mr. Price, through the late Rev. Tom Pearce (Idstone), and he bred her to Mr. Cobam's Bang, a son of Hemlet. This breeding produced Bang and Beppo, the puppies above mentioned, and Bang developed into the famous world-wide celebrity. He ran in the Cornish Trials in 1872, being then a second-season dog, and although a lemon and white dog called Rock, of Elias Bishop's ran him fairly close, and a pointer of Mr. Coryton's ran well too, Bang won in grand style, and was the talk of the meeting by reason of his county the next season by running him at Newton Abbott, first of all in the braces with a daughter that did not natch him, and then in the All-Aged Stake, in which Bang got a terrible beating from Brackenbury's Romp, the dam of Mr. Salter's noted little bitch; and no one acknowledged more heartily than Mr. Price did that Bang on that occasion had found his master. The next year Mr. Price brought out Mike, a son of Bang, and the work of the two at the Cornish trials we shall never forget. Those who saw them declared at once that they were the best brace of pointers in the world, and from the laudations bestowed upon them Mr. Price was induced to take them to Shrewsbury for the great brace stake. This they won, beating the best pointers and setters in England, and for three successive years no brace was found good enough to dispute their supremacy. In the meantime all the greatest bench honors of the day fell to Bang, who was very soon a champion, and in the smaller-sized classes Mike also cleared the boards. Two such successful pointers in the

field and on the bench have not been known, but both at home and abroad the fame of Bang has been the most marked at the stud. He was the sire of Bow Bells, Bow, Mike, Young Bang, and a host of others that have made great names for themselves; and it is not saying too much when we assert that the Price's Bang line of pointers has a greater and more world-wide reputation than any other strain of dog, no matter of what breed.

In private life there was no man in Devonshire more respected than Mr. Price. He was a bail fellow well met with every one, the best of company, as honest as the sun, and perhaps one of the best-natured men living. As a Devon worthy he will rank very high, and the Western county has been noted for its sportsmen, to include Jack Russell, Charles Trelawny, Otto Davies, *cum multis aliis*. We regret the loss of Sam Price as a friend, as one of the best pointer judges in England, and as a link of the past when we used to look forward to the field trial meetings in a way difficult perhaps now to understand.

THE GUN.

The supervisors of Sacramento County, by ordinance, have made a close season for ducks in that county in contravention of the general law. The open season began yesterday, and prospects are said to be good for sport. Feed is plenty, and the lakes about Sacramento have been well protected.

A Query.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Will you kindly inform me if it is injurious to use paper shells, 2½ inches in length, in a Parker gun chambered for shells 2½ inches in length? Also, is there any difference between choke-bore powder and the common kind? Would you recommend Dupont's No. 5 grain choke-bore powder for ducks in a No. 10 choke-bore Parker gun? Any information you can impart about powder will be thankfully received.

ED. B. HAYWARD.

[No harm can result to the gun from the use of shells shorter than the chambers, but recoil will be greater and the pattern not so good, while penetration is materially reduced. The best results are only to be had by attention to just such details as having shell and chamber fitted. The so-called "choke-bore" powders are not highly gazed, and burn moist, like the Dupont "Summer Shooting," thus avoiding the formation of hard cake at the choke and consequent danger of swelling the muzzle, particularly in npland shooting. In marsh shooting, unless a heavy light is on, and rapid firing necessary, almost any powder burns moist enough. Dupont's No. 5 choke-bore powder is excellent, although not so much used as No. 3 and 4. Any of the powders ordinarily to be had are good, and there is little choice between them upon the grounds of strength or cleanness. The higher priced powders are better finished, the elements perhaps more thoroughly incorporated, and the powder run more evenly in strength. As to the suitable sizes of grain and consequent quickness, opinions differ widely. For the average shot a grain like that of F. F. G. Hazard or Dupont is perhaps as good as any, although many use the finer grained powders. There is a material difference in muzzle velocity of charges propelled by coarse powder and finer grained. Penetration, however, is noticeable better when the grain is coarse and the powder burns much "sweeter," i. e., does not "kick" so badly and leave so much cake in the gun as when the grain is fine. A letter addressed to Major Sheldon I. Kellogg, or Dr. F. E. Knowles in care of this office would doubtless elicit much valuable information relative to powders, since they have both experimented a great deal in that line.—Eo.]

Color in Sportsmen's Dress.

Whilst there are so many complaints that birds get wilder every year, and all sorts of plans are tried—a few more pellets on the target, powders free from smoke, the invention of driving, etc., etc., there is one point which does not seem to have much attention made to it—i. e., the kind and color of the sportsman's clothing, and yet a very great deal depends upon it if a man will but observe the part color plays in nature in the life of wild creatures themselves. The fact is, I suppose, that, except for dandy purposes, sportsmen consider the study of dress as beneath their attention.

Colonel Hawker has stated that if you see a flock of wild fowl pitched on a mud flat, and send two men after them, one being a gentleman sportsman, the other a common country fellow, they will be likely to have very different success. The gentleman thinks he is going to do everything by his fine shooting, and will not condescend to strategem; will not stoop to bow enough, for fear of dirtying his clothes and having to bend his back. The rustic, on the contrary, having no scruples about dirt or anything, pulls off his cap, crawls to the birds, and is almost as certain to get a good shot at them as the other is not to do so. Now, whilst I do not ask gentleman sportsmen to bend their backs or affront their dignity in any other way, yet I do think there is a deal of truth in the opinion of the colonial that they think everything is to be done by their fine shooting, and they hardly ever consider how much can be done in the way of strategem if they would but look up the matter a little. It is, no doubt, their idea of shooting that has led to driving game, now that it has become so much wilder. Instead of contriving new modes of approaching birds they threw up the sponge and confessed themselves beaten.

How often have we not observed the noble sportsmen in November and December, when birds are wild, go to the field in precisely the same manner and style as he did months before, when he could have put felt on their tails. He wears the same kind of dress, of the same colors, making no allowance for the fact that the colors of the surrounding landscape are totally different in September and in December. He marches boldly into a field, showing himself to the birds in a fine, open, manly manner, trusting entirely to his celebrated long-range prize medal choke-bore. Away the birds go over yonder hedge. No matter, he scours to alter his tactics, and so he has the pleasure of tramping many an acre whilst collecting very few proofs of the powers of his patent prize shooting iron.

Amongst the many ways by which an approach to wild birds can be assisted, a study of color is of great importance. I have too much consideration for your valuable space to enlarge much on this head, more than to start the idea which can be worked out by those who care to follow it up.

I have seen striking results from attention to the above points. Only the other day I was in a forest where I could not approach within considerable distance of the deer. The color of the clothes I wore was sober and non-conspicuous enough to all appearance, being of a neutral grey tint.

To-day I happened to have on another shade of grey, lighter by a few degrees only, and to my astonishment, I seemed to the deer almost invisible, and could approach to within quite half the distance I could have done when dressed

in the colors somewhat darker. Is this nothing? Is not such a fact as this of at least as much importance as a point in gunnery? The range of a gun can be practically lengthened by a knowledge of the rules that govern the effect of colors in deceiving the sight of animals or birds.

I only give the above incident because it is the latest in my experience, for in reality I have studied the subject for some years, and acted as well as I could on what I have learnt, though I have discovered just enough to show me that there is a great deal to learn, and that I know very little. Taking all the season through, and different surroundings, the kind of color which I have found makes a man the most invisible is a small shepherd's ploid, and next to that a kind of rabbit color. With the former I have stood motionless against the trunk of a tree (of course with the wind right) whilst a hare has hesitantly cantered up and passed me within a foot.

On another occasion I saw two hares coming along a field towards a gate, and I went and leaped over the top of the gate in full view of them, and, being nearly six feet in height, I might well consider that I was pretty much *en evidence*. It was a large five-barred gate, and no bushes or anything to check their view of me.

The leading hare came slowly hopping along till within a yard of the gate. She then seemed to think all was not quite right, and sat up for a moment regarding me. The second one had meantime come up, and, after stopping and looking at me, passed her by, and put her head under the gate to come through within a few inches of my foot. I then gave the gate a violent kick, and it was amusing to see how ashamed of themselves the hares were at having been so completely done, and what a wild hurry they were in to leave the neighborhood. Whilst I gave those colors I do not mean to say that there is any single color that is the complete panacea, any more than one fly for all fish and weather; it is not so simple a matter, but, under many circumstances, they are useful ones.—Shooting.

THE RIFLE

Shell Mound.

The attendance of marksmen at Shell Mound range, last Sunday, was the largest ever seen on the grounds. The First Infantry, Second Brigade, turned out as if for dress parade. Companies C and G were over fifty men each, and all the other companies were about as strongly represented. The conditions were very favorable, and as a consequence the shooting was excellent. Captain Klein, of Company C, First Infantry, Corporal H. L. Pendleton, of F Company, and Anthony Johnson, of G Company, won the State gold trophies, the only ones that have been won so far in the annual target practice of the National Guard. Capt. Klein made 90 per cent, and Johnson and Pendleton 92 per cent. each; but Mr. Johnson's score beat Mr. Pendleton's under the rules. The shooting was done at the 200-yards target, regulation sights and pull.

Of the other State trophies Company C carried off nine silver and fourteen bronze clasps—twenty-four prizes in all; Company G four silver and eighteen bronze clasps—twenty-three in all. Each company has won more prizes than have been carried off by any regiment. This makes C and G, as they have been for years, the champions of the military companies of the Pacific Coast.

The Nationals held their regular monthly shoot for medals, with the following result:

CHAMPION CLASS.		47-91
T. E. Carson—200 yards.....	44 | 500 yards.....	
FIRST CLASS MEDAL.		49-91
A. Brod—200 yards.....	42 | 500 yards.....	
SECOND CLASS MEDAL.		38-78
O. Nolte—200 yards.....	40 | 500 yards.....	
THIRD CLASS MEDAL.		4-40
O. F. Peterson.....	200 yards—3 4 4 4 5 3 4 5 3 4 4 0	

Company F, First Infantry, took the occasion to hold its annual Company shoot for medals, with the following results: Corp. Pendleton.....200 yards—5 5 5 5 4—24
Sergeant Kehrein.....200 yards—4 5 5 4 4—20
Corporal Barker.....200 yards—4 4 4 4 4—20
Lieutenant Longely won the officers' yearly medal.

The German Fusilier Guard held their annual picnic and shooting festival. Five shots were fired by each competitor at the 200 yards target, from Mousier rifles, allowing of a possible twenty-five points. Following are the best scores: Schwane 22; Stettin 21; Schnoor 20; Major A. F. Klose 19; Jansen 18.

Battery A, Second Artillery, shot for State trophies at the 100-foot target. The following are the highest scores: Captain Smith 47; Sergeant D'Arcy 47; Private Al. Smith 44.

The highest scores in the shooting of the First Regiment were as follows: Company C—Captain J. S. Klein 45 (gold medal); F. S. Carson 44; Joline Klein 43; A. P. Ray 43; C. L. Leds 42; C. F. Waltham 41; O. Meyer 41; A. H. Brod 40; O. Nolte 40; O. F. Peterson 40—all silver trophies.

Company G—A. Johnson 46 (gold medal); P. E. Robertson 44; S. J. Pembroke 43; P. M. Diers 43; Lieutenant William Sumner 40—all silver clasps.

Company B—A. F. Ramm 43; Lieutenant I. C. Cook 41; L. R. Townend 40—all silver clasps. Ten men won the bronze or marksmen's clasp.

Company F—Corporal H. L. Pendleton 46 (gold medal); Sergeant Kehrein 43—silver clasp. Five men won the bronze medal.

After their official practice, several members of the Nationals tried their hand at the 600 yards target, and made some really excellent scores. Annexed are the best strings: A. H. Brod.....500 yds—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4—95
T. E. Carson.....500 yds—4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 4—93
P. E. Robertson.....500 yds—4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—92
C. L. Leds.....500 yds—5 5 5 5 3 5 3 4 5 5 4—44

Mr. A. Johnson, of G Company, will probably win the State champion gold medal. This gentleman won the champion medal of the California Schuetzen Club at Harbor View on the 18th instant, making 424 rings.

Some months ago the Nationals challenged the famous Police team to shoot a match at 200 and 500 yards with selected teams. At the time the last street-car drivers' strike was in progress, and the police had all they could attend to and could not indulge in any outside enterprises. As the city is now quiet, the Nationals think that some attention should be paid to their challenge. But in case the challenge should have been forgotten, the Nationals will again send a formal challenge to Captain Douglass for a match with his bull's-eye drillers.

Coaching gloves in great variety; walking gloves in new styles; dress gloves from the leading manufacturers in London and Paris; underwear to suit the season in silk, wool, merino and cotton; scarfs, ties, handkerchiefs, cuffs, collars, vests, every article of gentlemen's furnishing goods at most reasonable prices. The address is Beamish's Nolen's Block, Third and Market streets, San Francisco.

The *Illustrated London News*, for September 17th, is a handsome issue, and one picture, that of a falconer just freeing his hawk, is particularly spirited.

The Grand Circuit.

The Grand Circuit of 1887 closed at Hampden Park on September 9th, after seven weeks of the fastest trotting and pacing ever witnessed. The average time made at each way of going was lower than ever before, notwithstanding the fact that free-for-all events were trotted several seconds slower than they have been at any time during the past ten years. The weather during the seven weeks has, with one single exception, that of Island Park, been very favorable, and the energetic measures adopted by that association carried it over the tide of defeat, and left the club with a snug sum to its credit. In fact, it is very gratifying to learn that not a single association quit losers. The betting at all of the meetings has been very heavy and the attendance good. The racing has also been admirable, favorites and fielders winning in delightful confusion, and leaving the shrewd and uninitiated speculator happy to-day and sad to-morrow.

The fastest mile trotted in the Circuit this season was the 2:14 made by Patron in the third heat of his race with Harry Wilkes at Cleveland. The latter secured the honor last season with 2:14, made over the same track in a race against Clemmie G. and Phyllis. Patron is the youngest horse that has ever secured the honor (we refer to actual performance in a race, and not an empty record made against time), and, at things considered, the greatest that has appeared since Goldsmith Maid and her rivals passed from the scene of their triumphs. He proved conclusively that he was a race-horse when he became famous as a three-year-old, and his showing this season stamps him a performer of the very highest order. There may be one, but there are not more than two horses living that have proved that they can give him a race, and it is very doubtful whether they could put him off with second money. One of the oldest knights of the sulky, and the shrewdest, referred to him while in conversation with us a few days ago as the greatest race-horse in training. He said "I would not care to have a contract to beat him on hand, as he has enough speed to break any horse's heart. He makes no mistakes, can lead or follow like a shadow, and can outfoot any horse I ever saw in a brush."

Johnston remains the king of the pacers, and none has been found fast enough to make him hurry himself. His 2:11 at Cleveland was the fastest beat paced in or out of the Circuit this season. It is two seconds faster than Little Mac's performance at Detroit last year, and it stood as the best on record for 1886.

An epitome of the programmes offered by the seven associations shows that there was fifty-eight races trotted and fourteen paced. The latter does not include the special won by Johnston at Springfield. The trotting races called for two hundred and seventy heats, and the pacing contests for fifty-three. The average time made by the trotters in all of their races was a fraction over 2:22, and the pacers a shade under 2:19. The average time for the entire Circuit was 2:21. Patron, as stated above, trotted the fastest heat in the Circuit, and comparing the time made by him in his two races with that of the other stars we find that his average of 2:16 is the lowest. Johnston occupies second place with 2:17, but it must be remembered that three of his heats were paced to wagon.

As would naturally be supposed the free-for-all presents the fastest average of any of this series of events, adopted by the stewards of the Grand Circuit, but at three of the meetings the time made in one or more of the class races was faster.

The following table shows the number of heats trotted, and the average time made in each class:

Class.	No. of Heats.	Average Time.
2:33 class	22	2:24
2:29 class	34	2:24
2:27 class	31	2:24
2:25 class	25	2:23
2:23 class	24	2:21
2:21 class	25	2:20
2:19 class	24	2:21
Free-for-all class	34	2:20
2:24 pace	25	2:23
2:18 pace	29	2:19
Free-for-all pace	24	2:17

Six of the seven 2:33 class races were won in straight heats, and the odd one occurred by an accident, as Valkyr would have never beaten Sarah B. out at Utica if Brown had not considered the heat won. The Almonarch mare, Sarah B., won the race on three different occasions, and Governor Hill placed it to his credit twice. Rosaline Wilkes and Billy Freer also won it. The former's 2:18 at Cleveland was the fastest time made in it.

Clara was the only straight-heat winner in the 2:29 class, which presents the same average as the above event. Misty Morning won this race three times. The other winners were Class Leader, Captain and Billy Freer. The fastest time made in this event was the 2:21 of Little Nell, by Jefferson Prince, in the first heat of the race at Rochester.

The 2:27 class furnished the longest race in the Circuit this year, nine heats being trotted before Valkyr was awarded the honors in it at Buffalo. Amie King won it on three different occasions, and Belle Ogle, Jessie, and Green Girl once each.

White Socks is the only horse who was twice successful in the 2:25 class, and on both occasions the gelding won it in straight heats. The other winners were Lady Whitefoot, Atlantic, Rare Ripe, Ben Starr, and Lorette F., who won the stake for that class at Cleveland, trotting the third heat in 2:19.

The 2:23 class will long be remembered as the sensational race in the Circuit of 1887. It was won in straight heats four times, but only once by the favorite. Wedgewood's great daughter, Fawnie, whose record is now the same as her sire's, and Ben Starr, Ed. Geers' converted peer, won it twice. Garnet asserted his superiority at Buffalo where he won off the reel. McLeod, a neglected outsider, did the act at Cleveland after one of the most stubborn five-beat races on record, and most decidedly the fastest ever trotted by horses of that class. Amie King furnished the surprise at Albany when she lowered the colors of Skylight Pilot after her supporters considered the race as good as won.

The 2:21 class was made memorable this season by the Loretta F. scandal at Rochester. That great race mare, and there was no better one this season, won it at Buffalo, but was defeated at Rochester by Charley Hogen, who won in the same class at Cleveland. Prince Wilkes won in this class three times and Fawnie once.

Three horses had the first money in the 2:19 class races all to themselves. Belle Hamlin won it four times, her fastest heat being 2:16, and her average for the four races 2:20. Keulworth placed it to his credit at Hartford and Springfield, and Judge Davie won it at Island Park. Six of the seven races were won in straight heats.

Six of the seven free-for-all were split heat races. Arab was the only horse who succeeded in landing it in straight heats. He won in this event twice before he was shipped to California. J. Q. and Kitefoot also won it twice, and Bessie

once. Both of J. Q.'s victories were won in stubborn races, his race with Arab at Rochester being one of the most exciting ever seen on a trotting track.

Turning to the pacing events we find that the free-for-all was a gift to Johnston wherever he was permitted to start. He won it at Cleveland, Rochester and Utica. Gossip Jr. was in front at Island Park under his new colors, but Argyle and Little Mac mowed him down at Hartford and Springfield. Gossip Jr.'s race at Albany was the slowest in the series. Argyle and Little Mac each averaged 2:17 in their races, and Johnston about 2:16. Nearly every starter in the 2:18 and 2:24 pacing races succeeded in securing winning brackets on the trip down the line. The former was won by six different horses. Uncle Sammy Keys won it twice with his favorite Charley Fris. The other winners were Jennie Lind, Puritan, Ed. Annan and Argyle, whose 2:16 at Rochester was the fastest average made in it. Ed. Annan and Ilderim each won the 2:24 pace twice. The other successful candidates were Lady Wilkins, Joe L. and Johnny Woods.—N. Y. Sportsman.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Drs. Bowhill & Fitzgerald, 1129 Market St., San Francisco.

Why Horses Shy.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—I was somewhat surprised at such papers as the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN and *Globe Democrat* giving space to such an article as appeared in your issue of the third inst. The author of the article in question—"Why Horses Shy"—slanders the veterinary profession as a whole, and at the same time poses before the public as a being possessed of great observing power and intelligence. He says: "I have never met a veterinary surgeon who knew anything about cataract of the eye in horses." Now, Mr. Editor, if you or the author of the above assertion will call upon any qualified veterinary surgeon in or out of San Francisco, I am certain you will find said surgeon perfectly competent to diagnose cataract of the eye, and explain what it is. It seems to me that the author of the communication in question does not know what a cataract is, and further lacks a knowledge of the anatomical arrangement and physiology of the horse's eye. He says: "Cataract of the eye is a brown growth, of a fungus nature, that spreads over the pupil of the top downward, having the appearance of a sponge growing away from its hold." I presume the foregoing is meant to read—"a growth that spreads over the top of the pupils," etc. Having taken it upon myself to say that the gentleman in question does not know what he has been writing about, I will now try to explain to him what cataract is.

CATARACT.—Anatomy.—The Crystalline Lens.—The lens, as its name implies, is a solid, transparent body, sustained at the smaller circumference of the zone formed by the ciliary processes (behind the pupil and partially imbedded in the vitreous humor). It is biconvex in shape and flatter on its anterior than its posterior surface. The lens of the horse's eye presents the following dimensions: Vertical diameter six-tenths, and transverse diameter five-tenths of an inch. The posterior face is evidently more convex than the anterior, the transverse diameter of the last having been found to be 4-10 and that of the first 3-10 of an inch.

The lens is enveloped in a transparent membrane, the capsule, which contracts no adhesion with it. Its thickness is uniform in the horse, and at its issue is slightly striated transversely; its internal face is lined by a layer of pavement epithelium. The lens receives neither vessels nor nerves. The use of the lens is to bring the rays of light to a focus upon the retina, they being greatly refracted in passing through it.

Cataract is characterized by a more or less complete opacity, seen a short distance behind or in the pupil, which more or less impairs vision according to its thickness and extent. The opacity may be seated in the lens itself or in its capsule or in both lens and capsule at the same time. Different kinds of cataracts are accordingly described, and are divided into true and spurious or false. When the cataract is in the lens or in its capsule it is a true cataract. Under the head of true cataracts we have lenticular, capsular, capsulo-lenticular, nuclear, etc.

Spurious or false cataracts, so called in contradistinction to opacities of the lens, consist of opaque deposits of lymph, blood or pus in the anterior capsule, obstructing the pupil. Various special names are given to the false cataracts, which are derived from the anatomical character of the new formation. Thus a lymph cataract is spoken of when the new formation, which has become permanent, resembles tendinous tissue in its external appearance, or when the greater part appears composed of it. The name is not changed if from the symptoms a calcareous or osseous degeneration has occurred. But if the plug has become hardened by hemorrhagic extravasation, or even if the principal part be the remnant of a blood coagulum, and the blood then changes into pigment, the new formation takes the name of blood cataract, *Cataracta spuria cruenta* or *grumosa*.

Permanent but not very dense new formation, closing the pupil, is generally described as a pigment cataract, *cataracta choroidalis*.

CAUSES.—Cataract is usually developed without apparent local cause.

Not infrequently it is even congenital (*cataracta adnata*) and is then often accompanied by some malformation of the eyeball, Myopia, Mikrophthalmia, etc., and the consequent functional disturbances of the deeper parts of the eye, particularly the retina. In many cases it seems to be hereditary; still some colts and fillies, whose sires and dams had not this diseased condition, have cataract occurring in early life or congenitally. In another series of cases the immediate cause of cataract lies in inflammation of the deeper parts of the eye, especially the anterior parts of the choroid.

The inflammation may, in various ways, disturb the nutrition of the lens, and thus in different ways cause cataract. In other cases the cataract is caused by the inflammatory process ending with atrophy of the vascular organs of the eye and thus destroying the chief source of nutrition for the lens. Wounds of the lens and its appendages play an important part in the etiology of cataract.

Violent ejections of continuity of the ciliary processes are to be mentioned among the causes of cataract. These may be produced by concussions propagated from the house to the eye, which shake the zonula and dioptric media. Most frequently, however, they are caused by direct force to the eye, as the cut of a whip, a blow or kick, which compresses the globe in one direction, and on account of the incompressibility of the dioptric media, causes a compensating expansion of

the other parts not immediately acted on by the mechanical force; hence a momentary expansion of the circle of origin of the ciliary processes occurs. Diabetes and various other affections will sometimes produce cataract.

COURSE.—Cataracts are developed in various periods of time; there are cases on record where cataract has been developed in ten days from the commencement of an attack of ophthalmia. In other cases it will not develop for twelve months. A cataract is usually developed as follows: "A gray or white speck is seen, after the subsidence of the acute inflammatory stage of periodic ophthalmia, in the centers of the pupil; this grows at each successive attack until it quite fills up the aperture; vision grows less and less distinct during its formation. The growth of the incipient speck during the time that the organ is suffering from ophthalmia is commonly rapid, but as soon as the inflammatory action has subsided its progress becomes comparatively slow, and now and then it appears to remain quite stationary, for as soon as cataract has formed the inflammation generally begins to decline and the eye seldom receives another attack. There are, however, some exceptions to this. And it is also, I believe, an established fact that not only does the inflammation permanently leave the cataractous eye, but, should the other have remained free from the disease, it is in less danger of being attacked. Under such circumstances, therefore, a cataract is hailed as a favorable omen; this is explicable, seemingly, on the principle of sympathy, which is known to have great influence in ophthalmic pathology, and the circumstance has been considered weighty enough to recommend the artificial destruction of one eye in disease to preserve the other in health."—(Percival).

TREATMENT.—Cataract can only be remedied by an operation; but this operation is inadmissible in the lower animals, total blindness being preferable to imperfect vision.

As regards the brown growth of a fungus nature, described by the gentleman in question, I am inclined to the opinion that he saw the small masses I am about to describe. The posterior face of the iris (which is a veritable diaphragm pierced with a central opening—the pupil), is covered by a very thick layer of pigment named the *nvea*, portions of which, supported by a small pedicle, frequently pass through the pupillary aperture and appear in the anterior chamber of the eye, where they are known as "soot-balls" or "*corpora nigra*." (There are frequently several of these black spongy masses, which are generally attached to the upper border of the pupil; on the lower margin, when present, they are much smaller. Their color is a brownish-black. They are sometimes so large as to give rise to apprehensions of injury to vision.)

I don't presume to be a horse-breaker or trainer, but I think any of those gentlemen will agree with me in saying that your correspondent's treatment for a shying horse was anything but compatible with common sense; I don't think it possible to cure a horse of shying by whipping and otherwise mistreating him. Should your correspondent obtain any information from these few lines I will be amply repaid for my trouble.

Trusting you will excuse me for taking up so much of your valuable space, I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

THOMAS MACLAY, M. R. C. V. S.

Petaluma, Sept. 21, 1887.

Wholesale Poisoning.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—I have just finished breaking four colts. After getting them gentle, etc., I turned them in a stubble field. This field borders on a lagoon, where there is quite a lake in winter, but it is dry in summer. My colts have been in this field two weeks.

Last Friday A. M., the owner of the field informed me one of my two-year-old colts was dead, also two of his own. I immediately, on that day, removed the three remaining colts to my stable. Saturday P. M., I was informed that my bay filly, two years old, was sick. I went to the stable and found her with head down, nose nearly touching the ground, shivering and trembling, with a cold, clammy sweat all over her, heart rattling zipity-bag, then in a few minutes seemingly beating regular, suffering no pain apparently. I immediately sent for a veterinary, and before his arrival poured down her one quart of Castor oil, with about as much milk fresh from the cow. I then drenched her with two gallons of strong soap suds. By this time the veterinary had come. The horse was seemingly much better, but he informed me at once he could not help her, and that she would die. At 11 o'clock last night we left her apparently much better; in fact, I thought all right, but early this morning I went to the stable and she was dead, and I think she died without a struggle. The veterinary says it is some kind of a slow poison, but what it is he does not know.

To-day (Sunday) I am told seven head of horses have died within the last four days in this field. A gentleman also informed me that eight years ago he lost five hundred sheep in this field in three days. The sheep would apparently be well, but would suddenly jump into the air and fall dead—dying immediately. I am also informed that a gentleman lost thirty head of cattle in this same field a number of years ago.

The water is good, fresh water, in good clean troughs. (Also there are two springs of water apparently good, but kept dirty from pigs being in it), but plenty of good pure water in troughs for horses.

Now, what can it be that kills the stock in this field? Is there any poisonous weed or vegetable growing in this country that stock will eat that would kill them? Around this lagoon there is plenty of green vegetation; cockleburrs and other green weeds that I do not know the names of. I am satisfied it is a poisonous weed of some kind. Do you know of any poisonous weed that a horse will eat that would kill him? If so, what is the remedy and description of weed or plant.

VACAVILLE, Sept. 25, 1887. J. M. BASSFORD JR.

[We hope some of our readers will be able to give Mr. Bassford the desired information.—Ed.]

June 13th, 1849, the chestnut gelding Trustee, by imp. Trustee, out of Fauny Pullen, by Winthrop Messenger, trotted four miles over the old Union course in 11:06. The record has frequently been shot at and remained unbroken until Aug. 12th, of this year, after a lapse of thirty-eight years. The chestnut stallion Satellite, a grandson of Kearsarge, with a three mile record of 8:21, started at Keokuk, Ia., on the above mentioned date, to take down the mark, and succeeded, trotting the four miles in 10:52. It was a great performance, average 2:43 to the mile, over a half-mile track.

George Wilkes and Blue Bull now stand even in the 2:30 list, each with fifty-four performers to his credit. Myrtella G., 2:23, and Hoosier Girl, 2:25, are the only new comers credited to the great Indiana pacer this season, while George Wilkes comes to the front with Cuba, 2:25; Jeff Wilkes, 2:29; Baron Wilkes, 2:27, and Howard, 2:29.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. O. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, October 1, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 12th to 24th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st.
Stockton, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st.
Mount Shasta Agricultural Assn., Yreka, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties, Susanville, October 3d to 7th inclusive.
Monterey Agricultural Assn., District No. 7, Salinas, Oct. 4th to 8th.
Fresno, October 6th to 8th.
Ione, October 6 to 7.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 20th.
Sixth District Agricultural Assn., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Willows, Oct. 19th, 20th to 21st.
Vallejo, October 4th to 8th.
Eureka Jockey Club, Nov. 23d to 26th.
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Oct. 23th to Nov. 5th.

Closing of Entries.

SEPTEMBER 26th.—Rhonerville.
OCTOBER 1st.—Willows.
OCTOBER 1st.—Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.
Open Events.
OCTOBER 1st.—Willows Agricultural Association.
NOVEMBER 16th.—Eureka Jockey Club.
OCTOBER 1st.—Susanville, changed events.

One Afternoon at the State Fair.

With the assistance of the porter and our better half we managed to get on board the Palace car, at Sixteenth Street, Oakland, Saturday, and were soon comfortably seated in a chair, which, though somewhat of an ancient pattern, was a great improvement on an ordinary seat, when a sprained ankle had to be taken care of. Fortunately to meet Mr. J. B. Haggin on the car, so that the time passed pleasantly in disquisitions on horse affairs, and, as is nearly always the case, obtaining valuable hints from the proprietor of Rancho del Paso. Among other topics was that of the necessity of a change in the shape of race-courses. With the large fields which now prevail it is great good luck if the best colt in the lot wins. Should the distance be more than half a mile, if a colt is fortunate enough to get a good start and he runs to keep his position, he will be beat at the finish, provided there are others of the same, or nearly the same calibre, that have not been made so much use of. But the chances are far greater that he will be started in the ruck behind the leaders, and if once in the gang he will have to be much the best and lucky as well, if he manages to get through. Then in rounding one turn, when that turn is a semi-circle, every foot which a horse is outside of another counts over three feet added to the distance to be run by the outside horse. Should there be two or three horses inside of another at least ten feet will be lost, and that is quite a gap at the finish of a three-quarters of a mile spin. Mr. Haggin's plan to remedy these evils is a straight course or one which is slightly serpentine. The objection which some will offer is that the start and a portion of the race could not be seen from the stands located near the finish, and while that is unquestionably true, there are compensating advantages. At some future period we will amplify on this idea, and so far cannot discover anything serious enough to interfere with the feasibility of the plan.

Lunch at the depot, and a carriage to the track brought us there in some time before the first race was called; we would fain have made a trip to the stables to see the horses, but at that time we had not got the hang of the

crutches, and even after three weeks' practice feel convinced that those useful appendages are not suited to our way of going and will give up acquiring the knack as soon as possible. All of our friends insisted that a seat in the Directors' stand was hotter adapted to our condition than any other place, and hence, for the first time in nearly forty years' attendance on races, we sat in one place from start to finish. A pleasant place, in truth, and a person did not need a game leg to enjoy it. It was worth sitting still far longer to see the daughter of the owner of the winner of the first race, Douglas, as he crossed the score. Evidently somewhat nervous from fear of the result, when he swept past the stand well in the lead sunshine chased the clouds from her brow and she bounded from her seat with the grace and agility of a startled fawn.

The second race proved how little attention is paid to weight by a majority of bettors. Bryant W. conceded twenty-five pounds to Franklin, and even that heavy concession was not sufficient to restrain the brown from being the favorite at fifty dollars to twenty-five. The result again sustained the adage that weight will tell, Franklin galloping in the lead the whole of the distance.

There was a merry party of ladies and gentlemen in the seats near us. The most prominent figure in the group was a very handsome woman who appeared to give life and animation to everyone. Tall and finely formed, her beauty was not of the caste which depends alone on regularity of feature and clearness of complexion, but rather the result of expression. The hazel eye fairly sparkled with animation, flashed with delight, or, became subdued at times, to scintillate with still greater brilliancy when she spoke, or when she watched her favorite taking the first place in the contest. Such a woman Moore must have had in his mind when he wrote the following description, and, though our poetical days may be numbered with years long gone, we are tempted to copy the whole stanza.

"There's a beauty forever unchangingly bright,
Like the long sunny lapse of a summer day's light
Shining on, shining on, by no shadow made tender,
'Till Love falls asleep in its sameness of splendor.
This was not the beauty—oh! nothing like this
That to young Nourmahal gave such magic of bliss;
But the loveliness, ever in motion, which plays
Like the light upon Autumn's soft, shadowy days;
Now here and now there, giving warmth as it flies,
From the lip to the cheek, from the cheek to the eyes.
Now melting in mist and now breaking in gleams,
Like the glimpses a saint hath of Heaven in his dreams.
When passive, it seemed as if that very grace,
That charm of all others, was hushed with her face!
And when angry—for even in the tranquillest climes
Light breezes will ruffle the blossoms sometimes—
The short, passing anger hut seem'd to awaken
New beauty, like flowers that are sweetest when shaken,
If tenderness touch'd her, the dark of her eye
At once took a darker, a heavenlier dye.
From the depth of whose shadow, like holy revelations
From innermost shrines, came the light of her feelings.
Then her mirth—oh! 'twas sportive as ever took wing
From the heart with a burst like the wild bird in spring;
Illumed by a wit that would fascinate ages,
Yet playful as Peris just loosed from their cages.
Whither laugh, full of life, without any control
But the sweet one of gracefulness, rung from her soul;
And where it most sparkled, no glance could discover
In lip, cheek, or eyes, for she brightened all over—
Like any fair lake that the breeze is upon
When it breaks into dimples and laughs in the sun.
Such, such, were the peerless enchantments, that gave
Nourmahal the proud lord of the East for her slave."

It is long odds that the author of Lalla Rookh had just come from the races when he penned this happy description, and had been more taken up with the occupants of grand stands and carriages than the fleet coursers on the greensward.

There were numbers of handsome women and girls in all the stands, and it has always been a problem beyond our powers to solve which of the Californian towns is entitled to the precedence. Sacramento has the advantage, as the State Fair is such a potent magnet that it attracts from all quarters, and thus the home beauties are reinforced from nearly every town in the State. Still, where we are for the time being appears to be entitled to the palm, and therefore come to the conclusion that it is a dead heat all around.

The lady referred to was not in the best of luck in the first races. Pools were gotten up by writing the name of the horses on slips of paper and drawing them from a hat. She lost on the racing; there were four in the pool, and only three horses in, in the Arab, Lot Slocum and Adair race, so there had to be a blank and that she drew, but Luella retrieved the fortunes of the day, snatching victory from the jaws of defeat.

The Adair business was certainly about as singular an affair as is usually seen on a track. Elsewhere we have alluded to laying up heats, and in this instance it "laid out" the backers of Adair and left them in the cold. He never made a move for first or second heat in which, as will be seen from the account, Lot Slocum made a gallant fight. The trainer of Adair was mistaken as to his condition, his driver overrated his speed. There was also an impression that Hickok did not intend to win with Arab, or Lee Shaner with Slocum. To strengthen this idea after two heats were trotted Adair went up, up, up, until the rates were \$160 on him to \$40 on Slocum, and \$35 on Arab. The horse which had not won or gone for a heat brought four times as much as each of the winners of a heat, and those who had hacked Arab at the outset were completely demoralized. Had Adair been

sent for the first heat his lack of condition and his want of speed would have been apparent, and the only money lost on him confined to investments before the start. As it stood, a horse was backed which had to win three heats to two by either of his competitors, one of them with the same record as Adair, the other a second faster.

With Adair at a sharp edge it should be even betting all around; that he was not "at himself" was shown by his previous races. His trot at the Golden Gate Fair, it is true, was an indication of improvement, though Arab beat him in that. We have little sympathy for people who wager their money on the expectancy that some one is to play the rascal; the only extenuating circumstances being that they had got in when they thought the race was to be straightforward, and that after bets were made to save money already in. The rule we have implicitly followed through life is never to wager on a race which has the flavor of dishonesty. We do not desire to win money in that way, and should be still more loth to lose it. Lot Slocum trotted a good race and Arab made as good a showing as we ever saw him exhibit. The closing race of the Fair was also very good. In that the favorite Thapsin was defeated, after winning first and second heats, and he also seemed to lack condition for such a desperate race as it proved to be. As in the previous race, after two heats were trotted favoritism was so pronounced that Thapsin brought \$100 in the pools to \$30 on all the others. In fact, it was a bad day for favorites, and the "short end" felt as though a regular Los Angeles boom had inflated their purses.

It was a grand evening in Sacramento. Evenings and mornings there during spring, summer and fall are sure to be remembered, and were it not that the hours which intervene between, say, 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. are at times rather too fervent for visitors from this and other coast sections, it would take first place in a climatic record. We had dispensed with one crutch and the remaining support, aided by a solid crook'd handled cane, made progression possible for a short distance, and as Arrow's box was within a few stalls of the entrance gate, we managed to visit him. These fine evenings, in former years, always tempted to a stroll from the park to the central part of the city, and the perambulation was hugely enjoyed. Now we were forced to take that most uncomfortable of all pleasure-vehicles, a close hack, whenever a change of location was necessary.

Journeying in that to dinner at the Golden Eagle, and to the pavilion and back, brought the day to a close. Aided by the crutch and stick we hobbled around the pavilion until satisfied that no previous display equalled it, either as to fullness or quality, well worthy of a long article, or a series of them, to give anything like a description. We paused for a moment at the grey horse which the Messrs. O'Kane had set up to exhibit their numerous equipments which are now the paraphernalia of coach-horse and trotters. O'Kane, junior, was in high glee, having taken first premiums on everything exhibited, and this was no lightly acquired honor when the active competition was considered. The Studebaker exhibit of vehicles was a fine display, and there was a knot of eager countenances surrounding the Chicago Carts and highly finished light vehicles. There is no mistake made in claiming that American taste is toward "rigs" which will permit celerity of movement, and were we asked what was the most emphatic type of Americanism would point to a road-wagon scarcely a long hundred in weight, and a pair of fast trotters. That is the phase of our country which has wealth to sport the highest rate of speed and the most recherche vehicles. Then comes the "single rig," natty wagon, spider-web harness and fast-trotting horse, and then the farmer's son with his well-bred colt before a cart of one of the innumerable patterns now seen. We are of the belief that the boy with his colt is the happiest of the lot, and the light road cart the grandest invention of the age.

Happy boys! blithesome colts! who can say authoritatively that the coming two-minute trotter will not receive its first lessons on our smooth California roads? No winter to stiffen its joints, pure air to bring heart, nerve and lungs to perfection, and the best blood in the world for foundation.

Conde.

This gallant son of Abbotsford has joined the ranks and taken a place in the twenty list. This is a greater credit to his sire than the bare recital intimates.

Conde is the only Abbotsford we are acquainted with that has been trained. Others may have been potted with or colts worked on tracks outside of our ken, though in our many enquiries it is not likely that they would have escaped notice. The facts are that Abbotsford was doubly neglected while domiciled in California. He had few mares, the progeny of which were given no chances. He will be heard of now as soon as his Kentucky colts are old enough to show. One of the best of the great Mambrino Chief clan, there is no risk in predicting a "glorious future" for him and his progeny.

Arrow.

Since writing the sketch of Arrow, which appeared in the paper of last week, he has gained still more distinction. He has made the fastest time for a four-year-old, either pacing or trotting, the fastest "harness" mile to the credit of a California-bred horse, and shown a rate of speed which gives promise of equalling the best pacing record within one or two years, should there be no ill-fortune to cloud his chances. A first heat in 2:15½ and a fourth heat in 2:16½ are tokens of future excellence, and also prove that he can go the mile out and also keep going. We understand that he paced the "middle half" in 1:03, and therefore it is well within bounds to claim that on a fast track he can pace below the teens whenever called upon. We saw him in his stable and he fully sustains Mr. Lindsey's description. He is emphatically a well-formed colt, with the quality which could be expected from the large proportion of thoroughbred blood he possesses. We also saw him move, going around the first turn of the Sacramento track in 32¼ seconds, as we were informed by those who were in a position to measure the time accurately. While it was evident that he was pacing fast when he passed in front of the directors' stand, his gait is so easy that, depending upon the eye it did not appear that he was moving as fast as a 2:20 gait.

We wrote to Mr. Johnson, desiring further information, last Monday, and since then have received the following note and slip, though written before ours was sent.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24th, 1887.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON:—Knowing that you always like to hear good things about old Crichton and Alf, I take pleasure in enclosing pedigrees of Arrow. Crichton and Richmond both have proved great breeders of trotting dams—Pope Leo is out of a Crichton mare and by Romero; Barbaro is out of a Crichton mare, a full sister to Arrow's dam, and is by Len Rose.

Yours truly, H. M. JOHNSTON.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 23, 1887.

Editor Tribune: DEAR SIR,—The race-horse Arrow, 2:15½, (fastest heat ever paced in California), was bred by Hancock M. Johnston, of Ele Hills, East Los Angeles, California. Pedigree: Bay gelding Arrow, foaled February 5, 1883; sired by A. W. Richmond by Simpson's Blackbird (thoroughbred), dam Crichton's First by Crichton, by imported Glencos (thoroughbred); second dam Bay G. by Argyle (seven-eighths thoroughbred); third dam a mare out of the same Manada (sired by Tommy Gates' dam, which mares were out of selected California mares, and was sired by a son of Fashion, the celebrated thoroughbred). The Manada (herd) was bred and owned by Dr. John S. Griffin, who was then a large stock breeder, and his ranch was the San Pascual, the Pasadena of to-day. I have four full sisters to Arrow, and the only one worked any is a very promising filly. Yours truly, HANCOCK M. JOHNSTON.

From the above it will be seen that there is another cross of thoroughbred, and that a high one as the son of Fashion must have been Hermes by Mariner, who was by Shark from Bonnets o' Blue, and was therefore a half brother to Fashion. He was the sire of Joseph, the sire of the dam of Vanderlynn, 2:21. We are on the track of the pedigree of Argyle, with more than a cold sweat to lead. He figures in quite a number of trotting pedigrees, and those who know him well say that he was a remarkably fine-looking horse. He was imported to Walnut Grove, Contra Costa county, not far from Oakland, and one of his old bills states that he was a brother to Kate Seaton. Should that prove correct he was thoroughbred.

A note has just come to hand from Mr. Johnston that it was a grandson and not a son of Fashion which Dr. Griffin owned. Full particulars will appear soon.

Woodnut.

"Thick and fast" come the young trotters this year, and since the circuit commenced one Oregon and four California trotters have reached 2:20, three of them in the teens.

A great year for the Nutwoods. That this grandson of a thoroughbred mare is none too highly bred to get trotters is so manifest that all the talk in the world cannot upset it. Theory has given way to experiment and fully "proven" must be the unanimous verdict of anything like a candid jury.

Woodnut has knocked the black out of 2:20. Mt. Vernon, Menlo and others are rapping at the door which they will force open at the first opportunity. Then Nutwood's son Hawthorne, with another thoroughbred cross, is making a big mark, and we fully believe that Tempest will rub out the slight margin between her record and the teens as she ranks as a five-year-old. We congratulate Iowa on the possession of this three-quarter brother to Mand S. That fertile State was our home for nineteen years, with only one slight break, and many happy days were passed on the banks of the big river. We congratulate the Messrs. Stout on the ownership of the great stallion, and though his colts will have to contend with the Frost King in the winter, buffalo gnats, mosquitoes, sand flies, black, white-headed horse-flies as large as humble-bees, and, worst of all green-heads, in the summer, good horses, the best of horses, can be reared in Iowa, as we well know, if proper care be given.

Lady Washington—Dam of Ewing and Kate Ewing.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Absences from home has delayed replying to your request as to the breeding of Lady Washington. She was sired by Smith's Blackbird, or, as better known in California, as Reavis' Blackbird; her dam was a black bobtail mare brought from Cleveland, Ohio, by Albert Crapser, who afterwards brought Eastmen Morgan to this State, the sire of little Fred and several good ones, among them this gray horse I sold to Mr. Singleterry, and who had him last summer when I was in your State. Mr. Singleterry bought of Crapser a team of mares, full sisters, one of which was Lady Washington, the other we heard his sister gave or sold to his brother-in-law in Wisconsin. As regards this dam Mr. Crapser informs me that he bought her of his father who kept a livery and sale stables in Cleveland, and who bought her of a farmer in that vicinity. I remember her well. She was a blocky, Morgan-built animal with any quantity of game. The express-wagon story I imagine is a canard, but I timed her over the old Lyons track in 2:52 or 2:53, driven by Wm. Gallagher.

Yours very truly, BRD GAGE.

LYONS, IOWA, Sept. 17, 1887.

We are much pleased to receive and publish the above letter from our old friend, as it proves the breeding of one of the noted brood-mares of California beyond any question. That is, there is not a link wanting in the chain of evidence to establish, as a fact, that Lady Washington is by the horse best known as California or Reavis' Blackbird.

We got the impression that Lady Washington was by American Boy Jr., and this came from there having been a Lady Washington by that horse, though lately the information was obtained that the Lady Washington, which was the dam of Ewing and Kate Ewing, was brought to this State by Mr. Singleterry, and Mr. S. gave the short history which was published in this paper of August 6th. As Mr. Singleterry spoke of the mare as being the same which he brought here, we may be justified in saying that nothing is wanting to perfect the testimony; but to place it beyond any question we will be obliged to Mr. Singleterry to furnish us with the transfer from him to the next owner and connect the whole story by tracing her into the hands of the breeder of Ewing, Kate Ewing, et al. Trotting pedigrees are too important at the present time to take anything for granted when there can be absolute proof.

This much is settled, that E. Singleterry, of San Jose, bought of Mr. Crapser, of Lyons, Iowa, Lady Washington; that she was by Reavis' Blackbird, and her dam of unknown blood. This mare was brought here, and the late Mr. Skaggs, of Sacramento, bred from her Ewing by Primus and Kate Ewing by Berlin. She died at Rancho del Paso, and from that it was thought she was owned by Mr. Heggins. John Mackey, superintendent of Rancho del Paso, pointed her out to us some years ago as the dam of Ewing, and said that she was a Blackbird mare brought here by Mr. Singleterry. Thinking that Simpson's Blackbird was the horse meant, we told Mr. Mackey that in all probability she was a sister to Reavis' Blackbird, although, as we remembered, that mare she was not so large as the dam of Ewing.

We met Mr. Singleterry on the ferry-boat, and on questioning him in relation to the mare he answered as given before. He was the purchaser of California Blackbird for himself and Hon. John Boggs at the same time that Lady Washington and other horses were bought, and he secured others of the same blood.

When a mare has produced two colts with records of 2:21½, she is entitled to a prominent place among the great brood-mares. Kate Ewing obtained the record in a fourth heat after winning the first in 2:21½, and the third in 2:22½. This, too, under the great disadvantage of bad feet, as we learn that her driver expresses the utmost confidence that if her feet were sound there is not a horse in California which could beat her. She is a very handsome mare, having a striking resemblance to many of old Blackbird's fillies, which is doubtless due to the double strain of the blood.

While Primus and Berlin have got the same speed from the same mare, those who know them both say that the Berlin is greatly superior both in form and speed. This would prove that inbreeding has been the best, although Berlin is unquestionably a better sire than Primus. The records stand for Berlin, Kate Ewing 2:21½, Thapsin, five years, 2:22½, Pansy, four years, 2:24½; for Primus' Ewing 2:21½, Magdallah 2:23½, Tump Winston 2:24½.

What Means This?

Secretary DeCamp, of the Los Angeles Fair Association, in a note enclosing tickets to the coming meeting, accuses, on information and belief, some of our north country people of degree of meanness hard to reconcile with their standing as gentlemen. We hope for their credit that Mr. DeCamp's information is incorrect. He says:

I was pained to hear from visitors above that there is a studied effort to cast a shade over our meeting. Not a poster of ours placed at Sacramento, Petaluma or Bay District. Not less than half a dozen mailed to each place. No Los Angeles papers circulated at any place, and, to cap the climax, the Bay District management in nearly every instance, without authority, announced entries of the horses engaged with us. If it was not for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN which, thank God, dares to do all justice the others would wipe us out. Our meeting will be grand notwithstanding the effort made to break it up.

Los Angeles Fair.

Although not of an envious disposition, we must acknowledge having a feeling very near akin to that malady when the Los Angeles Fair is brought to remembrance. It was bad enough to miss Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Reno and other fairs, especially places that we have never visited, but the cap sheaf of our discontent is being debarred from the Southern tour. The Fair alone is well worthy of a trip from San Francisco, and then when added to that are the numerous other attractions there is a magnet powerful, nearly irresistible to inhabitants who can get away and have the means as far off as where the wolves howl on Oonalaska's shore.

Theraces! "good gracious," it seems as though every one who had a horse of merit was determined to have a hand in the grand tournament. Take the opening day, October 10th, and glance at the 2:23 class: Hunter, Stamboul, Valentine, Jane L., Longfellow, Lillie Stanly, lack Diamond, Rexford, Thapsin, Maid of the Oaks and Harry Velox. Besides this there are four other races in each of which are large fields. The second Tuesday, October 11th, there is a pacing purse in which are Chapman, Pocahontas, Arrow, L. C. Lee and Almont Patchen; Sunny Slope Trotting Stake, for two-year-olds, with ten nominations, and a singular feature is that eight are of the stock bred by L. J. Rose, the get of Sultan, Del Sur and Stamboul. A running purse, heats of half a mile, with six entries, completes an attractive bill. Wednesday, October 12th, has the 2:35 class, eleven entries, Ladies' Equestrianism, and a trotting stake for three-year-olds. Thursday, October 13th, has the 2:20 class: Menlo, Harry Velox, Valentine, Sister, Maid of the Oaks, Thapsin and Stamboul engaged; then a running dash of two miles with nine good ones, viz., Robson, Tahoe, Galgo, Edelweiss, Fred Collier, Clifton Bell, Accident, Not idle and Narcola; and the round up for the day is thirty miles out, four entries, with the usual conditions incidental to that class of races. Friday the trotting is for the 2:27 class, the running heats of three-quarters of a mile, and a dash of three-eighths for two-year-olds. Saturday there is the biggest kind of a bill to close up with. The 2:45 class, with nine of the best green ones; 2:16 class, Lot Slocum, Valentine, Adair, Menlo, Harry Velox and the Palo Alto Manzanita, after which comes the Los Angeles Derby, five named in it. Bravo for Los Angeles! Every one must cry the fair must be a success.

San Joaquin Fair.

Like its predecessors, the Fair of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society promises to be an unequalled success. Promises to be is rather indefinite, though as this is written Thursday, only two days' proceedings have come to hand. With that much information, however, there is an assurance of it proving to be the greatest exhibition of the many good ones held at the metropolis of the San Joaquin.

With the new pavilion completed, there is an opportunity for such a display of farm, orchard, and garden products, of machinery and the countless things which are so important a feature in California fairs, as is rarely excelled.

The stock display is also very good. It would be singular if it were otherwise when there are so many stock-breeders in the district and who have taken pains to obtain the best animals for procreation. We hope to be able to visit the Fair the very last of the week, though our doctor had laid an embargo on making the trip, and scolded like a good fellow for venturing on last Saturday's trip. We are more anxious to see Arrow pace in a race than any other contest which can be gotten up. Although he defeated L. C. Lee and Killarney at Sacramento, both are fast enough to make him pace some; in fact the black from Denver is "as fast as a ghoet," as the boys say, and it may be that the four heats in Sacramento may have bettered his condition. The day this is written Arrow is engaged in a race with Homestake and a big field of fast sidewheelers besides, and sure as guns if Homestake has fully recovered from the illness which befell him at Sacramento, he will make the Los Angeles crack pace inside of 2:15½.

We hope to see these phenomenal pacing colts come together while they still rate as three-year-olds on the Bay District Course. 2:12 or better!!!

D. R. Misner and the bay mare Mattie P. have been suspended for two years by the Petaluma Fair Association. The suspension grew out of the race for the district 2:40 class on the last day of the fair, on which occasion Mattie P. did some in and out trotting, and was beaten by Flore B.

In this stake of the Eastern Jockey Clubs, which closed Aug. 15th last, California is represented by the Santa Anita Stable, J. B. Haggin, C. W. Aby, W. L. Pritchard, Palo Alto, Senator Hearst, Maltese Ville Steble, Thso. Winters and D. J. McCarthy.

Senator Hearst has purchased from P. Herzog and W. M. Murry the bay colt Sarinam, and the lusty son of Joe Hooker and Addie C. has been placed in charge of Mat Allen.

The Trotter's Advance.

Why is it that Sphinx, a four-year-old, was taken to a lumber town in northern Michigan, and at once his book was overcrowded at a season fee of \$100? Was it because he trotted in 2:24, or was it because his dam had at an early age produced two trotters in the 2:30 list and, his grandam, Waterwitch, by Pilot Jr., had produced, to different horsees, three animals with records better than 2:23, and because, through his sire, he inherited the blood of old Green Mountain Maid, which was the dam of two with records of 2:20, and three others which have records better than 2:30. People wonder at the marvelous success of Electioneer, which has to his credit even with records better than 2:20, and among them a yearling with a record of 2:36, a two-year-old with a record of 2:21, a three-year-old whose record is 2:19, and a four-year-old with a record of 2:16; but with a sire which has gotten forty trotters, and whose daughters are the mothers of forty-three trotters, and a dam which has produced five animals with fast records, the only question is how can he help it?

Why is it that the owners of the great two-year-old Bell Boy, 2:27, are constantly importuned to set a price upon his services? Is it because his grandeur got forty trotters, and his sire eighteen? Of course that has some weight, but it is mainly because daughters of his grandeur were the dams of forty-three trotters; because the dam of his sire was the queen of the great brood-mare family, and herself produced five with fast records; because his dam Beutiful Belle, had a record of 2:29, and was also the dam of Hinda Roe, with a three-year-old record of 2:19, and St. Bel, with a four-year-old record of 2:24, and because his grandam, Minnehaha, was the dam of a three-year-old with a record of 2:23, and three others with records better than 2:30, and breeders believe that a colt with such ancestry, who is a trotter himself, cannot fail to sire a uniform and high rate of speed.

It is a singular fact that stallions which attain celebrity as sires of a large number of trotters have not as yet acquired great renown as sires of brood-mares; with the single exception of Hambletonian (10), the number of brood-mares accredited to any successful sire of trotters is greatly disproportionate. He sired forty trotters, and thirty-seven of his daughters produced forty-three trotters, only six of them having produced more than one, and but few of them having been the dams of horses with extreme speed. Abdallah (15) sired six trotters, but nineteen of his daughters were the dams of twenty trotters and two fast pacers. Aberdeen is the sire of twelve trotters, and one of his daughters is the dam of a great trotter. Almont was the sire of thirty-four fast animals, and a large number of his sons are sires of trotters, but only five of his daughters have produced 2:30 trotters. Belmont is the sire of seventeen trotters, and six of his daughters are the dams of seven performers. Blue Bull sired more than fifty trotters and pacers, and his daughters are the dams of nine performers. Daniel Lambert sired twenty-eight performers, and his daughters are the dams of three trotters.

Dictator sired sixteen trotters and pacers, and one of his daughters is the dam of a trotter, and so the list might be extended. It is not in the least intended by this argument to suggest that mares by horses which sire a great number of speed performers are not extremely desirable as brood-mares, but it does seem as though nature expended her efforts in one direction, and it is a fact that the great brood-mare families are by horses which are not noted as sires of trotters. American Star sired four trotters, the fastest with a record of 2:29, but thirty-three of his daughters produced forty trotters and one pacer. Pilot Jr. sired nine trotters, the fastest with a record of 2:24; but thirteen of his dams have produced twenty-five performers, among them the fastest mare and gelding in the world, and three of them have each foaled three fast performers.

Magna Charta sired only five trotters, none of them of any special note; but his daughters are the dams of ten or more trotters with records from 2:15 to 2:30. Mambrino Chief sired six trotters, but only two of them gaining especial distinction; but fifteen of his daughters are the dams of fast trotters.

Mambrino Patchen sired fourteen trotters but only three of them had records better than 2:25, yet thirteen or more of his daughters have produced nearly twenty trotters, among them such fast animals as Guy Wilkes, 2:15; Elvira, 2:18; Rosa Wilkes, 2:18; and Astral, 2:18, and so in fact the list is multiplied, showing that the sires of great brood-mare families do not seem to acquire note as sires of trotters. If this article, hastily written, shall be of interest to our readers, and shall especially induce young breeders to more carefully study the great science of breeding, we shall be well pleased. In a subsequent article we shall write concerning some of the great broodmares which have become especially noted as producers.—Chicago Horseman.

King Wilkes' Foals of 1887.

The following King Wilkes' foals of 1887 have been reported by Mr. R. B. Conklin:

F. S. Birch, Swansea, Mass., April 28th, b f, no white, dam Purity by Middletown; second dam by Alex. Abdallah.

G. R. Goldeborough, Easton, Md., June 22d, b f Ashland Wilkes, etar, both hind feet white, dam Lady Ashby by Alex. Abdallah.

E. R. Hearn, Passaic, N. J., June 17th, b f, no marke, dam Guesie by Aberdeen.

B. W. Andrews, 119 Market street, Philadelphia, June 8th, b c, both hind feet white, dam Minnie Clyde by Volunteer.

N. O. Griffing, Shelter Island, N. Y., July 3d, h c Rex Wilkes, near hind heel white, dam Hilda by Wedgewood; second dam by Conklin's Abdallah, sire Rams, 2:13.

W. J. Magee, 11 West Twenty-fourth street, N. Y., May 10th, b c King Wilkes Jr., no white, dam Dolly; breeding not given.

E. G. Doolittle, 80 Worth street, N. Y., June 26th, b c, no white, dam Virandiere by Volunteer; second dam Martha by Abdallah.

J. F. Calder, Utica, N. Y., June 15th, b c, star, dam Langtry by Administrator; second dam by Volunteer.

P. J. Smith, S. Orange, N. J., May 17th, b c Frank Wilkes; breeding of dam not given.

A. Somerville, Newark, N. J., June 19th, Bella Wilkes, b f, no marke, dam Daisy by Palmer's Norman.

J. O. Champlin, Tolland, Conn., June 19th, h o W. M. Evarts, dam Tempest by W. H. Allen, son of Volunteer.

A. B. Darling, Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., July 3d, h c, star, off fore foot, white dam Marguerite; breeding not given.

A. Post, Briokchurch, N. J., July 4th, h c, dam Lady of the West by Minnesota Chief.

R. B. Conklio, Greenport, Long Island, June 3d, b f Ring Dove, no marke, dam Puzzle by Celebre, he by Homer, son of Hambletonian, out of dam of Rams, 2:13.

May 28th, b c Live Oak, no white, dam Grace Rogers by Master Lightfoot, son of Lexington.

August 1st, b c Wilkeswood, both hind feet white, dam Nancy Wood by Wedgewood; second dam Nancy Awful, dam of Rams, 2:13.

HERD AND SWINE.

Jerseys vs. Holstein-Friesians.

I was a little enriprised lately to see the claim made by a writer on the Holstein-Friesian side that the Holstein-Friesians had met the Jerseys in public tests three times in this country and had won every time. The truth is that they have met five times, and the Jerseys have beaten them three out of five. He has counted as a public trial the contest between Mercedes and Mary Ann of St. Lambert for *The Breeders' Gazette* Challenge Cup—a contest by its express terms wanting in every element of publicity—and has ignored two defeats sustained by the Holstein-Friesians in Canada and one at Milwaukee. As to the Mercedes-Mary Ann matter, it may be not inopportune to remind your readers that Mr. Fuller, objecting to the privacy of the test, challenged Mr. Wales to a public competition, which was declined.

The following is believed to be a correct list of all the public trials which have yet taken place between Jerseys and Holstein-Friesians in America. I shall endeavor to state them fairly for both sides. If I omit any other trial or any material facts concerning these I hope they will be supplied by others.

The two breeds first met at the Provincial Exhibition at London, Canada, in September, 1885. Eight Holsteins competed, belonging to six different breeders. Only two Jerseys, both belonging to Mr. Fuller, were shown. Credit was allowed for milk as well as for butter; also for cheese curd and length of time since last calving. The Jersey Rose of Eden won with a score of 109 points, an Ayreshire second, a grade Shorthorn (the largest milker in the show) third, the other Jersey fourth, an Ayreshire fifth, and the best Holstein-Friesian sixth, with a score of 64.29. The two Jerseys gave 2 lbs. 2 oz. and 1 lb. 8 1/2 oz. butter, respectively. The best Holstein-Friesian gave 1 lb. 3 1/2 oz. butter; the worst gave 10 oz.

Their next meeting was at the Toronto (Can.) Industrial Exhibition in September, 1886. But one Holstein-Friesian cow was entered, viz., Glenburnie. She had a ten-months' yield of 20,138 lbs. of milk, and her owners claimed for her a weekly yield of 27 lbs. of butter. None of the Jerseys entered has so large a test. The trial was, like that of 1885, for milk, butter, and cheese curd, with an allowance for time after calving. The five Jerseys entered stood first, second, third, fourth and sixth, the Holstein-Friesian being fifth.

Soon after this the three-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow Fyke met the Jerseys Gabrielle Champion and Sister Rex, the Guernsey Coraline, and the untraced cow Rosa in a trial for butter at Milwaukee, and was beaten by all of them. Rosa stood first and the two Jerseys second and third. The Jersey scores were 76.20 and 71.91. The Holstein-Friesian score was 43.83. But the native cow Rosa scored 93.47. At the same place, by the by, an untraced cow, Beauty, won the prize as best milch cow, beating the two Jerseys mentioned and the Holstein-Friesian cow Schoone.

At Minneapolis, a little later, these same two Jerseys, and perhaps others, met Mr. Wales' cow Tritonia and were pretty badly beaten, Tritonia scoring a yield of 2 lbs. 6 1/2 oz. for the day. My report of this competition is meager, and I cannot give the yields of the Jerseys or the number or breeds of the defeated contestants fully. My impression is that the best Jersey made less than 2 lbs.

Last came the New York Dairy Show, where Clothilde and Clothilde 4th stood first and second, beating the Jersey Gold Lace by 9 and 1 1/2 oz. of butter, respectively, but by less than 5 oz. and just 1/2 oz. of butter fat. Clothilde's butter containing nearly 7 per cent. more water than Gold Lace's. Clothilde's butter yield was 2 lbs. 7 1/2 oz., that of Clothilde 4th 2 lbs. 1/2 oz.; Gold Lace's, 1 lb. 14 1/2 oz.

A brief survey of these contests will help us to two or three conclusions, which fair-minded men on either side will hardly dispute.

First at London, 1885, the largest yield of milk by any Holstein-Friesian was 37.60 lbs., the smallest only 23.60 lbs. It is impossible to believe that these were first-class cattle, or if they were that they were in condition to do themselves justice.

Next at Toronto in 1886, it is stated that the Holstein-Friesian cow Glenburnie had been especially prepared for the contest. She had a milk yield nearly as large as that of any Holstein-Friesian, and the butter test claimed for her was 7 lbs. larger than that of any Jersey competing. For milk and distance from last calving together she had 44 points in the scale ahead of any competing Jersey. Yet she gained only fifth place in a competition where milk, butter, cheese curd and distance from calving were all considered. Her owner protested that the scale of points gave an unfair prominence to the cream and butter points, and thus lost him the prize. She may fairly be considered a first-class Holstein-Friesian.

At Milwaukee, where the Holstein-Friesian cows Fyke and Schoone and the Jerseys Gabrielle Champion and Sister Rex were beaten by two native cows from Henry Boore's dairy for both milk and butter, but the Jerseys were beaten by the Holstein-Friesians for milk and they beat the Holstein-Friesians for butter, I take it that both breeds were indifferently represented and poorly handled. For one thing, in the butter test, the native cow got nearly five pounds of grain daily more than either of the others, neither of them receiving as much as fourteen pounds, while she got over eighteen. This alone would account for their defeat.

At Minneapolis Mr. Wales seems to have shown a good cow, well prepared. The Jerseys that met him were moderate animals, poorly fitted. The best of them, by the records, Gabrielle Champion, has a test, made fourteen months previous, of 17 lbs. 8 oz. More than three hundred Jerseys have beaten this.

Now we come to the New York Dairy Show. Of the nine cows tested here, whose yields have been given to the public (I suppose all that were tried), five are Holstein-Friesians, three Jerseys, one Guernsey. Six of the nine (three Jerseys and three Holstein-Friesians) appear to have published tests. By the following table it will appear that Clothilde, with a test 7 lbs 1 oz. larger than Gold Lace, beat her only 9 oz. per day, or not quite 4 lbs per week; that Lady Fay, with a test 5 lbs. larger than Hinda A. 3d and 7 lbs. larger than Island Christie, beat the former 3 oz. and the latter 1 1/2 oz. daily, or five oz. and 12 oz. per week, and that the three Holstein-Friesians averaged in this public test a falling off from their best private yields of 42.15 per cent., while the three Jerseys averaged only 32.83 per cent. How about nervousness?

Again Clothilde stands at the head of all Holstein-Friesian cows. We have from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty Jerseys with better tests than Gold Lace. But we have in this competition a Holstein-Friesian cow whose test is only 1 lb 2 oz. larger than that of Gold Lace, namely, Lady Fay. She was in first-class condition, having won the

prize as best Holstein-Friesian cow the day previous. Yet Gold Lace beat her by four oz. of butter daily, or nearly 2 lbs. per week.

NAME OF COW.	Yield one day at New York.	Rate per week.	Best private test.	Falling off.	Per cent.
Clothilde (Holstein-Friesian).....	2 07 1/2	17 04 1/2	25 02 1/2	10 14	38.61
Clothilde 4th (Holstein-Friesian).....	2 00 1/2	14 01 1/2	23 10 1/2	9 18 1/2	40.03
Gold Lace (Jersey).....	1 14 1/2	13 05 1/2	21 11	7 11 1/2	36.64
Lady Fay (Holstein-Friesian).....	1 10 1/2	11 09 1/2	22 03 1/2	0 10	47.82
Hinda A. 3d (Jersey).....	1 09 1/2	11 04 1/2	17 01	5 12 1/2	38.97
Island Christie (Jersey).....	1 08 1/2	10 13 1/2	14 14	4 00 1/2	28.03

One fact more: The two largest butter yields yet made in public trials are those of Oaklands Cora (Jersey), test 3.742 butter, and Oaklands Cora 2d (Jersey), test 3.405, both made at Guelph, Can., in the fall of 1886. The smaller is nearly 1 lb larger than the yield of Clothilde at New York—Campbell Brown, in *Breeder's Gazette*.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association, FALL MEETING, 1887.

REGULAR DAYS,

SATURDAY, October 29th,

TUESDAY, November 1st,

THURSDAY, November 3d,

SATURDAY, November 5th.

Entries Close Saturday, October 1st, '87.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Saturday, October 29th.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners this year of two races of the aggregate value of \$1,000 to carry five pounds extra. Non-winners this year allowed five pounds. Maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 2.—THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 15, 1886, with twenty-four entries.

No. 3.—THE BAY CITY STAKES, a handicap for all ages; \$50 each; \$25 forfeit, \$20 if declared out, with \$50 added. Second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Weights announced Thursday, October 27th; declarations due at 5 o'clock p. m. the day before the race. One mile and a half.

No. 4.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third, for two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry three pounds; of three, five pounds extra. Non-winners allowed five pounds. Seven furlongs.

Second Day, Tuesday, November 1st.

No. 5.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners of No. 1 at this meeting to carry 7 pounds extra. Maidens, if three year-old, allowed 8 pounds; if four year-old or upwards, allowed 12 pounds. One mile.

No. 6.—THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds; \$10 each, p. p., with \$400 added; first horse to take the added money, second horse 70 per cent., and the third horse 30 per cent. of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old race of the value of \$500 to carry 5 pounds; of two such races 7 pounds; of three 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7.—THE PARR STAKES, for all ages; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out October 15, 1887, with \$500 added; second to receive \$100; third to save stake. Winners this year of a stake race of the value of \$1,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry 5 pounds; for two such races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed this year allowed 5 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 8.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third; for all ages. The winner to be sold at auction, fixed valuation \$1,500; 1 pound allowed for each \$100 less, down to \$1,000; then 2 pounds for each \$100 down to \$500; 2 pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at the usual time of declaring, 5 o'clock p. m. the day before the race. Three-quarter mile heats.

Third Day, Thursday, November 3d.

No. 9.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winner of any race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds; of two races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed at this meeting allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 10.—THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1885, with 36 entries.

No. 11.—THE AUTUMN STAKES, for two-year-olds. One mile. Closed August 15, 1885, with 43 entries.

No. 12.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third. Conditions in all respects the same as No. 8. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fourth Day, Saturday, November 5th.

No. 13.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third for two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry 5 pounds; of one 3 pounds extra. Horses that have not run better than third allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 14.—THE VESTAL STAKES, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and a quarter. Closed August 1, 1885, with 21 entries.

No. 15.—THE DEL RIO STAKES, for all ages. \$100 each, \$50 forfeit, or \$20 if declared out October 15th, 1887, with \$1,000 added; second to receive \$200; third to save stake. Horses that have not won a race this year of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 pounds. Non-winners this year allowed 15 pounds. Two miles and an eighth.

No. 16.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to third. A free handicap for all ages. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock a. m.; declarations due at 6 o'clock p. m. the same day. One mile.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races will be run under the revised rules of this Association, adopted February 4, 1887. Owners and Trainers will be supplied with copies on application to the Secretary.

In all stakes starters must be named to the Secretary or through the entry box at the track on or before 5 o'clock p. m. of the day before the race. No horse not so named will be allowed to start. (Rule 43). Entrance fee for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 8 o'clock p. m. of the day before the race by paying five per cent. of the amount of the purse. All horses not so declared out will be required to start. (Rule 22).

All declarations void unless accompanied by the money. Parties not having registered colors will be required to name their color with their entry.

Entries close with the Secretary on Saturday, October 1, 1887.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary.
313 Bush Street, P. O. Box 2603, San Francisco.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

\$7,000! \$7000!

—OF— PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA, AND MODOC

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

(Washoe Co., Nevada, Lake and Grant Counties, Oregon, and Butte Co., Cal., admitted to District for Racing purposes)

Susanville, Cal.

COMMENCING Monday, October 3, '87,

And Continuing Five Days.

Purses \$5,000.

Premiums \$2,000.

SPEED PROGRAMME. Money in all races to be divided as follows: First horse, 60 per cent.; second, 30 per cent.; third, 10 per cent., unless when otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

- 1. TROTTING—2:50 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$200.
- 2. RUNNING—Three-year-olds, mile dash; purse \$125.
- 3. RUNNING—Mile heats, 2 in 3; purse \$250.
- 4. RUNNING—1/2 mile and repeat; purse \$100.

- 5. TROTTING—3 in 5; purse \$1,000.
- 6. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$100.
- 7. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; purse \$200.
- 8. TROTTING—One-year-olds (District) Three-quarter mile dash; purse \$100.

- 9. TROTTING—2:40 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$250.
- 10. RUNNING—Mile dash; purse \$100.
- 11. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$250.
- 12. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, to meek nearest time to 4:30. Entries to close at time of race; purse \$50.

- 13. TROTTING—2:35 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$300.
- 14. RUNNING—1/2 mile and repeat; purse \$100.
- 15. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; purse \$100.
- 16. TROTTING—Single buggy (District), 2 in 3, own or to drive; purse \$50. Entries close at 9 p. m., day before race. Trained horses barred.

- 17. TROTTING—2:30 Class, 3 in 5; purse \$350.
- 18. RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse \$1,000.
- 19. TROTTING—Double teams (District), mile and repeat. Untrained teams must pull buggy, owners to drive. Entrance to close at 9 o'clock evening before the race; purse \$75.

ENTRANCES TO ALL TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES TO CLOSE WITH THE SECRETARY AT 9 O'CLOCK P. M., ON FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1887.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color, and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Writs "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope, and seal.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purses, to accompany entries.

In all races five or more to enter and three or more to start.

National Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned and kept in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race; and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number, and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2/3 to the first, and 33 1/3 to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races except where conditions named are otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 10 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when otherwise specified.

A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at one o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. W. THOMPSON, President. J. D. BYERS, Vice-President. R. L. DAVIS, Secretary, Susanville, Cal. J. R. MURRAY, Assistant Secretary, Greenville, Cal.

Change of Date

ENTRIES.

The Eleventh District Agricultural Association announces that Entries for races Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7 and 11 will close with the Secretary at

Susanville, CALIFORNIA.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, 1887.

R. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

J. W. THOMPSON, President.

25th Agricultural District.

Comprising the Counties of Solano and Napa.

—AT—

VALLEJO

Oct. 4th, to Oct. 8, 1887.

The District Races Open to the Counties of Napa, Solano, Sonoma and Marin.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, October 4th.

- No. 1. Running—One and one-quarter miles. Free for all. Purses \$200. Selling race, winning horse carrying regular weights, to be sold for \$2,000. One pound allowed for each hundred dollars less. One pound added for each hundred dollars more.
- No. 2. Trotting—2:20 Class. Purses \$300.

Second Day, Wednesday, October 5th.

- No. 3. Trotting—District two-year-olds. Mile and repeat. Purses \$200. Clara Y. and Alfred C. barred.
- No. 4. Trotting—3:00 Class. Purses \$300.

Third Day, Thursday, October 6th.

- No. 5. Running—Three-fourths mile dash. Free for all. Purses \$250.
- No. 6. Trotting—Three-year-olds. Purses \$300.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 7th.

- No. 7. Trotting—2:40 Class. Purses \$400.
- No. 8. Trotting—2:22 Class. Purses \$400.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 8th.

- No. 9. Trotting—Free for all. Purses \$500.
- No. 10. Trotting—2:35 Class. Purses \$300.

In all cases five to enter and three to start. Sixty per cent. of purse to first horse, thirty per cent. to second horse, and ten per cent. to third horse. Races No. 3, 4, 6 and 7 are for district horses only, including Sonoma and Marin.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

- 1. All contests of speed will be conducted according to the rules of the National Turf Association.
- 2. All entries will be made at the office of the Secretary "under cover."
- 3. The money or a certified check must accompany all entries. Entries to close September 15th.
- 4. Entries in all cases 10 per cent. of purse, unless otherwise stipulated.
- 5. No horse shall take any money for a walk-over; but shall receive his own entrance fee and one-half the other paid-up entries of the same race.
- 6. In case one horse distances all others, he shall take first and third money. Second money reverts back to the Association.
- 7. In all cases, five to enter and three to start.
- 8. In all cases, first money will be sixty per cent., second thirty per cent., and third ten per cent. of the whole purse.
- 9. The record of all horses entered will be considered that made before August 22d.
- 10. District horses must have been owned in the District six months prior to the day of the race.
- 11. In all races noted above five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

F. W. LOBER, President. A. J. McPIKE, Secretary.

FOR SALE!

ONE GRAY GELDING,

153 hands high. Weight 1050 lbs. A fine disposition, the best of constitution. Five years old, perfectly sound and without a blemish. A natural trotter with a big, open, pure gallop. Has had 4 months training. Can trot 3 or 4 heats from 2:30 to 2:35. Has a record of 2:52.

Sira Paacock, record 2:23; by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Dam Young Molly, by Budd Dobla, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

Young Molly is the dam of Brown Jug, by Nutwood. Brown Jug's private trials were made in 1829.

Anyone looking for a first-class young horse, that bids fair to trot low down in the twenties in the six-year-old form, should not overlook this promising horse. Anyone desiring to see him work with a view to purchase can do so by calling at the Big Tree Store, Sacramento, Cal.

For terms address,

F. A. Jones, P. O. Box 154, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Nevada State Fair

OF 1887 WILL BE HELD AT RENO, Commencing September 21st and Ending October 1st.

35 RACES, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

LIBERAL PREMIUMS Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion. Indian Pony Races! Balloon Ascensions! Bicycle Races! Stock Parades!

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Friday, September 23, Wednesday, September 28 and September 30, Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL.

President Powning offers a Special Premium, a GOLD MEDAL, value \$100, for the best Exhibit in Any Department.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society was established in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1875.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County; B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County; P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County; AL. WHITE, of Washoe County; JOHN SWEENEY, of Ormsby County; T. B. RICEY, of Douglas County; C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County; ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County; THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County; F. DANG-BERG, of Douglas County; W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Wednesday, September 21st.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTORY—Three-quarter dash, for District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 2.—RUNNING—Five-eighths mile dash. District horses; two-year-olds; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5, on or before September 1st.

No. 3, 4 and 5 will be made and announced on Saturday, Sept. 17th.

Second Day—Thursday, September 22d.

No. 6.—TROTTING—2:50 class for District horses; three in five, purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.

No. 7.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$500; \$200 to first horse; \$250 to second horse; \$100 to third horse.

Third Day—Friday, September 23d.

No. 8.—RUNNING—Selling purse for District horses; dash of a mile; \$150 added; \$25 entrance, half forfeit; \$5 declaration, on or before September 1st. Horses to be sold for \$1,000, to carry antedated weight. Two pounds allowed for each \$100 under the \$1,000.

No. 9.—RUNNING—Half-mile dash; entrance free; purse \$100.

Three other races for this day will be announced on Thursday, September 23d.

Fourth Day—Saturday, September 24th.

No. 13.—TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all three-year-olds and under in the District; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.

No. 14.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$500; first horse \$300; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Fifth Day—Monday, September 26th.

No. 15.—HANDICAP—Mile and a half dash; \$300 added; \$25 entrance, half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 10th. Weights to be announced Sept. 1st.

No. 16.—SELLING PURSE—Closes the same time as stakes, one mile and one-quarter dash; \$200 added. Three other races for this day will be made September 24th.

Sixth Day—Tuesday, September 27th.

No. 20.—TROTTING—Three-minute class for District horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150; second horse \$100; third horse \$50.

No. 21.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$500; first horse \$400; second horse \$250; third horse \$150.

Seventh Day—Wednesday, September 28th.

No. 22.—RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash; two-year-olds; \$150 added; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; five or more to enter.

No. 23.—RUNNING—Mile and three-eighths; three-year-olds; \$200 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three or more to start.

No. 24.—RUNNING—Purse \$300; dash of two miles; ten per cent. entrance; five or more to enter; three or more to start.

Three other races for this day will be made on September 27th.

Eighth Day—Thursday, September 29th.

No. 27.—PACING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$500; first horse \$300; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

No. 28.—TROTTING—Mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse \$500; first horse \$400; second horse \$250; third horse \$150.

No. 29.—TROTTING—Mile and five-eighths dash for District horses; purse \$500; first horse \$300; second horse \$200; third horse \$100.

Ninth Day—Friday, September 30th.

No. 30.—RUNNING—Mile dash for two-year-olds; \$200 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5; on or before September 1st.

No. 31.—RUNNING—Mile and five-eighths dash for District horses; \$300 added; \$50 entrance; half forfeit; \$10 declaration, on or before September 1st; three or more to start.

Please observe that, in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a walk-over.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the regular horse that is to start must be named by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Society.

EQUESTRIANISM.

Ladies' Grand Tournament for the most accomplished and graceful lady riders, Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Society offers four premiums, valued respectively at \$100, \$70, \$40 and \$20.

The lady who is adjudged first shall have her choice of all premiums offered. The second lady shall have second choice, and so on.

All ladies must ride with saddle.

It is expected that other special premiums will be added to this list by private contribution. No one but ladies of the highest respectability will be allowed to compete for prizes.

Ladies wishing to compete for prizes will please send names to Secretary, endorsed by two members of the Society.

INDIAN PONY RACES.

On Thursday, Sept. 23d, Monday, Sept. 26th, and Thursday, Sept. 28th, the novelty of an Indian pony race will be provided, and the amusing sight of twenty or thirty noble red men of the forest, mounted on the wildest and most unmanageable cayoses imaginable, galloping around the track at breakneck speed, will, as they say at the circus, be along worth the price of admission.

CLYDESDALE MEDALS.

The American Clydesdale Association will give a valuable medal, of suitable design, for the best recorded Clydesdale stallion, and a similar medal for the best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Nevada and exhibited at the State Fair of 1887.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

Arrangements have been made for a series of balloon ascensions during the Fair, alike novel and exciting. Ascensions will be made daily from the race track.

BICYCLE RACES.

Two or three bicycle races will take place between the fastest wheelmen in the State, and ten contests are counted on.

C. C. POWNING, President. C. H. STODDARD, Secretary. C. T. BENDER, Treasurer.

28my18

Stockton Fair.

BEGINNING

September 27, and Continuing five days.

\$15,000.

IN PURSES OFFERED.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Entrance fee 10 per cent. of all purses to accompany nominations.

In all races four money, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Tuesday, September 27, 1887.

1. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stakes, \$55 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 5 entries.) One mile.

2. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$100. Mile and repeat.

3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST. 3:00 Class, \$1,000.

4. TROTTING—DISTRICT. Free for all, \$800.

Wednesday, September 28, 1887.

5. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all. Race hereafter to be named for the winner, \$400. One mile.

6. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:24 Class, \$1,000.

7. TROTTING—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stakes, \$55 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st with 9 entries.)

8. TROTTING—DISTRICT. Two-year-old stakes \$55 each, \$150 added; heat 2 in 5. (Closed February 1st, with 8 entries.)

Thursday, September 29, 1887.

9. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. \$500. Mile and repeat.

10. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:55 Class, \$1,000.

11. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:16 Class, \$1,000.

12. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class, \$500.

Friday, September 30, 1887.

13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Handicap; weights named 10 days before race; \$400. One mile and repeat.

14. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST. Novelty race; 2 miles, \$1,000; first half mile, \$150; first mile, \$25; first mile and a half, \$275; first to finish, \$550. All paid up entries over seven to be added, equally divided between each winner.

15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST. Free for all, \$1,200.

16. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. Three-year-old stakes, \$55 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st, with 5 entries.)

17. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. 2:28 Class, \$1,000.

Saturday, October 1st, 1887.

18. RUNNING—DISTRICT. Three-year-old stakes, \$55 each, \$150 added. (Closed February 1st, with 5 entries.)

19. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. 2:22 Class, \$1,000.

20. TROTTO—PACIFIC COAST. Two-year-old stakes, \$55 each, \$250 added. (Closed February 1st, with 8 entries.)

21. PACING—PACIFIC COAST. Free-for-all, \$700.

CONDITIONS.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified. The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world. Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries to close August 1st, 1887, with the Secretary.

Stockton Fair. San Joaquin Valley District for races comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Merced, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

Board of Directors for 1887: L. U. SHIPPEE, JOHN E. MOORE, JAMES A. LOUITT, R. C. SARGENT, B. F. LANGFORD, JAS. A. SHEPHERD, FRED ARNOLD, W. H. SNOW.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

For programmes and full conditions apply to the Secretary, J. M. LARK, P. O. Box 488, Stockton, California.

The American Plunger.

Says the New York Graphic: "Pittsburgh Phil" is in town. He arrived from Chicago on the morning of the glorious Fourth, and although a bit jaded by the trip he went to Moumouth Park and played three races. He put \$500 on Preciosa straight at 12 to 1 and \$500 for place at 3 to 5, \$300 on Ben Ali straight at 7 to 1, and a like sum for place at 23 to 1, and \$1,000 on Petticoat against \$1,400. As Petticoat lost, the western man made only \$8,650 on his three plays. Phil regarded Petticoat as from one to two seconds faster than anything else in the race and would have played her for big money had he not been afraid of a job as it was a selling race.

The present is Phil's first visit to New York on business. It sounds disrespectful to address a stranger worth anywhere from \$350,000 to \$500,000 by his first name, but if one would go into sporting circles and ask for Mr. Philip Jones, of Chicago and Pittsburgh, answers in the negative would be received, for the heaviest better on the American turf is known only by the nickname given him by Riley of Chicago—"Pittsburgh Phil." Phil Jones has something of a history. Some romancer on the Chicago Tribune attempted to write him up a few weeks ago and the result is a garbled version of the young plunger's turf career now on its rounds. Three years ago this protégé of luck attained his majority. He had a couple of hundred dollars, knew something about bookkeeping, and left his Pittsburgh home to try his fortune in Chicago. At the city of boudlers and inefficient police he failed to obtain employment, and while waiting for something to turn up killed time in the pool rooms. He knew nothing about horses, but stumbled into a few light though lucky plays, and even made up his mind that turf speculation was better than bookkeeping. He went to work diligently to post himself on horse lore. He "traveled with owners and trainers, read and noted everything of consequence about horses of promise, observed finishes, track conditions, weights," etc., and proved a very apt scholar. When the season closed he had something like \$6,000 in bank. Two years ago he followed the Corrigan stable and the Dwyer youngsters, had his ups and downs with Joe Cotton and Bersan, and went into winter quarters with \$35,000. Ten thousand of this sum he devoted to the purchase of a home for his parents in Pittsburgh.

Last year Phil was treated with considerable respect by the Chicago pool rooms. They discovered that he knew something about the flyers, and when he backed a horse in the auction pools or books his judgment was taken in preference to track or post odds. He followed Jennie Treacy until she became stale, played Ben Ali in the Kentucky and St. Louis Derby lost some money in the Suburban, made it up on Frankie B. the day Ascender broke down, and then won \$30,000 backing The Bard at odds 7 to 1 the day that great colt defeated Dewdrop the first time. He also followed Climax through the season and seemed to have the knack of "getting on" Millie, Telie Doe and Frank Ward, just at the right time. Another nice little winning of Phil's was \$14,000 on Montana Regent, when that good fellow made a show of Ed. Corrigan and Solid Silver, at Washington Park. He closed the season at Washington last fall with \$200,000 to his credit.

This year Phil has enjoyed good luck. He has lost a little by playing against pligs of the Markland Richmond class, but he was on Jacobin, Santolene, Egmont, Panama, and a score of other good horses when they landed rich stakes. It was Phil's money that on Suburban day raised Eurus to fourth choice in the Chicago rooms. He liked the horse from an earlier performance in the mud, and took about all he could get of him in the auctions, with Rupert barred, and for a good amount in the hooks at 6 to 1. When the pool bill went into effect at Chicago, last Friday, Phil determined to come East for a few weeks and see what the western horses must meet a little later on. As he never plays tips, and endears to "steer clear" of fixed and hookmaker's races, he is likely to do well. Two months ago, Wm. Riley, of the then firm of Riley & Co., Chicago's big house, said to the Observer: "The best informed horseman in this country, and the coolest backer of his judgment is 'Pittsburgh Phil'." He has taken more money out of the Chicago rooms this year than any ten players I can recall. He would as soon play a horse for \$5,000 as the ordinary man would for a hundredth part of that sum."

A Smart Horse.

We find the following aloft: A man having more horses than his normal amount of stabling would accommodate, put up two of them in an old bowel, temporarily divided into two compartments by three bars of wood stretching from side to side. One of these heasts, an iron-grey, was found every morning in the same compartment as his fellow, and for a long time the manner in which he got from his own to his neighbor's stall remained a mystery. One morning, however, he was found by the coachman, who happened to look into the hovel rather earlier than usual, lying on his side under the lowest of the three bars, with half of his body on one side and half on the other, vigorously "scratching himself through," as the coachman expressed it. A few shouts hastened his movements and he quickly worked himself clean through and began calmly munching by the side of his companion.

Colic in Horses.

Dr. Detmers has an excellent article on this fatal malady, in the recent report of the Ohio Experiment Station. He adopts the classification of Prof. Roell, of Vienna, viz: true colic and spurious colics. The latter produces abdominal pains similar to true colic, but they proceed from affections of other organs. True colic he divides into essential and symptomatic. Essential colics may or may not be caused by anomalies of the contents of the intestines. In the latter case they may be produced by overfeeding, by development of gases (wind colic), or by solid obstructions in the intestinal canal, as hard feces, concretions, stones, etc. Symptomatic colics are caused (1) by entozoa (worms), (2) by poisons, (3) by displacements and morbid changes in the texture of the intestines, (4) by peritonitis. Passing by all other preliminary observations the doctor comes down to his subject as follows, which we have abbreviated:

Until recently the real predisposing cause of colic, and probably the sole cause in numbers of cases was not known. It was discovered by Professor Bollinger, in Munich. A small worm (*Sclerostomum equinum*) causes an aneurism in the anterior mesenteric artery. Coagulation of blood, exudation, and finally degeneration of the interior coat of the artery ensue, followed by obstruction of the circulation. Professor Bollinger found this condition—the worm and aneurism—in 94 per cent. of all old horses killed for anatomical purposes in the Royal veterinary school at Munich. Three old horses were killed last winter for anatomical purposes, at the veterinary school of the O. S. University, and the aneurism and worm found in every one of them. These facts show that such an aneurism is a frequent occurrence, at least in old horses, and it is well known that old horses are more subject to colic than young ones. As a parasitic worm is the cause, it is not strange that this trouble exists largely in one part of the country and another is comparatively free from it. The aneurism (enlargement of the artery) may exist for years, however, and the horse remain free from colic as long as no exciting cause arises. Exciting causes are catching cold, over-feeding, large feeds of food difficult of digestion, fermenting food, etc.

Treatment.—Quantities of promiscuous medicines poured into the stomach can do no good, but are a positive injury. Treatment should have but one object—the restoration of the circulation of the blood and of the peristaltic action of the intestines. The latter will follow the former. Nature indicates the proper remedy. A horse that has colic paws, lies down, gets up, rolls, and thus brings into action mechanical forces that sooner than anything else will remove obstruction and promote the flow of blood. Hence these movements of the horse must not be interfered with, but given full play, unless they become so violent as to threaten injury to the animal. If a horse shows a tendency to lie down and not move, and if there is fever, rapid pulse and quick breathing, rouse the animal, and make him get up at least every 20 or 30 minutes. Gentle friction along the abdomen, particularly on the right side, if the animal is bloated, is useful, but violent exercise, as compelling the horse to trot or run, is decidedly objectionable. Muscular exercise is dangerous and often hastens a fatal termination. The greatest injury by far is done by drenching. A sick horse, particularly if breathing fast, should never be drenched, as there is danger of the fluid passing down the windpipe, when fatal inflammation ensues usually. Besides, the medicine can do no good. Opium should not be given as it retards peristaltic action, which should be promoted. In cases of great agony and violent exertion, a subcutaneous injection may be given. An evacuation of the rectum by hand, and then a few injections of warm soap and oil can do no harm and may do no good. In cases of so-called wind colic with dangerous bloating use the trocar without hesitation in time. If it is known that the animal has swallowed large quantities of food a physic may be advisable, and if spasms are very severe a few doses of camphor will relieve. In cases of a soporose condition spirits of ammonia and turpentine rubbed in the flanks will rouse the animal to renewed action unless it be the stupor that precedes death. These general directions apply only to such cases as are caused by a sudden interruption of the peristaltic motion.

Gleason, the horse tamer, says that the word "Whoa" should never be spoken to a horse unless it is desired that he stop still. A lad near Albany, N. Y., knows what sound advice this is. He was on a mowing machine and fell in front of the knives. As he fell he shouted "Whoa" to his horses and they stopped. The cutting knife of the machine was resting on top of the boy's foot when he was taken up. Had the horses taken a single step more the lad's foot would have been mangled.

This has been a good season for record breaking among trotting horses, although the high-water mark has not been reached. It is doubtful whether any more fast heats have ever been trotted by horses that have had no special notoriety in any one season than have been recorded this year.

A horse in Buena Vista, including harness, is worth only two tons of coal; hence horses will be used on a railroad line 200 miles long.

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JOHN SKINKER,
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Price \$200 per keg. Smaller packages in proportion.

FIRST FAIR

OF THE

Amador and Calaveras

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 26.

IONE,

Commencing October 5th

And Continuing three Days.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

- No. 1. Running—600 yards and repeat, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado counties. First horse \$150.
- No. 2. Trotting—Mile heats, two in three, for horses owned in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. First horse \$200.
- No. 3. Running—Quarter-mile and repeat. Free for saddle horses in Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado. First horse \$50.

Thursday, October 6th.

- Ladies Tournament, for various prizes.
- No. 4. Running—Novelty Race. Free for all. First horse at quarter, \$50; first horse at half \$50; first horse at three quarters, \$50; first horse at mile and end, \$50. Total amount of purse \$200.
 - No. 5. Running—Half-mile and repeat. Free for all. First horse \$25.
 - No. 6. Trotting—Mile heats, three in five; 2:30 class. Free for all. First horse \$250.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

- No. 7. Running—Mile and repeat. Free for all. First horse \$250.
 - No. 8. Trotting—Mile and repeat, for three-year olds. Free for all. First horse \$200.
 - No. 9. Running—Three-quarter dash. Free for all. First horse \$200.
- Facers will be allowed to enter in District trotting races.
- Consolation races and other special contests will be arranged during the Fair.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

District horses must have been owned in the District prior to and continuously since August 1st, 1887.

In all the above races five to enter and three to start, unless otherwise specified; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

Purses will be divided at the rate of 75 per cent. to first horse and 25 per cent. to second horse.

Non-starters in all races will be held for entrance money.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

The Board reserves the right to change the above order of racing, by giving contestants notice of the same by 6 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

The Board reserves the right to run or trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to run or trot a special race between heats.

Entries in all the above races, unless otherwise specified, close with the Secretary on Saturday, September 10th. Racing colors to be named in the entries.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, to accompany entries.

U. S. GREGORY, President.
CLOVIS T. LAGRAVE, Secretary, Ione, Cal.

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FALL RACES

—OF THE—

Eureka Jockey Club

—AT—

EUREKA,

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CAL.,
Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.
1. Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free-for-all, dash of one mile, \$35 at first quarter, the half, \$50 at the three-quarter and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up entries over five to be added, and equally divided between each winner.

2. Purse \$250.—Trotting. Free for all horses that have not beaten 2:38 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Caddie men a Bonus eligible to start.) First horse \$150, second \$75, third \$25.

SECOND DAY.
3. MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$300. Free-for-all, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. First horse \$200, second horse \$70, third horse \$30.
4. Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Patchen barred.) First horse \$85, second horse \$50, third horse to save entrance.

THIRD DAY.
5. HOTEL PURSE—\$100. Free for all, for all ages. One mile and repeat. First horse \$50, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.
6. EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Mile and repeat. \$10 entrance; half forfeit, \$100 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the Secretary Sept. 17, 1887.

7. Purse \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 600 yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.
8. Purse \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat. First horse \$125, second horse \$25.

9. Purse \$400. Trotting. Free for all. First horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

CONDITIONS.
All trotting races are best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over. In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in entries.

Entries to all the above races, except the two-year-old trot, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887.

One-half the entrance money must be paid at the time of making entries and the other half at 6 P. M. the night preceding the race.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DAN'L MURPHY, President.
H. COHN, Secretary.

THREE DAYS RACING

Under the auspices of the

WILLOWS

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

October 19, 20, 21, 1887.

WILLOWS.

AGRICULTURAL PARK,

WILLOWS, COLUSA COUNTY, CAL.

First Day—Wednesday, October 19, 1887.
No. 1. Trotting—\$300. Three-minute class. Free for all.

No. 2. Trotting and Pacing—\$200. Free for all horses owned in Colusa County August 1st, 1887. Almont, Peuchen, Tilton Almont and Daisy S. barred.

No. 3. Running—\$150. Free for all. Three-fourths of a mile.

Second Day—Thursday, October 20, 1887.
No. 4. Pacing—\$300. Free for all.

No. 5. Trotting—\$200. 2:40 class. Free for all.

No. 6. Running—\$100. Free for all. One-half mile and repeat.

Third Day—Friday, October 21, 1887.
No. 7. Running—\$200. Free for all. One and one-fourth mile.

No. 8. Trotting—\$400. Free for all.

No. 9. Trotting—\$60. Nearest for four minutes.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.
National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting and pacing races. Entrance fee of 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting and pacing races the purse is to be divided into three monies: six-tenths, three-tenths and one-tenth.

The Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern all running races.

In all the above races, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold the entries and start the race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse or stake.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races, alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries of said race. A horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 6 o'clock P. M., or be required to start.

All entries for a race to close with the Secretary or President, at Willows, October 1st, 1887, at 10 o'clock.

The Board of Directors will have charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and will see that the rules are strictly enforced, and purses and stakes will be paid when the judges have rendered their decision before leaving the stand.

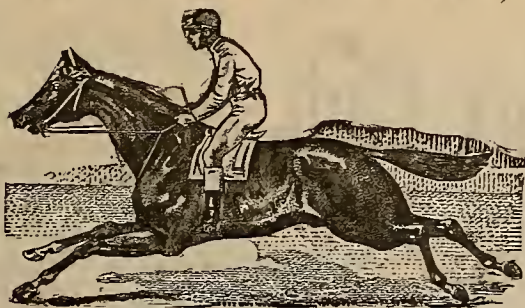
Races to start 1 P. M. sharp.

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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-strap or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood. It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridle of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON, No. 228 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

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Champion Apollo—Fee \$100.

Unbeaten in Switzerland or America.

Litter brother to English champion SIRIUS, and sire of champion Hector, Rigi and other noted prize winners.

Victor Joseph—Fee \$50.

Born Dec., 1884. Champion Beauchief, ex-Bertha. Imported Nov., 1886. Winnings, 1st—St. Bernard Club, England, 1885; 1st—New York, 1887.

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Original designs or drawings on stone, wood, etc for illustration purposes, furnished.

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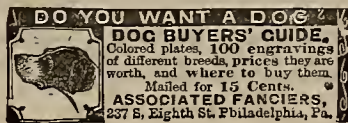
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RUSH T. (3751 A. K. R.), lemon and white, by Sensation (217 A. K. R.), ex Seph G, by Dart-Seney, in the stud to approved bitches. Fee \$25. Rush T. is a dog of good size, good markings, rare form, excellent temper, high courage and marked field instinct. In breeding he has no superior. His sire was a grand fielder and a bench winner. His dam is a winner on the bench and an uncommonly good field performer. The kennel is breeding Irish red setters of unexceptionable strains.

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Hunting Dogs taken to handle on game, the coming season.

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Blanks for registering in the official stud book will be mailed on application.

Entries will close for part Three on September 30, 1887. Address,

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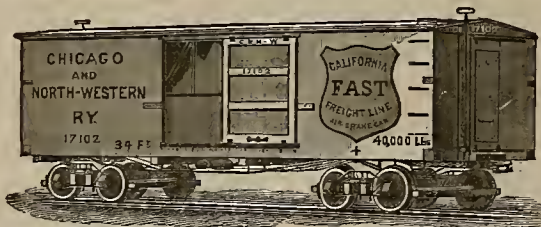
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L. C. SMITH' Top Action, Double Cross-Bolted

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Manufacturer of both Hammer and Hammerless Guns. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Demonstration of the Shooting Qualities of the "L. C. Smith" Gun.

In the trial for position in the Chamberlin Cartridge Co. tournament, eleven contestants broke one hundred straight inanimate targets. Five of the eleven used an "L. C. Smith" Gun, and below we give the names of the gentlemen and their place of residence.

Mr. Dan. Powers, Cleveland, O. Mr. Fred Erb, Jr., La Fayette, Ind. Mr. Andy Meade, Nashville, Tenn. Mr. H. McMurchy, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. J. C. Hendershot, Cleveland, O.

We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

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WEIGHTS. No 10 ounce 8 1/2 to 11 lbs. No 12 ounce 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 lbs.

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We offer for sale on favorable terms to the Trade,

CATHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED FINE OLD WHISKIES

of the following brands, namely:

Jranston's Cabinet, Century, A. A. A., Old Stock, Henry Bull, Double B. and Monogram, Very Old and Choice.

Also, in cases of 1 doz. quart bottles each,

Brunswick Club (Pure Old Rye) and Upper Ten (Very Old and Choice).

For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported. The only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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Change of Date of Entries.

PROGRAMME

—OF THE—

FALL MEETING

—AT THE—

OAKLAND
TROTTING PARK

Oct. 19, 20, 21 and 22, '87,

Entries Close 11 O'clock P. M. Monday,
October 10th, 1887.

First Day—Wednesday, Oct. 19th.

1. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance
\$10 forfeit; \$50 added; \$50 to second, third to save
stake; non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds.
Heats of five-eighths of a mile.

2. Trotting—Purse \$250; 2:25 Class.

3. Trotting—Purse \$250; 2:25 Class.

Second Day—Thursday, Oct. 20th.

4. Running—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages;
\$25 entrance; \$10 declaration; \$50 added; \$50 to second,
third to save stake. Weights announced Oct.
17th. Declarations due 6 P. M., Oct. 19th. One mile
and a half.

5. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:20 Class.

6. Pacing—Purse \$200; 2:25 Class.

Third Day—Friday, Oct. 21st.

7. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$20 each
p. p., \$150 added, \$50 to second third to save stake.
Non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats
of three-quarters of a mile.

8. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:27 Class.

9. Pacing—Purse \$300; 2:25 Class.

Fourth Day—Saturday, Oct. 22d.

10. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 en-
trance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$50 to second, third to
save stake. Non-winners this year allowed fifteen
pounds. Heats of a mile.

11. Trotting—Purse \$100; 2:24 Class.

12. Trotting—Purse \$250; 2:25 Class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and
three to start. But the proprietor reserves the right
to hold a less number than five to fill, with the
drawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany
nominations.HORSES ELIGIBLE.—The records of all horses will be
considered that were made before September 14, 1887.
American Association rules to govern trotting; but
the proprietor reserves the right to trot heats of any
two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's
racing or to trot a special race between heats.A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the
entrance money paid in. When less than the required
number of starters appear they may contest for the
entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66% to the
first, and 33% to the second.In all races horses not declared out by 6 P. M. of the
day preceding the race shall be required to start.
When there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding
the race. No added money paid for a walk-over except
as otherwise specified. Running races will be con-
ducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood
Horse Association.Racing colors to be named in entries.
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their
entries.Trotting and pacing purses divided: 50 per cent.
to first, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, 10
per cent. to fourth.Purses and stakes will be paid each day at the con-
clusion of the racing.
Entries close Monday, October 10th, with the Secre-
tary.J. D. MORRIS, 111 1-2 California St., S. F.
Admission to grounds and grand stands \$1; Ladies
free.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Races will be given each week during the winter,
weather being favorable.
B. W. LEVENS, Proprietor, aspt24

J. D. MORRIS, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF—

THE SIXTH DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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Best Fair in the State,

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170 Entries in the Races.

Including fastest horses in the world.

Fruit, Agriculture and Horticultural Display at

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Fifth and Olive Streets.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

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CORRIN'S GREAT
HORSE LINIMENT.Sore ears for Swinney, weakness of the spine,
sprains, strains, etc. It neither blisters nor causes
the hair to fall out, and does not incapacitate the horse
from work during treatment. Though there have
been many drugs on the market which are claimed
good, the observer will readily see their inefficiency,
from the number of lame horses which heavey where
meets, and that are mostly suffering from the
scurvy, Swinney, which not only causes the skin to
gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate.
Now where is the horseman so blind to his own
interest as to refuse the new remedy a fair trial.
For sale by all druggists, Mrs. A. C. Joseph,
Prop., San Francisco. All rights secured in U. S.
Patent Office. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle. 23jy12THE
Washington Park Club,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1887, and to be run at their Summer Meeting of 1888.

\$1,000. The Drexel Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of
1885); \$100 each, b. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or
before February 1st, or \$20 April 1st, 1888. All
declarations void unless accompanied with the
money; with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200,
and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of
any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to
carry three pounds; of \$1,500, five pounds; of three
or more three-year-old stake races of any value,
seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds.
One mile.

\$1,000. The Kenwood Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for colts two years old (foals of
1886); \$50 each, b. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or
before February 1st, or \$15 by April 1st, 1888. All
declarations void unless accompanied with the
money.

FIXED EVENTS FOR 1889.

To close Oct. 15th, 1887, to be run at the Summer Meeting of 1889.

\$7,500. The American Derby. \$7,500.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1886), at
\$250 each, \$100 f., or only \$20 if declared out on or
before February 1st, or \$30 April 1st, 1889. All
declarations void unless accompanied with the
money; with \$7,500 added, the second to receive
\$1,000, the third \$500, out of the stakes. A winner of
any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$2,000
to carry three pounds; of three or more three-year-
old stake races of any value five pounds extra.
Maidens allowed seven pounds. To be run on the
first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.

\$1,500. The Hyde Park Stakes. \$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887);
\$100 each, b. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or
before February 1st, or \$30 by April 1st, 1889. All
declarations void unless accompanied with the money;
with \$1,500 added, the second to receive \$300, and the third
\$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any stake race
of the value of \$1,500 to carry three pounds; of three
or more stake races of any value five pounds extra.
Maidens allowed seven pounds. Three-quarters of a
mile.In addition to the above, additional stakes for two and three-year-olds and all ages will be advertised in due
time, to close January 15, 1888.Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.
Turfin failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary or at the office of
the nominations and all communications to his addressed to the Secretary, Room 27, Palmer House, Chicago,
Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.
Sept 21KILLIP & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,

At auction and private sale.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of

the State.

REFERENCES.

Hon. C. GREEN, Hon. J. D. CARR,
Sacramento. Salinas.J. P. SARGENT, Esq., Hon. JOHN BOGGS,
Sargents. Colma.Hon. L. J. ROSE, Hon. A. W. LEBATH,
Los Angeles. Nevada.

J. B. HAGGIN, Esq., San Francisco

Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith,
Secretary State Agricultural Society.At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real
Estate Agents.Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock
business on this Coast, and having conducted the
important auction sales in this line for the past
fifty years, amounting to one-half a million of
dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled
facilities for disposing of live stock of every description
either at auction or private sale. Our list of corre-
spondents embraces every breeder and dealer of promi-
nence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to
give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale.
Private purchases and sales of live stock of all
descriptions will be made on commission, and stock
shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales
made of land of every description. We are author-
ized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are
appended.KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery Street,
and

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Race Goods.

Largest and Best Stock on the Coast

J. O'KANE,

767 Market St., S. F.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

AGENTS FOR

FENNELL'S CYNTHIANA HORSE BOOTS,
J. H. FENTON'S CHICAGO SPECIALTIES,
DR. DIXON'S CONDITION POWDER,
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM.ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE

Monterey

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District Number 7.

Commencing at SALINAS CITY, Oct. 4th,
and ending Oct. 8th, 1887.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

No. 1. TROTTING—Two-year-old Colt Stake of
1887; \$50 entrance; \$100 added by the Association; best 2
in 3.No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and
repeat, for all horses owned in the District; purse \$150
Wednesday, Oct. 5th.No. 3. TROTTING—Purse \$250; for the following
named horses, and such others as the Society may
deem eligible in this class: Pedro, Charley G., Jim L.,
Allen L., Lady Johnson, Maud H., Lady Simpson,
Jim Crow, Michael Davitt, Queen, Nig, Mambrino
Jr., Eagle, Dixie, Sorrel Tom, Lady Mack, Susie, John
Splann, Bill Donathan, Charley V.No. 4. TROTTING—Purse \$250; for all three-year-olds
and under owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.No. 5. RUNNING—One-half mile dash, for all two-
year-olds owned in the District; purse \$100.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.

No. 5. TROTTING—For all stallions owned in the
Old District; purse \$200.No. 6. TROTTING—Two-mile heats; best 2 in 3;
for all horses that have never beaten five minutes for
two miles; purse \$250.No. 7. RUNNING—One-half mile dash, for all two-
year-olds owned in the Old District; purse \$100.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

No. 8. PACING—Free for all; purse \$200.

No. 9. TROTTING—For all three-year-olds and
under owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.No. 10. RUNNING—One-half mile dash, for all two-
year-olds owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.
No. 11. PACING—One-half mile dash, for all two-
year-olds owned in the District; purse \$150; best 2 in 3.

Saturday, Oct. 8th.

No. 11. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for
all; purse \$200.

No. 12. TROTTING—Free for all; purse \$400.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All races are the best three in five (unless other-
wise specified); five to enter and three to start; but
the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than
five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount
of the purse. Entrance fees ten per cent. on purse, to
accompany a nomination, and to be divided at the rate of
60 per cent. to first horse, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per
cent. to third, unless otherwise specified.Entries to all races and stakes to close with the Secre-
tary at 8 o'clock P. M., September 15th, 1887. Mark
the envelope "Entries to Races."No horse shall be qualified to enter any free-for-all
race that has been owned and run on the Pacific Coast
from March 1, 1887, and in any District races not owned
within the District from June 15, 1887, and any entry
by any person of any horse so disqualified shall be
held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted, with-
out the right to compete.Where the words "Old District" are used in the fore-
going Speed Programme, it is meant thereby the
counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San
Luis Obispo.In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the
day preceding the race shall be required to start.Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by
consent of the judges.For a walk-over in any race a horse shall only be
entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the
entrance money received from the other entries for said
purse; and a horse winning a race is entitled in first
money only, except when distancing the field, then
entitled to first and second money only. A horse win-
ning but one money under any other circumstance.The attention of all parties interested is particu-
larly called to the rules and regulations of the National
Trotting Association, under the provisions of which,
except as otherwise specified, all matters appertain-
ing to the trotting races will be conducted.Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern
running races, except when conditions named are
otherwise.The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of
any two races alternately, or to call a special race be-
tween heats; also to change the day and hour of any
race if deemed necessary.Races to begin at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.
Stalls, hay and straw free to competitors.J. D. CAMP, President.
J. J. KELLY Secretary. 10jyl1

FOR SALE.

The Imported Thoroughbred Stallion

CATCAKE.

Rich chestnut in color, 16½ hands high, foaled 1882.
Bred in England and imported to Australia in
utero, imported from thence to California this sum-
mer.

Pedigree.

Sired by Wild Oats, dam Miss Emma, by Sann-
tizer; second dam Dulcimer by Trumpeter; third
dam Teddington by Teddington; fourth dam Olacie
by Venison or Bolero; fifth dam Fortress by Defence,
etc.Wild Oats by Wild Dayrell (Winner Derby 1855)
dam The Golden Horn, by Harkaway; second dam
(Buccaners's dam) by Little Red River; third dam
Eclat by Edmund; fourth dam Squib by Soothsayer,
etc.Catcake is a horse of great power and fine finish,
and from all points of view is one of the best types
of the thoroughbred ever brought to America. He
ran successfully in the colonies, winning the Squit-
ter's Handicap at A. J. O. Spring meeting last year;
one mile and a quarter, in 2:10, beating such recog-
nized performers as Folly, Ben Bolt (the Caulfield
Cup Winner), Dancer, Celtic, Cerise and Blue (the
Royal Whip). Up to the close of his four-year-old
year he had won 21 races out of 28 starts, against the
best horses in the United Kingdom.On the side of his dam, Catcake comes from the
royal line, and to horsemen these extended notes of
performance and produce are perhaps not neces-
sary. The pedigree shows such names as Sann-
tizer, Irish Birdcatcher, Sir Hercules, Trumpeter, Ted-
dington, Bay Middleton, Orlando, etc., and the value
of these lines will be recognized by all breeders and
racing men.Catcake is now at the Agricultural Park Track,
in Sacramento charge of M. M. Allen, and inspection
is invited. Tabular pedigrees will be furnished
on application to the BREEDER and SPORTSMAN, office,
where I may be addressed. 24jyl12

F. B. BALDWIN.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL

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ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT SALES OF

Thoroughbreds, Trotters

And every other description of live stock,

At any Point on the Pacific Coast.

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sales of high-class stock on this Coast.

REFERENCES

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J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ., THEO. WINTERS, ESQ.,

R. P. ASHE, ESQ., WM. CORBITT, ESQ.,

and others.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.

19mar1

20 Leidesdorff Street,
San Francisco.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

IS NOW OPEN.

CLOSES SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1887.

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"Patented in Europe and America."

SHEEP DIP.

A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in
cold water. It is absolutely non-
poisonous.The cheapest and most effective dip on the market,
one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.Special discounts and terms to agents and large
consumers. For samples and other information ap-
ply toLYNDA & HUGH, Agents for Pacific Coast,
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110

ANDREW SMITH, Redwood City.
Orat 218 California Street, San Francisco

SEVENTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT California State Sportsman's Association.

SAN BRUNO, OCTOBER 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1887.

Matches.

Thursday, October 6th.

- No. 1. At 15 live birds, 21 yards rise, plunge traps, use of one barrel. Entrance \$5.00.
No. 2. At 15 live birds, 30 yards rise. Hurlingham style, ground traps. Entrance \$5.00.
No. 3. At 20 Blue Rock Targets, 15 yards rise, 5 screened traps. Entrance \$2.50.

Friday, October 7th.

- No. 4. At 6 pairs live birds, 18 yards rise, plunge traps. Entrance \$5.00.
No. 5. At 12 live birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps, Hurlingham style. Entrance \$5.00.
No. 6. At 10 pairs Blue Rock targets, 15 yards rise. Entrance \$2.50.

Saturday, October 8th.

- No. 7. Association Match, at 20 live birds, ground traps, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham style. Prize, a diamond badge, presented by vice-President Fay. Entrance \$5. The winner to hold the badge from year to year, until won three times by any member, when it shall become his personal property. The winner at each meeting to surrender the badge at the succeeding meeting, and to receive the entrance money of such last-mentioned meeting. Open to members of the California State Sportsman's Association only.
No. 8. "Standard" Match, at 20 single Blue Rock targets, and 5 pairs singles, at 18 yards, pairs at 15 yards. Entrance \$2.50. \$100 added by the Selby Smelting & Lead Company.

CONDITIONS.
All matches except No. 7 open to the State. Members of the Association only to compete in match No. 7. All entrance money divided into 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Shooting to be under the Association rules as revised in 1886. The special prizes distributed as per circular announcement. Shooting to begin at 9:30 A. M. Headquarters during the meeting, the Grand Hotel, San Francisco.

H. H. BRIGGS, Secretary.

Special Prizes.

Presented by Messrs. Clabrough and Golcher, 630 and 632 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

A Clabrough breech-loading, 10-gauge gun, shot gun, 30-inch barrels, 10-pounds weight. Value \$75. The gun will be presented to the one making the best average shooting at Cleveland Blue Rock targets during the tournament. All competitors for the prize must participate in all regular "Blue Rock" matches during the meeting.
Six and one-quarter pounds Eagle Duck powder.
A hunting coat.

A drinking flask.
Six and one-quarter pounds Hazard Ducking powder.
A pair of best leather-soled gun boots.
A pair of red leather sewed hunting shoes.
A pair of fine canvas leggings.
A sole leather gun case.
A "Quick-loading" powder can.
Five sacks of shot.

Presented by Mr. E. T. Allen, 416 Market Street, San Francisco.

A split bamboo fishing rod.
A pair of "Empress of India" razors.
A pair of English hunting shoes.
Two kegs Dupont's New Summer Shooting Powder.
A silk wound lance-wood fishing rod, reel and silk line.

A "Victoria" leather gun case.
A leather bound hunting coat and corduroy hat.
One keg powder and sack of shot.
One pair of rubber boots.
A leather medal for the person making the poorest score (a valuable prize enclosed).

Presented by The Selby Smelting and Lead Company, 416 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

One hundred dollars to be added to entrance money in match No. 8. Two hundred "Standard" Chamberlin cartridge sin each match.

Presented by Mr. E. B. Rambo, agent for the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 418 Market Street, San Francisco.

A Winchester repeating shotgun.

Presented by the San Francisco Chronicle newspaper.

A Colt's repeating rifle.

Presented by Mr. John Skinner, agent for Dupont's Powder Company, 256 Market Street, San Francisco.

One 12½ pound keg Dupont's "Summer Shooting" powder. One 12½ keg Dupont's "Summer Shooting" powder.

Presented by Mr. Harvey McMurchy, agent for the L. C. Smith gun, Syracuse, New York.
An L. C. Smith double barrel shotgun.

L. D. FREER, President.

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SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES.

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EXCELLENT.

== SPORTSMEN ==

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Paper Shot Shells, Wads and Primers,

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WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,

WHICH MAY BE HAD OF

ALL DEALERS, and in "STANDARD" CARTRIDGES,

Loaded by the SELBY SMELTING & LEAD CO.



FIRE-ARMS, AMMUNITION, BASEBALL GOODS,
POLICE GOODS, GYMNASIUM GOODS.

— BICYCLES —

E. T. ALLEN, 416 MARKET STREET.
FINE HUNTING KNIVES.

MARK!! THERE HE GOES!

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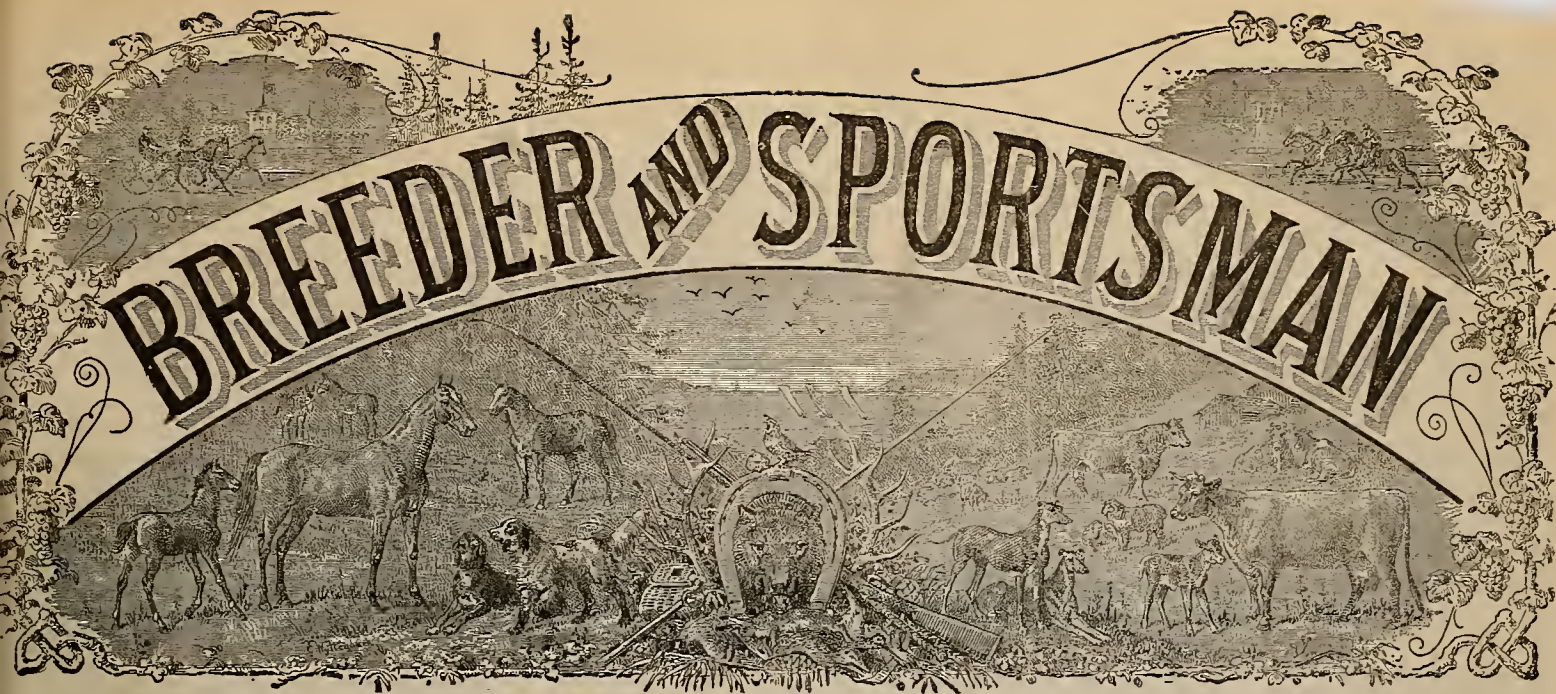
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"W. & C. SCOTT & SON'S" GUNS.
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FISHING TACKLE, BASEBALL GOODS, CRICKET and LAWN
TENNIS GOODS, CLEVELAND BLUE ROCKS.
"STANDARD" Shotgun Cartridges.

EVERYTHING IN THE SPORTING GOODS LINE.

CLABROUGH, GOLCHER & CO.,

630 and 632 Montgomery St.



Vol. XI. No. 13.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

General Topics.

In a P. S. appended to the letter from my old friend Bid Gage in relation to the pedigree of Lady Washington, he writes: "My health is very poor, and I sometimes regret that I ever returned from California." I answered that he should by all means return and not wait for Jack Frost to catch him on the hanks of the Mississippi; that this country was surely the paradise for old men, and though friend Bid has not lived years enough yet to be fairly entitled to the appellation, men age quickly when the thermometer sinks in the winter to thirty or more degrees below zero, and six months after months to over a hundred, with little variation night and day. Then the sudden changes, especially in spring time, and the malaria which the Father of Waters is sure to leave as a legacy after every June rise. The low lands and islands are coated with sediment brought from the swamps of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and though there is a strong current all of the year at Lyons, it being the narrowest point in the river for hundreds of miles, it spreads above and below in high water for miles. Iowa is a good enough country for young men to live in. I found it so, for, though shaken up for three years with the ague, in a residence of nineteen years, was as healthy as need be. Ague was then the inevitable doom of all new comers. Beside the rank growths on the bottoms, submerged by floods, there were hundred of teams breaking prairie in every county. In order that the sod should "rot" it was necessary to do the breaking in about six weeks, from the end of May to the middle of July, and then the prairie grass was at its full height.

I have seen the operation going on when the grass was midway to the back of the oxen, and it was an interesting sight to a newcomer. Six, eight or more yoke of cattle to a plow which would cut a furrow thirty inches wide, some of them more, turning the soil over with a regularity that the best Scotch plowman could not equal, would not attempt, in fact; the brown, nearly black, strip on one side, the waving grass and bright flowers on the other, was a novelty to one who had been accustomed to the stumps and stones of north-eastern Pennsylvania. The plows of that day were homemade. The point and share of steel, the mold-board of iron rods having the proper curvature, a pair of wheels on the clevis end of the beam, that which followed the furrow having the largest diameter, and when kept in proper order the plowman's duties were nearly a sinecure. Two to three inches were the proper depths, for it deeper the sod would not decay, though the matted roots held the thin slice together so that if the rods were properly curved there was no difficulty in turning it over. Some plows, however, would roll it into cones which stood on the bases, and this was thought to be an additional aid to rotting, although not looking so nice as when laid smooth. It will be readily understood that such a mass of vegetation while it putridified would fill the air with "chills and fever," though I doubt if this had a more potent effect than water stagnating in holes and hollows on the river bottoms which were sure to be inundated at every spring rise. In a great portion of Iowa prairie-breaking is a thing of the past, and this source of ill health removed; but there is enough yet to stiffen the joints of men who have passed or are nearing their grand climacteric.

On the receipt of Bid's letter there was just time to answer and have the answer reach Lyons, if no delay, for our friend to grasp his satchel and gun and take the first train for California to reach here so as to be present at the grand tournament which opens to-day. Should he put in an appearance, we are ready to wager that, notwithstanding the long journey, he will put our crack wing shots to their best speed to keep in the lead. Mrs. Gage could follow with the weightier impedimenta, children, dogs; I will see that he has horses, and the chances are that another good citizen will be

added to California. One winter will "straighten him out" so that he will feel like a new man, and then he can make a trip in May to attend to his Iowa business and get back before the extremely hot weather sets in. Again in the fall, and if lucky enough to hit the Indian summer, that period of the year will do most of the mountains. Glorious weather, the Indian summers of the West! A trip from Lyons to St. Paul then, on a steamer, is enjoyable in the highest sense. June, too, in Iowa is nearly always grand, and it always troubled me to give a decided preference to either of these seasons. Then again, whether the heated term in July or August, or the tenfold refrigerated days and nights in December and January when the mercury kept sinking in the tube until it became congealed, was the worst, it was hard to decide. In the former we prayed for the return of winter; when the cows' horns were bursting and ears frozen off of the horses which were running in the stalk fields, the "back-sight" became pleasanter and the present voted the worst.

There is plenty of sport, too. A young man can find lots of enjoyment when everything freezable is hardened to adamantine solidity. Grand sport if even the sleigh runners screech as the steel shoes glide over the impacted snow, and there is the music of the bells and the cadence of the hoofs keeping time to the tintinnulations. Still grander where there is a rush of trotters over the ice and the sharp creaking throw a myriad of crystalline splinters to sparkle in the sunlight. Fast as Arrow is, I doubt if he can show a faster harness than his sire could exhibit on the "elong" which lies between the high island near Sehnla and the main land. The ice on that was always smooth, and when it was so glare that skating was first-rate, "Alf" would fairly fly. A two-minute gait, sure, as no amount of urging would cause him to break, and on straight work his leg did not trouble him. There never was a "square-gaited" horse with a long, sweeping stride on dirt, though on the ice he was more rapid. When his grand-nephew, Grandee, became married, I have an idea that his action will be very like that of Richmond. Grandee's second dam, Nonmahal, was one of the most perfect trotters I ever saw, so far as form and action went, and if her temper had not been spoiled when first put in training, in all probability she would have been the peer of the best. But I have made a sort of tangling break, losing any number of lengths, and holding so far from the subject that it will require a strong pull to get on to the track again.

When the climate of Iowa and this section of California are brought into comparison there is such a wide difference that it is difficult to find words to express the divergence without running into apparent hyperbole. Being so much better posted on the climate of this section of California than other parts of the State, I will confine the showing to the district which encompasses the bay of San Francisco. In a residence of nearly fourteen years in Oakland I have not seen a single day which could be called disagreeable, from an Eastern point of view. Twice in that time there has been a light fall of snow; once enough fell so that snowballing could be indulged in for several hours. The atmosphere was bland, even when the snow was falling, and before the day came to an end the only trace of it was on the summits of the Coast and Contra Costa ranges. Once or twice during the winter, rarely oftener, there may be slight frosts which will nip the calla lilies and heliotropes on the lower ground, though roses and geraniums and other tender plants are not injured. The rains are invariably warm. Winter is a misnomer. From the time the fall rains come, when there is precipitation enough to start vegetation fully, there is a continual springtime. November, December, January, February, March, April, and usually in May, there are occasional rains, with intervals of clear sunshine for weeks at a time. There is a prevailing impression among Eastern people that during the "rainy season" there is a continual downpour. In place of that the months above

mentioned are a counterpart of the pleasantest portion of their season, with the distinction that we have six months in place of one or two.

The "dry season." That appellation is more nearly correct, although the impression conveyed is nearly as erroneous as the former. While June, July, August and September may pass with slight showers, perhaps no rainfall worth mentioning, there is a counterpoise which is hidden to those who live on the other side of the big rivers. In 1874 I saw a field of corn planted near Eden, Alameda County, after the spring rains had ended. My business took me past it once and sometimes twice a week, from the time of planting until it was ready to gather. There was a capital stand, not a hill missing so far as could be told from the road, and very many times the horse was stopped in order to get a better view. It was thoroughly cultivated, and at the last time of "working" the tops were well up the side of the horse. When it "tasseled" it was troublesome to tell where the rows were, and, though not so tall as the corn grows on the Mississippi bottoms, or the upper California valleys, made a fine crop. A drought of three weeks duration in the East would curl the leaves, and if another week or two were added there would be nothing but partially filled umbrellas on the withered stalks. I have seen fully as dusty roads in Iowa as in California, and in the district which is now so slightly eked the main roads are coated with gravel, a preventive of dust in the summer, of mud in the winter. There are no "breeding up" of the roads when the frost is going out of the ground in the spring, as the soil is never frozen, no "hubs" in the fall and winter, nor any of the main tribulations of eastern climates.

Above all the grandest country in the world for old folks and horses. The former are the present topic, and were illustrations presented as fully as could be, there would be no denying the position. The trouble is that men of seventy years and over have such a young look that they are loth to acknowledge their age, and as they would readily pass for fifty, there is a desire to rate their ages by their feelings and not by the dates of their birth. There are exceptions, however, and one of our friends takes pride in telling that he is eighty odd years old, which his son denies, thinking it will have a bearing on his own case. The "old man" is not only in active business; he enjoys life with as much gusto as a boy, and drives fast trotters with the skill of an artist. He sends his team through the park at a faster rate than the laws sanction, but as he was Chief of Police of San Francisco for many years in the old times, and a favorite with the force, he is accorded privileges which would not be granted to the President of the United States. He complains that he drives the legs off of his favorites, but this I know to be a groundless assertion, as he is skillful in guiding them to the right distance, and takes all the advantage of the ground to make a thirty clip or faster as easy as possible. The opportunity for daily drives has a good deal to do with this man, born while the nineteenth century was in its swaddling clothes, looking, feeling and acting as though in the meridian of manhood, and to all intents and purposes younger than a majority of the citizens of Eastern cities who came into the world thirty years after his advent.

If anything, a more forcible illustration is that of an esteemed ex-president of the State Agricultural Society. Born before Waterloo was fought he is not only hale and hearty in appearance, but is active as a majority of men who have only known ten decades. In as full mental and bodily vigor as though a quarter of a hundred younger, and with a flow of spirits which young men might envy. In giving these examples of the effect of California climate, it must not be thought that I have picked up exceptional cases. There are numbers of men who came here in 1849 and 1850, not only fully matured, but with many years added to maturity on their arrival, who are now very little worse off for the wear

and tear of thirty-seven years than one-third of the time would effect in less sssubrious climes; and there are natives of California who heard the Mission bells peeling matius and vespers when the first president of the original thirteen took the chair of office. Here is what the *Evening Post* has to say about one man beyond three score years and ten:

I saw a man the other day of seventy-three years of age, yet he did not look more than fifty. He is a naturalist, and lives almost altogether in the open air, often camping out. Six feet in height, rather heavily built, fresh complexioned, it was difficult to believe that he had passed three score and ten. But so it was. "I will live to over a hundred," he said. "I am sure you will," I replied. Contrasted with his free, simple life, the indoor, cramped existence of most of us seems anything but enviable and desirable. He travels much on foot in California, Arizona, New and old Mexico, his time being always filled, for a naturalist's occupation is never gone. I asked him if he prosecuted his studies from an evolutionary standpoint, and he confessed that as yet he had not been able to reconcile himself to the evolution of organic forms, though he saw the law held good applied to many other things. "All my friends believe in it," he told me, "but I cannot say I have accepted it. A man's life seems too short to me to judge of a process that involves such stupendous periods of time." He went on then to speak of the interest and pleasure of his work, of the fine health he enjoyed, and the satisfaction he derived from his mode of living, and made me wish that I could follow his bent and be a naturalist, too.

Ent ies to Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Fall Meeting.

First Day, Saturday, October 29th.

1.—Introduction Purse.—\$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners this year of two races of the aggregate value of \$1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra. Non-winners this year allowed 5 pounds. Maidens allowed 10 pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

G. Crismon's blk g Black Pilot, 6, by Echo, dam Madge Duke. Davis Bros.' b c Jack Brady, 3, by Wildidle, dam Sour Grapes.

J. B. Haggin's br c Kenney, 3, by Duke of Montrose, dam by Virgil.

B. C. Holly's b g Torpedo, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan.

Thos. G. Jones' b g Applause, 3, by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.

Maltese Villa Stable's h h Alta, 5, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Maltese Villa Stable's b c Triboulet, 3, (formerly Safe Ban) by King Ban, dam Herzegovina.

Matlock Bros.' h m Repetta, aged, by Alarm or Reform, dam Long Nine.

Matlock Bros.' ch m Lady Duffy, 4, by Patsy Duffy, dam unknown.

W. L. Pritchard's ch m Lizzie Dunbar, 6, by Bazar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

M. Storn's ch c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, dam Robin Girl.

M. F. Tarpey's ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

Mrs. Susie B. Wolfkill's b f Edelweiss, 4, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone.

2.—The Ladies' Stakes.—For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1885); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on Jan. 1st, 1887; or \$20 if declared out August 1st, 1887; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$400 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Winners of three-stake races to carry 5 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

John Adams' ch f Miss Mitford by Joe Hooker, dam Pearl.

J. B. Chase's ch f Rosedale by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Clare, by Joe Daniels.

C. H. Eldred's b f Trickery by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W. James Garland's ch f Snowdrop by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston.

J. B. Haggin's h f Loveknot by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam My Love.

J. B. Haggin's br f Welcome by Warwick, dam Aeolia.

B. C. Holly's ch f by Milner, dam by imp. Intruder.

Maltese Villa Stable's ch f Geraldine by Grinstead, dam Cousin Peggy.

Maltese Villa Stable's ch f Mother Hubbard by Rutherford, dam Fannie D.

Owen Bros.' b f Corona by Norfolk, dam Sister to Lottery.

Owen Bros.' ch f Serpolette by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.

J. C. Ries' b f Orinda by Monday, dam Lillie Ries.

Santa Anita Stable's b f Wilona by Grinstead, dam Clara D. Santa Anita Stable's h f Lillita by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson.

Santa Anita Stable's h f Loe Angeles by imp. Glenelg, dam La Polka.

Santa Anita Stable's h f Truxilla by Virgil, dam Fair.

P. Siebenthaler's ch f Verona by Jim Gannon, dam Lizzie P. L. U. Shippee's br f by Duke of Montrose, dam Talega.

Declared Aug. 1st, 1887, at \$10 each: h f by St. Martin—Maie, Olive, Eliza, Dixianne, Waif, Cleo. Total.....\$60.

3.—The Bay City Stakes.—A handicap for all ages; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, \$10 if declared out, with \$750 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Weights announced Thursday, October 27th; declarations due at 6 o'clock p. m. the day before the race. One mile and a half.

W. L. Appleby's ch f Laura Gardner, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

C. H. Eldred's ch g Jim Duffy, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Frankie Devine.

C. H. Eldred's h m Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.

J. B. Haggin's h f Shasta, 3, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Bombazine.

B. C. Holly's ch f Ninena, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hubbard.

Laurelwood Stable's h m Patti, 4, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

Maltese Villa Stable's h h Alta, 5, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Maltese Villa Stable's b m Binette, 6, by Billet, dam Mirah.

Maltese Villa Stable's b c Triboulet, 3, (for. Safe Ban) by King Ban, dam Herzegovina.

D. J. McCarthy's ch f Adeline, 3, by Equirer, dam Analnye.

D. J. McCarthy's ch c C. H. Todd, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.

W. L. Pritchard's ch m Lizzie Dunbar, 6, by Bazar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

M. Storn's ch c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, dam Robin Girl.

M. Storn's h f Narcola, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ada C.

G. W. Trahern's b g Dave Douglas, 5, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.

Mrs. Susie B. Wolfkill's h f Edelweiss, 4, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone.

4.—Purse \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third. For two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry 3 pounds; of three, 5 pounds extra. Non-winners allowed 5 pounds. Seven furlongs.

J. B. Chase's ch g Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.

J. B. Chase's ch f Rosedale by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Clare by Joe Daniels.

J. B. Haggin's b c Sobrante by Kyrle Daly, dam Carrie C.

J. B. Haggin's br f Welcome by Warwick, dam Aeolia.

J. B. Haggin's b c Glen Echo by Glenelg, dam Echoless.

Geo. Hearst's ch f Question by Monday, dam Fostress.

D. J. McCarthy's b c Bolero by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.

Oregon Stable's ch c Oregon by Monday, dam Planetia.

Oregon Stable's b f Superba by Flood, dam Nova Zembla.

Palo Alto's blk f imp. Gorgo by Isonomy, dam imp. Flirt.

W. L. Pritchard's ch c Canny Scot by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

Second Day, Tuesday, November 1st.

5.—Purse \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third. For three-year-olds and upwards. Winners of No 1 at this meeting to carry 7 pounds extra. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 8 pounds; if four years old or upwards, allowed 12 pounds. One mile.

R. B. Cockrill's b m Daisy D., 5, by Whetstley, dam Black Maria.

S. Cooper's ch f Etta W., 3, by Joe Hooker, dam by Foster.

J. B. Haggin's br c Kenney, 3, by Duke of Montrose, dam by Virgil.

J. B. Haggin's hr f Shasta, 3, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Bombazine.

B. C. Holly's h g Torpedo, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan.

Thos. G. Jones' b g Applause, 3, by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.

Maltese Villa Stable's b c Triboulet (for. Safe Ban) by King Ban, dam Herzegovina.

Maltese Villa Stable's ch f Idalene Cotton, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Lizzie P.

Matlock Bros.' h m Repetta, aged, by Alarm or Reform, dam Long Nine.

Matlock Bros.' ch m Lady Duffy, 4, by Patsy Duffy, dam unknown.

W. L. Pritchard's ch m Lizzie Dunbar, 6, by Bazar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

M. F. Tarpey's ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

G. W. Trahern's ch f Blue Bonnet, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson.

6.—The Equity Stakes.—For two-year-olds. \$10 each, p. p., with \$400 added; first horse to take the added money, second horse 70 per cent., and the third horse 30 per cent. of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old race of the value of \$500 to carry 5 pounds; of two such races 7 pounds; of three 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

J. B. Chase's ch g Kildare by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Clare, by Joe Daniels.

J. B. Haggin's br f Welcome by Warwick, dam Aeolia.

J. B. Haggin's b c Glen Echo by Glenelg, dam Echoless.

J. B. Haggin's b c Sobrante by Kyrle Daly, dam Carrie C.

Geo. Hearst's ch f Question by Monday, dam Fostress.

Geo. Hearst's br f Lenoche by Shannon, dam Tippera.

Laurelwood Stable's ch f Carmen by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

D. J. McCarthy's ch c Usrda by Longtaw, dam Income.

Oregon Stable's ch c Oregon by Monday, dam Planetia.

Oregon Stable's b f Superba by Flood, dam Nova Zembla.

Palo Alto's blk f imp. Gorgo by Isonomy, dam imp. Flirt.

W. L. Pritchard's ch c Canny Scot by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

P. Siebenthaler's ch f Verona by Jim Gannon, dam Lizzie P.

7.—The Park Stakes. For all ages; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out October 15th, 1887, with \$600 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Winners this year of a stake race of the value of \$1,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 pounds; for two such races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed this year allowed 5 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

C. H. Eldred's ch g Jim Duffy, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Frankie Devine.

C. H. Eldred's b m Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.

J. B. Haggin's b f Shasta, 3, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Bombazine.

Thos. G. Jones' b g Applause, 3, by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.

Maltese Villa Stable's b c Triboulet, 3, (for. Safe Ban) by King Ban, dam Herzegovina.

Maltese Villa Stable's h h Alta, 5, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

Matlock Bros.' b m Repetta, aged, by Alarm or Reform, dam Long Nine.

W. L. Pritchard's ch m Lizzie Dunbar, 6, by Bazar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

W. L. Pritchard's ch c Canny Scot, 2, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

M. Storn's ch c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, dam Robin Girl.

M. F. Tarpey's ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

Mrs. Susie B. Wolfkill's b f Edelweiss, 4, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone.

8.—Selling Purse, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third. For all ages. The winner to be sold at auction, fixed valuation \$1,500; 1 pound allowed for each \$100 less down to \$1,000; then 2 pounds for each \$100 down to \$300; 2 pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at the usual time of declaring, 6 o'clock p. m. the day before the race. Three-quarter mile heats.

W. L. Appleby's ch f Laura Gardner, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

S. A. Cooper's ch f Etta W., 3, by Joe Hooker, dam by Foster.

G. Crismon's blk g Black Pilot, 6, by Echo, dam Madge Duke.

Jas. Duwain's b m Lady K., 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson.

E. Flitner's b c Oscar Wilde, 2, by Don Victor, dam Esther.

B. C. Holly's b g Sunday, 3, by Ironclad, dam by Shannon.

Maltese Villa Stable's ch g Elwood, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

D. J. McCarthy's ch g Tom Daly, 4, by Kyrle Daly, dam Columbia.

Oregon Stables ch g Mark Twain, 3, by Monday, dam Jennie C.

9.—Purse \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third. For three-year-olds and upwards. Winner of any race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds; of two races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed at this meeting allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

R. B. Cockrill's b m Daisy D., 5, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.

G. Crismon's blk g Black Pilot, 6, by Echo, dam Madge Duke.

Davis Bros.' b c Jack Brady, 3, by Wildidle, dam Sour Grapes.

Third Day, Thursday, November 3d.

10.—The Fame Stakes.—For three-year-olds; \$100 each, \$50 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on or before Aug. 1st, 1886; or \$20 if declared out on Jan. 1st, 1887; or \$30 if declared out Aug. 1st, 1887; with \$500 added; of which \$200 to the second; third to save stake. Two miles. Closed Aug. 1st, 1885, with 36 entries.

E. K. Alsip's b f Lady Boots by Boots, dam Lady Stacy.

W. L. Appleby's ch f Laura Gardner by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

J. Cabrera's ch c Robson by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland.

J. Cabrera's b f Leap Year by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.

P. Corrigan's b c Del Norte by Flood, dam Esther.

C. Dorsey's ch c Del Archer by Thad Stevens, dam Brown Bess.

F. Depoister's br c Blackstone by Wildidle, dam by Monday.

C. H. Eldred's ch g Jim Duffy by Joe Hooker, dam Frankie Devine.

J. B. Haggin's ch g Truant by Longfield, dam Medea.

J. B. Haggin's b f Chatelaine by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.

Maltese Villa Stable's br c Modesto by Monday, dam Rivulet.

D. J. McCarthy's ch c C. H. Todd by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.

Owen Bros.' h c Oro by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.

Santa Anita Stable's b c Goliah by Grinstead, dam Mssgie Emerson.

Santa Anita Stable's b c Laredo by Grinstead, dam Hermosa.

Santa Anita Stable's g c El Monte by Rutherford, dam Ophir.

Santa Anita Stable's br c Pendennis by Virgil, dam Persia.

Santa Anita Stable's h f Gloria by Lever, dam Return.

Santa Anita Stable's ch c Voltiguer by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter.

L. U. Shippee's b c Wallace by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.

J. C. Simpson's hr c Rathbone by Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda.

J. B. Haggin's br c Kenney, 3, by Duke of Montrose, dam by Virgil.

Maltese Villa Stable's ch f Idalene Cotton, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Lizzie P.

Matlock Bros.' b m Repetta, aged, by Alarm or Reform, dam Long Nine.

Matlock Bros.' ch m Lady Duffy, 4, by Patsy Duffy, dam unknown.

M. Storn's ch c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, dam Robin Girl.

M. F. Tarpey's ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

G. W. Trahern's ch f Blue Bonnet, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Kate Carson.

Mrs. Susie B. Wolfkill's b f Edelweiss, 4, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone.

10.—The Fame Stakes.—For three-year-olds; \$100 each, \$50 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out on or before Aug. 1st, 1886; or \$20 if declared out on Jan. 1st, 1887; or \$30 if declared out Aug. 1st, 1887; with \$500 added; of which \$200 to the second; third to save stake. Two miles. Closed Aug. 1st, 1885, with 36 entries.

E. K. Alsip's b f Lady Boots by Boots, dam Lady Stacy.

W. L. Appleby's ch f Laura Gardner by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

J. Cabrera's ch c Robson by Joe Hooker, dam Rosetland.

J. Cabrera's b f Leap Year by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.

P. Corrigan's b c Del Norte by Flood, dam Esther.

C. Dorsey's ch c Del Archer by Thad Stevens, dam Brown Bess.

F. Depoister's br c Blackstone by Wildidle, dam by Monday.

C. H. Eldred's ch g Jim Duffy by Joe Hooker, dam Frankie Devine.

J. B. Haggin's ch g Truant by Longfield, dam Medea.

J. B. Haggin's b f Chatelaine by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.

Maltese Villa Stable's br c Modesto by Monday, dam Rivulet.

D. J. McCarthy's ch c C. H. Todd by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.

Owen Bros.' h c Oro by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate.

Santa Anita Stable's b c Goliah by Grinstead, dam Mssgie Emerson.

Santa Anita Stable's b c Laredo by Grinstead, dam Hermosa.

Santa Anita Stable's g c El Monte by Rutherford, dam Ophir.

Santa Anita Stable's br c Pendennis by Virgil, dam Persia.

Santa Anita Stable's h f Gloria by Lever, dam Return.

Santa Anita Stable's ch c Voltiguer by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter.

L. U. Shippee's b c Wallace by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.

J. C. Simpson's hr c Rathbone by Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda.

M. F. Tarpey's ch f Notidle by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.

H. I. Thornton's b f Clytie by Monday, dam Lillie R.

H. I. Thornton's b f Narcola by Norfolk, dam Ada C.

W. B. Todhunter's b c by Wildidle, dam Lizzie Martin.

W. B. Todhunter's h c by Compromise, dam by Wildidle.

W. B. Todhunter's blk f by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.

Theo. Winters' b c Alcatraz by Joe Hooker, dam Farralone.

Declared Aug. 1st 1886, at \$10 each: Menlo, Italia, Lima, Ursula—\$40. Declared Jan. 1st 1887 at \$20 each; Vera, Elwood, Mark Twain, h c Shasta—\$100.

11.—The Autumn Stakes.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1885); \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out Jan. 1st, 1887; or \$20 if declared out Aug. 1st, 1887; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$750 added; second to receive \$150, third to save stake. Winners of three stake races to carry 5 pounds extra. One mile.

John Adams' ch c Uncle Billy by Joe Hooker, dam Belle.

W. L. Appleby's b c Kyrle D. by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Maggie S.

J. B. Chase's ch g Kildare by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.

J. B. Chase's ch f Rosedale by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Clare.

C. H. Eldred's h f Trickery by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

James Garland's ch f Snowdrop by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston.

J. B. Haggin's b g Monterey by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Comanche.

J. B. Haggin's br c Sobrante by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Carrie C.

George Hearst's b c Surinam by Joe Hooker, dam Ada C.

Geo. Hearst's br c imp. San Simeon by Peter, dam imp. Patilla.

P. Herzog's ch c Adonis by Joe Hooker, dam Fuss.

P. Herzog's ch c Peregrine by Joe Hooker or Jumbo, dam Irene Harding.

B. C. Holly's ch f by Milner, dam by imp. Intruder.

Maltese Villa Stable's ch f Geraldine by Grinstead, dam Cousin Peggy.

Maltese Villa Stable's ch f Mother Hubbard by Rutherford, dam Fanny D.

D. McCarthy's b c Bolero by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.

Owen Bros.' b f Corona by Norfolk, dam Sister to Lottery.

Owen Bros.' ch f Serpolette by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.

W. L. Pritchard's h c Leon by Leinster, dam Addie A.

W. L. Pritchard's ch c Canny Scot by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

H. L. Samuels' b n Ed McGinniss by Grinstead, dam Jennie C.

Santa Anita Stable's ch c California by Rutherford, dam Josie C.

Santa Anita Stable's br c by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.

Santa Anita Stable's ch g Puente by Grinstead, dam Hermoea.

Santa Anita Stable's b f Winona by Grinstead, dam Clara D.

Santa Anita Stable's ch f Loe Angeles by imp. Glenelg, dam La Polka.

Santa Anita Stable's h c Emperor of Norfolk by Norfolk, dam Marian.

L. U. Shippee's hr f by Duke of Montrose, dam Talega.

P. Siebenthaler's ch f Verona by Jim Gannon, dam Lizzie P.

L. H. Todhunter's ch c Phoenix by King Alfonso, dam Fashionette.

W. B. Todhunter's ch c Pocatello by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.

W. B. Todhunter's br c King Idle by Wildidle, dam Augusta E.

W. L. Whittemore's ch c Coloma by Joe Hooker, dam Callie Smart.

Declared August 1, 1887, at \$20 each: Martine, Olive, Donald W., Loveknot, Ferdinand, Waif, Glen Echo, imp. Winrow, imp. Bratne—\$180.

12.—Selling purse, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third. Conditions in all respects the same as No. 8. One mile and a sixteenth.

W. L. Appleby's ch f Laura Gardner, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.

B. C. Holly's ch f Ninena, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hubbard.
Thos. G. Jones' b g Applause, 3, by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.
Maltese Villa Stables' ch g Elwood, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
D. J. McCarty's ch g Tom Daly, 4, by Kyrle Daly, dam Columbia.
Oregon Stable's ch g Mark Twain, 3, by Monday, dam Jennie C.

Fourth Day, Saturday, November 5th.

13.—Purse \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third. For two-year-olds. Winners of two-year-old races to carry 5 pounds; of one 3 pounds extra. Horses that have not run better than third allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.
J. B. Cusee's ch g Kildare by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake.
J. B. Chase's ch f Rosedale by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Clare by Joe Daniels.
J. B. Haggin's b g Monterey by Kyrle Daly, dam Comanche.
J. B. Haggin's br f Welcome by Warwick, dam Aeolia.
J. B. Haggin's br c Glen Echo by Glenelg, dam Echoless.
Geo. Hearst's b f Hit-or-Miss by Shannon, dam Marehra.
Geo. Hearst's ch f Question by Monday, dam Fostress.
Maltese Villa Stable's ch f Geraldine by Grinstead, dam Cousin Peggy.
D. J. McCarty's ch c Uarda by Longtaw, dam Income.
Oregon Stable's ch c Oregon by Monday, dam Planetia.
Oregon Stable's b f Superba by Flood, dam Nova Zumbia.
Palo Alto's blk f imp. Gorgo by Iscomomy, dam imp. Flirt.
Palo Alto's b c Peel by Monday, dam Precious.
P. Siebenthaler's ch f Verona by Jim Gannon, dam Lizzie P.

14.—The Vestal Stakes.—For three-year-old fillies, \$25 each, p. p., with \$400 added, of which \$150 to second, third to save stake. One mile and a quarter. Closed August 1, 1885, with 21 entries.

E. K. Alsip's b f Lady Boots by Boots, dam Lady Stacy.
W. L. Appleby's ch f Laura Gardner by Jim Brown, dam Avail.
J. Cabrera's b f Leap Year by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
C. Dorsey's b f Wanza by Thad Stevens, dam Mamie.
J. B. Haggin's b f Cynema by Glenelg, dam Lightfoot.
J. B. Haggin's b f Graciosa by Glengarry, dam Beesie Bell.
J. B. Haggin's b f Hazel by Lelape, dam Hazem.
J. B. Haggin's b f Italia by Enquirer, dam Blondina.
J. B. Haggin's br f Napa by Enquirer, dam Bandana.
J. B. Haggin's ch f Lima by Enquirer, dam Capitola.
J. B. Haggin's b f Shasta by Spendthrift, dam Bombazine.
J. B. Haggin's b f Ureula by Duke of Montrose, dam Sozodent.
J. B. Haggin's b f Chatelaine by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
Maltese Villa Stable's b f Vera (dead) by Norfolk, dam Marian.
Santa Anita Stable's b f Griette by Glenelg, dam Malta.
Santa Anita Stable's b f Gloria by Lever, dam Return.
Santa Anita Stable's b f Arta by Virgil, dam Lava.
M. F. Tarpey's ch f Notidle by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
H. I. Thornton's b f Clytie by Monday, dam Lillie R.
H. I. Thornton's b f Narcola by Norfolk, dam Ada C.
W. B. Todhunter's blk f — by Compromise, dam Mollie Stockton.

15.—The Del Rio Stakes.—For all ages, \$100 each, \$50 forfeit, or \$20 if declared out October 15th, 1887, with \$1,000 added; second to receive \$200, third to save stake. Horses that have not won a race this year of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 pounds. Non-winners this year allowed 15 pounds. Two miles and one-eighth.

W. L. Appleby's ch f Laura Gardner, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Avail.
C. H. Eldred's ch g Jim Duffy, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Frankie Devine.
C. A. Eldred's b m Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight.
J. B. Haggin's b f Shasta, 3, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Bombazine.
Maltese Villa Stable's h b Alta, 5, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
Maltese Villa Stable's h m Binette, 6, by Billet, dam Mirah.
Maltese Villa Stable's b c Tributoulet, 3, (for. Safe Ban) by King Ban, dam Herzegovina.
C. Dorsey's ch c Fred Archer, 3, by Thad Stevens, dam Brown Base.
D. J. McCarty's ch f Adeline, 3, by Enquirer, dam Analyne.
D. J. McCarty's ch c C. H. Todd, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Rosa B.
W. L. Pritchard's ch m Lizzie Dunbar, 6, by Bazar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
M. Storn's h f Narcola, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ada C.

16.—Purse \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to third; a free handicap for all ages; weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M.; declaration due at 6 o'clock P. M. the same day. One mile.

R. B. Cockrill's b m Daisy D., 5, by Wheatley, dam Black Maria.
G. Crismon's blk g Black Pilot, 6, by Echo, dam Madge Duke.
J. B. Haggin's br f Welcome, 2, by Warwick, dam Aeolia.
J. B. Haggin's br c Glen Echo, 2, by Glenelg, dam Echoless.
J. B. Haggin's br c Kenney, 3, by Duke of Montrose, dam by Virgil.
B. C. Holly's b g Torpedo, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan.
B. C. Holly's ch f Ninena, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hubbard.
B. C. Holly's h g Sunday, 3, by Ironclad, dam by Shannon.
Thos. G. Jones' b g Applause, 3, by Three Cheers, dam Alice N.
Lanrelwood Stable's ch f Carmen, 2, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.
Maltese Villa Stable's b c Tributoulet, 3, (for. Safe Ban) by King Ban, dam Herzegovina.
Maltese Villa Stable's h m Binette, 6, by Billet, dam Mirah.
Maltese Villa Stable's ch f Idalene Cotton, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Lizzie P.
Maltese Villa Stable's ch g Elwood, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
Maltese Villa Stable's h b Alta, 5, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
Matlock Broe's h m Repetta, aged, by Alarm or Reform, dam Long Nine.
Matlock Broe's ch m Lady Duffy, 4, by Patsy Duffy, dam unknown.
Oregon Stable's ch g Mark Twain, 3, by Monday, dam Jennie C.
W. L. Pritchard's ch m Lizzie Dunbar, 6, by Bazar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
W. L. Pritchard's ch c Canny Scot, 2, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
M. Storn's ch o Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, dam Robin Girl.
M. F. Tarpey's ch f Notidle, 3, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza.
Mrs. Snie B. Wolfskill's b f Edelweiss, 4, by Joe Hooker, dam Yelone.

Doings of the Racers Abroad—Defeat of Merry Hampton for the Leger.

LONDON, Sept. 17th.—The decision of the Leger has some what taken the wind out of my sails, leaving me small resources upon which to draw for gossip of interest. You may feel inclined to smile when I tell you that the Leger was won by Kilwarlin, Merry Hampton second and Timothy third; but I don't suppose the cable told you everything in connection with the race, so I will do so, at the risk of being accused of retelling stale news.

On visiting the course every one who had backed Merry Hampton was anxious to know the worst, and they were not kept long in the dark, as he was paraded in the paddock early. He looked a much improved horse to the day when he won the Derby, and had nothing to tell of strained tendons or sinews excepting a pair of heavy boots which religiously encased his legs all the time, both before and during the race. The betting was fast and furious, and people after the race said: "We might have known Kilwarlin would win when we saw the Captain backing him so heavily." Capt. Macchell certainly is a good judge of racing, and there is no better lead than his to follow when he backs an animal which is under his charge. Lord Rodney gave £7,000 for Kilwarlin and has won in bets £20,000 on the race. Therefore, for a new beginner on the turf, he may be said to have made a very lucky commencement and is likely to prove an apt pupil of the Captain's.

The race may be said to have been one of flukes and mishaps throughout. To commence with, Eridspord and the winner were both plunging and kicking at the post and delayed the start considerably. When the flag fell Kilwarlin thought he had just time enough to get in another kick, and in consequence of doing so was left 150 yards behind the others. The pace was wretchedly slow, and this fortunately enabled him to catch his horses before they had gone one-fourth of the distance. Later on in the race the Duchess of Montrose's second string, Timothy, who held a clear berth on the outside, crowded in, and by doing so forced Tom Cannon, who was riding the Duchess' first string Eridspord to pull up to save himself from going over the rails. It was bad luck for the Duchess that her outsider should spoil the chance of the favorite, for Cannon says that but for having to pull up he could certainly have won. There is no doubt that had there been anything in to take the field along the result would have been very different; at any rate, good jockeys who should know are my informants, but they were all under waiting orders and could do nothing but obey them. Jockeys often have to ride a suicidal race where they could win if permitted to use the judgment nature has endowed them with. This same Duchess of Montrose's orders bring to mind a tale of her on another occasion when Huxtable had been riding for her.

She was very angry with him for losing, and after the race thus addressed him: "I told you to come away from the bottom turn; why didn't you do it?"

"I couldn't, your grace," responded Huxtable, "come without bringing the horse."

The answer was so palpably true that he escaped further wiggling.

The finish of the race was a most exciting one, as Kilwarlin only got up and won in the last few strides by half a length, while a head only separated the second, third and fourth.

Robinson rode the winner. He is a jockey unknown to fame, being at present only an apprentice in Captain Macchell's stable. He had the mount by reason of the captain being disappointed in more experienced jockeys and was thus accidentally thrust into notoriety.

The value of the Leger was this year rather less than usual, only amounting to £4,050.

Mr. Abington, the owner of Merry Hampton, felt annoyed at some engorgements which had been made as to his having lent an ear to the bookmakers in regard to his horse, and out of pique placed £15,000 on the horse just before the race, which prevented his being driven clean out in the betting, as he at one time threatened to be. The way the horse subsequently ran, even with the drawback of the stoppage in his work or account of his accident, was the best answer the public could possibly have had to its uncalculated innervations.

The other principal races at Doncaster were the great Yorkshire Handicap, won by Mr. Wardle's Merry Duchess; the big two-year-old race (The Champagne Stakes), won by the Duke of Portland's Ayrshire; the Portland Plate, won by General William's Lisbon, and the Prince of Wales' Nursery Plate for two-year-olds, won by Sir Tatton Sykes' Cardinal Mai, by Hermit, and the time-honored Doncaster Cup, won by Lord Somerset's Carleton. On the whole it was a most successful meeting in spite of the rain, which made the race for the Leger and both concluding days comfortable, only for those who had taken the precaution of bringing umbrellas and Mackintosh coats to defy the elements. The rain also was against the success of Tattersall's yearling sales, as only enthusiasts and those strictly on business bent put in an appearance, making the sale rings look widely different from their accustomed ranks to what they generally do at Doncaster. Prices none the less may be considered fairly good, though nothing sensational. Thursday's sales were, perhaps, the best, and Porter, the trainer, was a busy buyer for some of the gentlemen for whom he trains, paying 5,400 guineas for two of those he secured, and several this same day found buyers at figures over 1,000 guineas. There was only one bid for the sister to Merry Hampton, 1,000 guineas, so she was withdrawn, there being a big reserve on her for a brood-mare.

With regard to other racing there has been nothing to clash with Doncaster, nor will the meetings of next week cause much excitement until we get somewhat cooled down. There is the old-fashioned meeting at Litchfield early in the week, and one in Scotland, at Ayr, which is a big and important affair for the Scotchmen. Manchester is the only really business fixture, and the three days' sport there will be noticeable more from their heavy betting than from the class of horses which will compete.

The Cesarewitch and Cambridgehire have formed big fields for speculation, and as several participants in the Leger were engaged—in the Cesarewitch more particularly—the result of the Doncaster race changed the betting considerably. Kilwarlin is in the Cesarewitch at 8s. 3 pounds, but he finds few supporters, his price being 20 to 1. His stable companion, Humewood, who has been leading him in all his work and is handicapped at 7 at 1 pound, is the favorite at 8 to 1, owing his position doubtless to the recent success of the stable. But it is generally considered a very open handicap, and there are forty horses or more backed at prices which range down to 200 to 1.

Racing was in full blast again on the Bois de Boulogne, at Paris on Sunday, and the authorities were not so stringent with regard to the betting laws as they have been, but allowed bookmakers to ply their calling with some modifications. They have erected stands for betting, and the payment of

bets by means of the paris mutuel, which somewhat simplifies the thing, and have put up a special stand to accommodate the latest invention of a Frenchman, from which they expect great results and hope to protect the public against the trickery which it is so well known has long been practiced at the mutuels. The machine, which is called the "Compteur Synoptique," consists of about thirty tubes, numbered from one to thirty, it being assumed that there would never be more than thirty runners, each tube having graduated numbers like a thermometer. Each tube, of course, represents a horse, and when a person invests on one of the runners, a red fluid will ascend in the tube corresponding to his or her number. This is the theory of the system, and though on paper it may seem complicated—perhaps because I am not very lucid in my description of it—the idea appears a very sensible one after an examination of the mechanism. But the question is, Will it work? The chief two-year-old race was run over a mile course, and as a red-hot favorite which had before only run over five furlong courses couldn't stay more than that distance, it was easily bowled over. An unfortunate mistake was made by the officials on the card, as they printed an entirely wrong pedigree to the winner, the one given being that of a totally different horse which rejoiced in the same name. Since, however, it was clearly an oversight the winner was allowed to remain in possession of the stakes, there being no fraud about the matter, merely an official mistake. Racing will now be continued each Sunday to the end of the season, but the horses of this year are only an indifferent lot and not likely to make a name either in France or on this side of the channel.

Parliament has at length decided to recommend the abolition of Queen's Plates, not that the money will be saved to the country, but merely transferred from the race course to the agricultural shows, as it is intended to make use of the sums now given in Queen's Plates for prizes to stallions and mares of various classes. The loss will not be felt by the turf in these days of big stakes, and on the whole I think the action of the government will be endorsed by the majority, whether they be racing and enthusiasts or otherwise. Country agricultural shows still keep a good class of horses before the public eye, and many sales are being effected.—*Anglian, in Sporting World.*

Foals of 1887.

At Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky.

March 10th, Amrath, bay colt by Sultan (rec. 2:24), dam Smuggler Girl by Smuggler (rec. 2:15); second dam Madam Powell (dam of Monroe Chief, 2:13) by Bay Chief; third dam by Toronto.

March 15th, bay colt by Sultan (rec. 2:24), dam Annie Cook by Facing Abdallah; second dam Carrie by Mambrino Medley.

May 9th, bay colt by Sultan (rec. 2:24), dam Ida Elliott by Allie West (rec. 2:25); second dam Becky Bird by Mambrino Chief; third dam by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam by Caven's Davy Crockett; fifth dam Old Ellen by Brown Pilot; sixth dam by Paris Medley.

April 18th, bay colt by Sultan (rec. 2:24) dam Montana Maid by George Wilkes (rec. 2:22); second dam Annie Ware by Almont; third dam Ellen by Ericsson, rec. 2:30.

March 21st, chestnut filly by Simmons (rec. 2:28), dam Corinne by Ravenswood; second dam Corinne Thomas by Scott's Thomas, rec. 2:21; second dam by Edwin Forrest.

April 11th, bay filly by Simmons (rec. 2:28), dam Miss Wilson by Sterling.

April 18th, bay filly by Simmons (rec. 2:28), dam Marie Roze by Smuggler (rec. 2:15); second dam Flirtation by Shelby Chief; third to nineteenth dams thoroughbred.

April 30th, chestnut filly by Simmons (rec. 2:28), dam Peoria Girl by Indianapolis (rec. 2:21); second dam, Kitty Lyons, dam of Robert Sprague (rec. 2:24), by Honest Abe; third dam by Gamble's Grey Eagle.

May 1st, black filly by Simmons (rec. 2:28), dam Miss Smalley by Indianapolis (rec. 2:21); second dam the Smalley Mare by Camden.

May 18th, bay filly by Simmons (rec. 2:28), dam Helen Collins by Indianapolis (rec. 2:21); second dam, Mattie Stockbridge by Stockbridge Chief Jr.; third dam Old Ball (dam of Dunklee, rec. 2:36) by Indian Chief.

May 30th, bay filly by Simmons (rec. 2:28), dam Julie by Revenue (rec. 2:22); second dam Juliet by Western Chief; third dam by Fanny (dam of Resolute (2:27) and Alexander (2:28)) by Bellfounder; fourth dam Lady Mary by Signal.

May 20th, bay colt by Simmons (rec. 2:28), dam Gurgle, pacer, (rec. 2:20) by Pocahontas Boy; second dam Matlock by Grey Diomed; third dam by Allieon's Tom Hal.

May 15th, bay colt by Alycane (rec. 2:27), dam Addie H. by Ashland Chief; second dam Old Lady (dam of Little Miss, 2:26), Charley Friel, pacer, rec. 2:16, and Jessie Kirk, dam of Majolica, rec. 2:15) by Captain Walker; third dam by Brown Pilot.

June 12th, bay colt by Alycane (rec. 2:27), dam Rosa Sprague by Gov. Sprague (rec. 2:20); second dam Rose Kenney (dam of Messenger Chief) by Mambrino Messenger; third dam dam of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas by Mambrino Chief; fourth dam by imp. Napoleon.

July 22d, bay colt by Alycane (rec. 2:27), dam Kate by Stocking Chief; second dam by Caven's Davy Crockett.

August 2d, bay colt by Alycane, (rec. 2:27) dam Belle Brasfield (rec. 2:20) by Viley's Cripple; second dam Sally Chorister (dam of Proteine 2:18, Belle Brasfield 2:20, Belle Patchen, 2:30) by Mambrino Chorister; third dam Miss Blood by Blood's Black Hawk.

March 18th, bay colt by Jubilee de Jarnette by Jubilee Lambert (rec. 2:25) dam Lady de Jarnette, by Indian Chief, dam Baroness, by Smuggler, (rec. 2:15); second dam Sallie Wilson, by John Edsall; third dam Lady Forrest by Edwin Forrest; fourth dam by Howard's Sir Charles.

Bay colt by Jubilee de Jarnette, dam Mollie by Indian Chief.

Bay colt, by Jubilee de Jarnette, dam Kate, by Indian Chief; second dam Lucy, by Black Hawk Morgan; third dam Betty by Bay Highlander.

Chestnut filly, by Jubilee de Jarnette, dam Lena (sister to Kate, above).

Chestnut filly, by Jubilee de Jarnette, dam Mattie (sister to Kate, above).

Bay colt, by Jubilee de Jarnette, dam Chese by Shaw's Indian Chief; second dam by Skinner's Boaton.

The stallion Express died recently at the farm of his owners, Sater Bros., New London, Ia. Express was a chestnut horse, foaled in 1863, by Endoreer, from Nantura (Longfellow's dam), by Brawn's Eclipse, and was a capital racehorse. He left little stock, Gov. Stanford has a daughter of Express, Esther, in the trotting department of Palo Alto. She was bred to Flood in 1883, and the produce was the colt Del Norte, who ran successfully here last spring.

Closing Date Postponed.

The directors of the Willows Agricultural Association, Colusa County, have postponed the date of closing entries for their Fall Meeting to Wednesday next, October 12th, at 8 o'clock P. M., all entries to be in the hands of the Secretary at that hour. The programme will be found in our advertising department. The multiplicity of meetings this season has distracted the attention of horse-owners so much that many who intended to enter have failed to note the date and get their nominations in. All the privileges, including pool-selling, will be sold at public auction at the same day and hour.

The Association has a fine track, ample and superior stalling and fixtures, and are now erecting a grand stand which will be a credit to Colusa County. The directors have assurance of abundant public, support and anticipate a most satisfactory meeting.

Auction Sales.

Too late for notices this week came advertisements of auction sales by Killip & Co.

October 25th a large draft from Rancho del Paso and Kern county ranches, the property of J. B. Haggin, will be sold, the locality of sale to be announced hereafter; and November 2d R. B. Milroy, Esq., offers a choice selection of brood-mares and colts from the Arno Stock Farm.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and death in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Whelps.

G. W. Bassford's pointer bitch Blossom, (Glen R.—Josie Bow), whelped, Sept. 20th, nine—four dogs—to Lemmy B. (Prince Ranger—Gracie Bow). All lemon and white.

Judge Leavelley has had some setters, water-spaniels and cockers on sale at Central Park during the week. We are informed that they have not been in active demand, although several are very good-looking, particularly a grandson of Carl R. through Toot—Ophelia. The present interest is about equally divided between pointers and setters, though through Mr. Truman, Mr. Linville, Mr. Watson, Mr. Schreiber and others, the pointers are likely to forge ahead.

Mr. P. D. Linville has purchased from Mr. Barton H. Grundy, of Richmond, Va., the pointer bitch by Robert le Diable—Young Beulah, which was described in a letter from Hon. John S. Wise to this paper several weeks ago. The bitch will soon arrive and take her place in the kennel of her enthusiastic new owner, to whom to know of a purchasable good pointer is to cast about to obtain it. Mr. Wise regards Mr. Linville's latest purchase as one of the best looking animals he has seen, and states that she shows remarkable precocity. Her sire is the fashionable dog of the day, and Messrs. Robert L. McCook and Mr. Duryea, his owners, will be pleased to learn that a good representative of their idolized Robert is to appear in San Francisco.

Mr. Washington A. Coster, Secretary and Treasurer of the Eastern Field Trials Club, sends the revised running rules and entry blanks for the trials of the club, which begin on November 18th next. With them comes a circular letter from the club to owners and trainers, in the following word:

"In issuing the revised Running Rules for 1887, the Governors of the E. F. T. C. hereby call the attention of all owners and trainers to the following considerations and requirements. Comparison will show that but slight (though beneficial) changes have been made since 1886 in either the rules or instructions to judges as printed, the club believing, until better advised, that the object of the trials can be justly reached under these rules if interpreted in accordance with past experience.

"The Club still adheres to the principles upon which these rules were originally framed; first that the Club is organized for the improvement of the field qualities of our setters and pointers, and that a record obtained at the trials should be gained mainly by the exhibition of qualities which, through natural inheritance, will prove of benefit to breeders and to the country. Experience has, nevertheless, shown that a dog, to exhibit his natural qualities to best advantage, must be well broken, and an order to relieve the judges from all possible responsibility in awarding a heat between a dog of great ability insufficiently broken, and an inferior dog well broken, the Club will insist upon all dogs being thoroughly trained. They will instruct their judges to insist upon perfect backing, steadiness to shot or wing, obedience and retrieving, and penalize disobedience, unsteadiness, false pointing or any other quality impairing the usefulness of a dog for everyday shooting to the fullest extent of which the rules admit."

The requirements made by the Governors of the Eastern Field Trials Club seem calculated to insure the success of their trials upon the high plane to which all earnest, capable men desire to see them elevated. After considerable time spent in closely watching the methods of different trainers and endeavoring to appreciate the spirit of the different field trial clubs, we cannot avoid the conclusion that field trial dogs should be in the best and highest sense field dogs. The folly of establishing one code of requirements for dogs simply because they are being shot over for a stake or for a purse, and another code when they are being shot over for pleasure, is becoming more apparent year by year. The lax system which covers innumerable laches in dogs presumably broken, by extravagant laudation of the very manifestations of lack of breaking which unfit them for ordinary use, styling them "natural qualities," must ultimately destroy field trials. The field-trial winner should be the dog of great natural ability, to which has been superadded all the steadiness and usefulness under the gun which the skilled trainer can impart to him, and if the Eastern club can work to a successful finish upon the line indicated, it will have justified its existence a thousand times over.

One of the most satisfactory features of the American Field Trials Club is the assurance it gives that it will be managed by its Board of Control. We take it that the promise, fairly interpreted, is that the officers of the club will at all cost insist upon observance of the rules in letter, and in the rules

there is much to commend which we had hoped ere now to discuss. Rules are in vain, however, if men are not at hand to construe them and apply them. One of the most impressive scenes, we remember, was that at Grand Junction last year when, toward the close of the Aged Stake, General Shattuck forbade the division of third between three dogs. There was precedent for the division, and those who desired it were candid about the matter, although close scrutiny of the rule forbade it. It would have been done, however, if the General had not assumed the reins and exercised his prerogative as president. What he said was kindly phrased, but there was a firmness in the tone and a determination in his face which carried his well-taken point against all odds. It is men who make or mar trials. Rules are quite subsidiary.

Mr. James E. Watson received, on Wednesday last, from the kennel of Mr. Pope at New Castle on Tyne, a black pointer dog of what is known as the "Pope" strain. Mr. Watson purchased a dog and bitch from Mr. Pope, but the bitch was lost overboard when the ship was just out from the port of clearance. The dog is a heavy weight, of fairly good, coarse form, plain about head and throat, rather wide in brist, well coupled, having good quarters and feet and good stern. He came through in good condition, and looks quite fit to be entered on birds. The bitch is said to have been much handsomer than the dog, and Mr. Watson feels her loss keenly.

Pacific Kennel Club.

The monthly meeting of the club was held on Wednesday evening last, at No. 7 Montgomery Avenue, seventeen members present, President Stuart Taylor in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of about \$230 in favor of the club, after payment of a number of bills.

A communication from the Secretary of the American Kennel Club was read, which informed the Pacific Kennel Club that he could not accept the proxy of the club delegate, and suggesting that it be sent to some member of the A. K. C. residing in or near New York. President Taylor suggested the name of Mr. Chas. H. Mason, but it was stated that he was not a member of the A. K. C. and would not be received. Mr. Francis R. Hitchcock, a prominent fancier residing in New York City, was suggested, and his many qualifications for the trust stated to the President. The whole matter was relegated to the Executive Committee. Dr. R. J. Dawson then read an article about cruelties said to be practiced at the City Pound. The article was mainly a clipping from an evening paper and recited abuses said to be done by pound deputies. A vote of thanks was ordered to Dr. Dawson. Discussion of the paper brought out the fact that the Doctor had never been inside the Pound, and that he wrote from hearsay. Many of the alleged cruel practices at the institution were shown to be not founded on fact. A long statement of some difference with the Oakland pound-keepers, by a Mr. Evans, was read and placed on file, after which the club adjourned.

A Hail From Tennessee.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I rise to a question of privilege, and trust the same courtesy will be extended me by the gentleman who fills the chair of the kennel department, as is usual in parliamentary bodies.

We here in silence the first attacks of Mr. Briggs, but there come times when patience ceases to be a virtue. Now Col. Briggs may think that distance insures safety, and that he can continue to talk of us as he sees fit, but a day of reckoning will come when he shall make the *amende honorable* or we will have gone.

Possibly we might have still borne these personalities had not Mr. Briggs, in the last issue of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, developed such an amount of modesty and said, in speaking of the reporters: "Most of them were men of deep learning in their specialty, and all, with one exception, and that one an extreme western representative from whom little could be expected, were men of unusual gifts in lines quite outside of dogs and sport."

Now, reporters are proverbial for modesty, but this heats the record and entitles brother Briggs to first place.

To the writer of this, a novice in field-trial reporting, the sport, besides its other fascinations, possessed the zest of novelty; and the jolly times which friend Briggs recalls, and of which he might with less modesty and more truth have written *magna pars fui*, have lost none of their pleasure by the lapse of nearly a twelve-month.

Though the writer missed the inexhaustible supply of anti-septics from the old trunk in the corner, he has indelibly sketched on memory the many happy hours passed in the field with Col. Waters, the major, our poet and wit from Frisco, and other gentlemen of the quill. Well does he remember, too, that it was the perennial flow of humor and anecdote from our modest western friend that came in to dispel the occasional ennui of a dull heat, and make us forget the rain, snow and sleet.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, in its reading matter and its initials, "B. and S.," is very suggestive of that popular antiseptic. Each issue comes effervescent and sparkling with news from every field of sport, and making glad the heart of every true sportsman. When we meet again at Philippi we'll drink in a B. and S., old Rip's toast, to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Apropos of him whom Byron says:

In life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend,
Whose honest heart is still his master's own.
Who labors, fights, lives, breathes for him alone.

We had the pleasure of a visit a few days since to the West Tennessee Kennels, owned by B. M. Stephenson, at La Grange. Mr. Stephenson has a number of as fine dogs as can be found in any kennel. Here we renewed acquaintance with the famous Bob Gates, Dashing Lady C, Rubicon, Richmond, Don's Dot and others less noted. We also were shown a litter of six fine puppies, a few weeks old, by Bob Gates out of Lady Gladys, ehe Roderigo out of Lady C. With the hope that we may meet at Florence, Ala., I am fraternally,
MEMPHIS, TENN. Sept. 30th. B. H. MILLIKEN,

ROD.

Our friend, Mr. Charley Yale, contributed to *Forest and Stream*, of September 15th, a rather pessimistic article on angling in California. What his immediate gloom was resultant upon we cannot say, but it is certain that his article was misleading. The Coast streams he thinks are fished out, or fatally fouled by saw-dust. He surely cannot have been awake to the deeds of his angling friends during the season now closing. The fish have not averaged large along the Coast within our recollection, which covers, perhaps, not so wide a span as that of Mr. Yale, but which is, nevertheless, able to recall the trout of twenty years ago. The streams are

mostly small, and run very low in the late summer. Feed is scarce in them and along them, and except in the lagunas near the mouths and in occasional deep cuts under banks, there is no suitable water and cover for sizeable trout, and, as a consequence, fishing grows poor early in the season. It would be futile to deny that poaching has its influence. There is too much of it, and it will continue, despite all corrective measures, until careless, reckless men cease to be. But Mr. Yale is mistaken if he thinks that good tackle and adequate skill will not insure sport in the streams along the Coast, especially in the section lying between San Francisco and Humboldt bays. Even in little streams like Olema creek and Sonoma river, running almost at the door of San Francisco, the adept can fill a good-sized basket in a morning's fishing. Both streams are lined during the early weeks of the season by fishers, but the average person who goes fishing does little harm. Trouting is an art to the refinements of which there is no defined limit, and in low, clear creeks, without cover, it is reserved to the one who matches good powers of observation and gossamer tackle against well-schooled fish to have success.

We remember one forenoon's work done by Mr. John M. Adams and a friend, in April, on Sonoma river, which returned twenty-one pounds of good pan-trout. None were more than eleven inches long, nor were more than a half dozen under six inches. All were killed on the fly, and although Mr. Adams and his friend had perhaps fifteen competitors on the mile of water fished, the artistic anglers took more than all the rest. Olema creek has furnished a great many baskets of twelve pounds and upwards, enough for any reasonable brook-fisher. Gualala and streams further away along the Coast are, of course, more productive, and have furnished tons of trout during the years since they have been easily accessible, but in them all the fish average about like mountain trout everywhere. Except when one hooks a great hulking fish that has held possession of a good hole for a long period, he must be content to fill his basket with trout weighing from three to six to the pound, and in doing that there is little difficulty.

Five or six years ago Mr. Yale killed one hundred and seventy-eight trout on the San Lorenzo river, and a friend who fished with him took nearly as many. In May, of the present year, that river was fished one day by Mr. Ramon Wilson who killed two hundred and twenty trout, and in doing so proved that in numbers, at least, the fish had not decreased.

But Mr. Yale's notions about the Coast streams seem even less erroneous than those which he holds about the fishing in the Sierras. It is a singular thing that one who is so fond of fishing should so scrupulously avoid the places where grand fly fishing may be had near the railroad in the Sierra Nevada. Mr. Yale's impressions are based upon an experience which includes Donner lake, Tahoe lake, Independence lake and a flying visit to the storage lakes of the Sierra Butte's Gold Mining Company above Sierra City. The three lakes mentioned by name have never afforded sport to an angler. They may all be bait-fished with certainty of success, and trolling always returns heavy fish in them, but trolling and bait-fishing are not held in good repute by those who know anything of the excitement of killing good trout upon light gut and midge flies. The mining company's lakes last year afforded us the rarest sport we have ever seen. The fish were not large, averaging about three to the pound, but were the handsomest, gamest and liveliest trout we have ever seen. One morning's casting from the shore of one of the lakes, the Lower Salmon, brought twenty-five pounds of clean, splendidly rainbow-hued fish to our basket, and imperturbable Mr. Joe Bassford Jr., who was along, did as well or better. Three of the lakes were fished, and from each there was no difficulty in taking trout. The lakes mentioned later are rather out of the line of travel, and Mr. Yale might easily be excused if he had not gone to them. But he should not venture to express an opinion about the fly-fishing in the Sierras without visiting the dozen places where fly-fisher are wont to go.

Suppose instead of making a conventional tour to Tahoe, Donner and Independence lakes, he had left the railroad at Alta, gone down to the American river, fished it up to Sailor canyon, then trailed over to the Yuba at Cisco and killed a basket of Eastern trout, then to Fordyce, where two-pound fish are eager for the fly, then to Bowman's, and thence a short stage to Eagle lake, and from that place to Webber. He might have had better fly-fishing for trout than can be had anywhere else in America, save perhaps in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, at nominal cost, and under favoring skies. Or suppose he had fished the string of lakes from Sierra City to Johnsville; he would have written very differently to *Forest and Stream*, because he is a very good angler, and in love with the crags and woods and waters which can nowhere be seen in grander junctures than along the way suggested. Mr. Yale should make one real fishing trip, and in his pleasant fashion set our exchange right about fish in California.

British Columbia holds out greater inducements to anglers than any other part of the continent, but much of the fishing is trolling. Reports of great takes of trout on the fly come sometimes, and we have known salmon to take the artificial lure there. A recent writer says of that comparatively unknown land:

So little is known of British Columbia by the good people in the old country, that I hardly expect them to have even heard of Esquimalt, the naval port of Vancouver's Island, in British Columbia; yet this said Esquimalt is a harbor of some importance, lying four miles to the westward of Victoria, the capital of the island. Here is the naval dockyard, powder magazine, dry dock, coaling depot, hospital, etc., all snugly ensconced on the different points which go to make up one of the most perfect and ornamental harbors in the world. Here also is to be had, during some four or five months in the year, salmon trolling that would satisfy the most rapacious of sportsmen that ever handled rod.

We, in our ship (for I have the honor of being a member of the naval profession), are fond of sport—more so, I think, than is usual in a man-of-war; and wherever we may happen to be, so long as there is anything to be got out of the saddle, gun, or rod, some one or other of us, I think, will get some fun.

The second run of salmon began on May 28 this year; earlier than usual, for it took the Indians by surprise, and they are generally the first on the ground, but we were the first this year to discover the fish in the harbor.

There are three distinct runs of fish during the year, viz., in March, June and October. The March, or Spring salmon, are far the best eating; the June, or sock-eye, are deep, red-colored and dry, and are used for canning; the autumn run are large fish, running up to 50 lbs. and 60 lbs., as has been described in your columns, and are good eating. They come in immense quantities, and I and a friend killed thirty in

four or five hours, spinning, some two years ago, the average weight being some 15 lbs. or 17 lbs.

The methods for catching the salmon are as follows. If you are an Indian, you go in a canoe, with a line fast to your hand, baiting your hook with a small herring or spinning a spoon; then, with about twenty yards of line out and a sinker, you paddle about the harbor. The motion of your hand working the paddle gives an alluring effect to your bait which is irresistible to the fish. The Englishman and sportsman prefers a rod (a 12 ft. trout rod is very good) with a salmon line, double gut and a spoon. Two friends pull about the harbor in a small boat, and, having the tides at their finger ends and knowing all the favorite spots, they will, without doubt, during the runs, have magnificent sport, and will kill three fish to the Indian's one; but, to do this, fine tackle is a *sine qua non*. Within the last two months we have, with six rods, killed 238 fish. A daily record kept by one of our officers shows that we never had a blank day, although, on one occasion, a solitary fish only just saved us from this catastrophe, whilst upon our best day we had twenty-three fish. Our last six days were our best, the worst of them yielding twelve fish, the aggregate being 102—an average of seventeen fish per diem. The largest weighed 27 lbs. and the smallest 2 lbs., the majority hovering between 5 lbs. and 7 lbs. The number of rods was five. I may mention that we none of us fish before five in the evening and stop at about eight o'clock.

Two evenings ago I had an exciting half-hour. I had a fish on, and, although I had not seen him, I imagined he could not last much longer, when suddenly he went away like a steam engine, taking off ninety yards of line, and towing the boat after him. As I reeled my line in I could not help congratulating myself upon having at length got a good fish; when off he went again at lightning speed, and I felt that no tackle could stand such runs very long, when fortunately the line began to slacken, and what should appear but a seal, with my fish in his mouth, looking at us as much as to say, "possession is nine points of the law." To make a long story short, I had no end of trouble with my friend, but at length he had to give up the fish and I secured it, a nice 3 lb. grilse.

The river and the lake fishing on the island is equally as good as the trolling in the harbors, and a week spent on the Cowichan river will afford splendid sport to the fly-fisher man. Two friends and myself spent the inside of a week there a month back. We had three days' fishing, the first day killing sixty-three trout, running from half a pound to three pounds. I have been there on some three or four occasions during the last three years, and have always had sport.

Plenty of salmon run up, but they are difficult to get hold of with a fly; and very few people try, the river being difficult to navigate, and the fishing done entirely out of Indian canoes.

Trout Notes.

A member of the Severn Board of Conservators, England, Mr. Bund, recently contributed to the journal of the National Irish Culture Association, some notes on the habit of trout, from which we extract a paragraph or two. He writes:

That trout ascend the brooks from the main river and spawn, and, having spawned, drop back to the river, is, I think, clear. The point I have no evidence on is this: What are the trout that so ascend? Are they only large fish, or are they small fish as well? If so, the better food that the fish get in the main river may wholly reverse the state of things found in the brooks. A female trout in the river may begin to breed (and the reasoning is all in favor that she should) far earlier in the river than in the brooks. A second-season trout in the river may be over six inches, while it takes three seasons to produce such a fish in a brook. I have been trying, and hitherto without success, to collect some reliable evidence as to this. I have only got as far as what is almost everyone's experience: (1) That the river trout are larger than the brook trout; (2) That the river trout ascend the brooks in the autumn to spawn; (3) That a large proportion of these ascending fish, having spawned, descend. The points on which information is wanted are: What is the age of the fish that ascend? Are they over two years old? Of the fish that descend, do the young fish come down to the main river, or do they remain for a time in the place where they are bred? I incline to think—but I say this with great reservation, as the evidence is almost nil—that the fish that are spawned in the brook remain there till they reach a certain size. What that size is I cannot yet say definitely, but I am led to think that it is until they are about six inches or eight inches in length, and that then they descend to the main river.

If I am right in this, it would be an explanation—there are also others—of how it is brook trout are, as a rule, so small; but here one is met by this difficulty: There are numerous small streams in which trout breed, but the streams are so small that there is not sufficient food to enable the trout even to reach a size of six inches. What becomes of these trout?

I think the trout only stay in the brooks during the first year or two of their lives, and then, in the winter and spring floods, having spawned, go back to the main river. Some of the fish that have spawned remain; these are the large fish one finds here and there in deep pools. They have found comfortable quarters and they stay, eating all they can and doing no end of mischief in devouring the food that should go to the support of small trout. These fish should be caught and killed. It is easy to say but difficult to do, for they become as crafty as the professional poacher and know the exact limits in which to trust themselves. I am far from sure if the night line, which modern legislation has excluded from our streams, was altogether hurtful. It captured the old cannibals; now they remain "monarchs of all they survey." It is by no means certain—I say it with fear and trembling—that our modern precautions really do so much good. They probably produce, by preserving the spawning fish, a larger number of small trout. But, and it is a large but, does this multiplication of small fish really beneficially affect our streams? The stock of food is limited, the small mouths must be fed and they require a good deal; is not the result to retard development by short commons, and hence to delay the fish, who used to grow larger a year earlier, another year in the river, making so many more mouths to feed and thus injuring the rest? It seems to me that, in our great desire to develop our trout fisheries, we have lost sight of one most important point—that, so far as we know, the food supply is a constant quantity, or, at least, it is not a quantity that varies within the stock of fish; and that when we hear of Mr. A. and Mr. B. having turned such a number of fry into the river, it does not follow that they have done good, but, with the best intentions, harm in giving so many more mouths to consume the food of the river. I do not desire for a moment to discourage fish culture, but I am by no means sure that there is not a zeal which is not of knowledge, and that the best thing for a trout stream is not necessarily to fill

it with artificially-bred fry. I am by no means clear that food or want of it is not one of the reasons why mountain trout are always small. There are, however, a number of matters to be taken into account before even a guess at this can be hazarded. Of these I propose to treat in a future paper. All that I can now say is that I have found to my cost that excessive preservation of a trout stream, although it may—I do not even say it does—increase the number, does not as a consequence increase the size of the fish.

Wet Fly Fishing for Trout.

It may seem like piling precept upon precept to add to what has been printed in these columns upon fishing with the wet fly, but the subject is eternally fresh to anglers, and if those gentle folk ever tire of reading such delightful articles as that which we reprint from the English *Fishing Gazette*, the whole constitution of man must undergo a change. The article is written in "knowing" style, and its production stamps the author, "E. M. W." as both an angler and a graceful author. He says:

There is no royal road to the art of fishing. Patience and observation, the two most necessary qualities in a fisherman, can never be acquired from books. Handiness and smartness, equally necessary attributes, can only come from practice, constant, and above all well directed, for it is essential that a beginner's first efforts should be guided by some skillful hand, for in fishing, as in many other pursuits, a slovenly style prejudicial to success is only too easily acquired. The most useful hints contained in angling literature are those which treat of entomology and the dressing of artificial flies, but it must be remembered that a pattern which will kill well on one river may be utterly useless on another. There are very few hard-and-fast rules which can be applied to trout-fishing in general, and only perfect knowledge of a stream will teach one when and where to fish it. The most favorable-looking day may prove a failure, and the most likely places may be drawn blank on a strange piece of water; it is, therefore, almost necessary to expend a good deal of energy, fruitlessly at first, until one has learned where the trout lie, and their feeding hours. As an instance: In April of 1885 I was fishing a most lovely-looking stretch of water, and in which there were certainly plenty of trout, though fairly well educated. On no occasion during my visit did the rise last for more than an hour, and it ranged between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Again, during the rise there were certain spots where one was sure of getting a fish, and many other places equally fishy-looking where never a fish was seen. The truth seems to be that one must fish every inch of a stream, early and late, and in all weathers, until one has found out the habits of its trout. One has only to read the admirable reports from "South-West" in the columns of the *Field* to see how capricious *salmo fario* is as to his food, and how irregular he is as to his feeding time; and Hampshire trout are not exceptional in these respects.

Dress.—The most comfortable dress for general purposes is, I think, composed thus: Norfolk jacket, breeches made rather loose about the knees, leggings and stout lace-up boots with nails along the outer edges. The color of the suit should be dark grey or dark "heather mixture." All fishermen are agreed that too dark and too light colors should be avoided. Of course, if a great deal of wading must be done waterproof stockings or trousers and brogues are necessary. But, as a rule, in trout-fishing, only an occasional wetting comes into the day's work, and I think it is better to endure this than be hampered with wading gear. A waterproof coat reaching to about the knees should be carried. They can be obtained very light. If the chest, shoulders, back and hips be kept dry, one need not mind the legs being wet. In the matter of dress and wading a great deal depends on one's age, health, and disposition. A young man will plunge into a stream, when a middle-aged or old man would not, in order to better fish a tempting piece of water. Does not one meet every day with men who, conscious of their youth and strength, laugh at all precautions, and disdain to even change their wet things? It cannot be too forcibly impressed on these imbeciles that there is nothing heroic or magnificent in courting rheumatism. If fishing from a boat, be sure to take a rug, waterproof on the outside, and lined with some warm material. It adds immensely to one's comfort.

The Rod.—Of course the length of rod must depend on the water to be fished. Weight, however, is an important item, and it is a fatal mistake to work with a weepion which tries the strength too much. For general purposes, a rod between 11 feet and 12 feet long will be found most serviceable, and, if made of greenheart all through, should not weigh more than 12 oz. There should not be more than three pieces, with the ordinary sliding ferrule joints. I must confess a partiality for a two-piece rod with a spliced joint, for I find that this gives the best play and balance. It is awkward, however, for conveying about, as the tops and scarfed ends for the splices are liable to be damaged.

Mr. Francis Francis, in "A Book on Angling," gives a table of lengths and weights of rods. As it seems useful information, I give the following from my own notes:

Length.	Weight.	Construction.
14 ft. 20½	Ash butt; centre and top greenheart.	
14 ft. 27	All greenheart.	
12 ft. 14	Ash butt; center and top greenheart.	
12 ft. 15	All greenheart.	
14 ft. 30	Hickory butt; center and top greenheart.	
12 ft. 16		
12 0 12½	All greenheart.	
12 0 13½		
11 ft. 10	All lancewood.	

No. 9 is a two-piece spliced rod. All the others are three-piece. No. 7 I have used more than any other, and it has screw-joints which no doubt are, as a rule, objectionable, and it is also rather too whippy. A rod must be neither too stiff nor too limber, and my objection to the built-up splicing is that they are too stiff, and at every cast one hears an uncomfortable crack. They are, however, excellent for casting against the wind, and are beautiful tools to handle.

Running Line.—The running or reel line should be from 30 to 40 yards long. My experience is that the best is made of plaited silk and tapered. If the maker can be depended on, let it be waterproofed, but be careful with whom you deal, for there are many spurious articles sold. It is rather a sell to find that after a few days' use the waterproofing material sticks and comes off in patches. After use, spread your lines out to dry, whether they be waterproofed or not; and when unwinding the lines for this purpose, be sure to take off a good deal more line than you have actually had in use. Avoid a combination of silk and hair; it is apt to kink, and does not dry equally.

Casting-Line.—The gut casting-line or collar should be tapered, and three yards will be found sufficiently long. If

you make up the cast yourself, always pick out the roundest pieces of gut for the purpose. The best general color is a light greenish-blue. The thickness of the gut must depend on the condition of the water and the education of the trout; but this much is certain, that the finer the tackle employed the more fish, or at all events, the more rises, will be obtained. One may certainly lose more fish, and on rocky or wooded streams one may spoil a good deal of gut; and consequently a renewal of tackle may be frequently necessary; but I deem it better sport to hook and then loose a number of fish through the employment of fine gut, than to occasionally secure a trout who, more hungry or less experienced than his fellows, takes no notice of the heavier tackle. In making a casting-line be careful to thoroughly soak the gut before knotting. Half an hour in tepid, and from one to two hours in cold water will be found sufficient. To knot two pieces of gut, let us say A and B, lay them alongside each other, take the end of A and knot it twice round B; take the end of B and knot it twice round A. Before you draw these knots tight pull in A and B till the knots come close together, then you can draw them quite tight. Gut becomes very dry when kept for any length of time. It should be placed between pieces of chamois leather rubbed with vaseline, or flannel soaked in oil. Copperas (sulphate of iron) and logwood are usually employed to produce the greenish-blue tint. Place in a basin with a quart of boiling water a piece of copperas a little larger than a pea, crushed fine. In another basin, with also a quart of boiling water, put a handful of logwood chips. Wait till the water becomes tepid, then immerse the gut first in the logwood, then in the copperas. The duration of immersion depends on the tint required; but the gut must be very much longer in the logwood dye than in the copperas solution. If boiling water were used the respective immersions would be to obtain the tint already mentioned, one minute in the logwood and half a second in the copperas.

Winch.—The winch or reel for a rod of 11 to 12 ft. long should be 2½ to 3 inches. This will carry a line of from 30 to 40 yards. It should be of the strongest and most simple construction, and should run freely, but with a sufficient amount of check to prevent the line over-running. So long as these points are attended to, the question of finish and style depends on the angler's purse.

Landing-Net.—Be sure you select a landing net of good size. An inch or two in the diameter of the ring may make a lot of difference, especially when you have to land the fish yourself. The handle should be of cane, and hollow, in order to contain your tops. I would recommend the length to be from 4 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. Some years ago, when fishing a stream along which there was a good deal of wood and hush, I had a contrivance made for clearing away obtruding branches. The blade was of the cleop-knife pattern, and had a strong spring. With the hook I could either push or pull. The screw was, of course, made to fit my landing-net handles. Silk nets are by far the nicest to use, but they are a good deal more expensive than the ordinary kind. Waterproofed nets always seem to me to be too stiff.

Basket.—Get a good fishing basket while you are about it—one of English make. A padlock is a very useful accessory. By far the best manner of carrying the basket that I am acquainted with is by means of two broad straps, one passing over the left shoulder and the other round the waist, hooking on to the shoulder-strap in front. The weight is thus very evenly distributed, and the basket prevented from hanging about on one's back. I have often wondered why some enterprising tackle-maker does not have his baskets made in Madeira. Judging from the chairs, settees, crates, baskets of all sizes and shapes made in that island, fishing-creeels should be made there stronger, more elegant, and cheaper than in England.

THE GUN.

Tropical Sport.

Few descriptions of hunting scenes and experiences of greater interest than that which appears below have come to notice. The side-lights indicate as much of the wonderful richness of the country as do the especial descriptions. To get venison, peacocks, "rhino's" and a half dozen other sorts of game, within a small compass of territory, seems almost incredible, but doubt is not admissible when the tropics are in question. The writer says of shooting Java:

We got also during these five days three or four peacocks; they seem much the same as the tame variety, except the dark rich blue about the neck is wanting in the Java bird. We found peacock very good eating; of old it was a famous dish. Our fathers swore their knightly vows before the peacock and the ladies in days of yore. These birds feed in rice patches early in the morning, just after sunrise, and late in the evening, but always close to the forest, retiring during the day to the depths of the jungle. They believe in Java that they frequently follow the tiger, feeding on the excrement. They sleep on the highest trees in the neighborhood of the rice patches; they can be shot before sunrise by stealing under their roots, but break a twig through and they are off; they generally go in pairs or families. The bird is exceedingly wary and hard to kill. Even with our 10-horse choles and heavy BB shot we found it useless firing at them over thirty yards; unless killed dead they are seldom or ever brought to bag, and if wounded only, run nearly as fast as they can fly, and they fly very fast indeed. The natives refuse to eat them, for the whimsical reason that, in common with the turkey, they have a tuft of hair on the breast, and consequently must have some connection with the abhorred pig. Yet, for all that, we found our psacocks only lasted us for two or three meals. We often came upon tiger poop, and on our last day's hunting here saw the tracks of an immense tiger; the pad marks were as large as those of an ox, and seemingly not an hour old. The natives seemed thoroughly frightened, and wanted to return at once; on our refusal they sat together in a circle and declined to stir. How we wished for a dog of some kind, but we foolishly brought none with us, as they said in Batavia we could get good dogs in every village. The two of us whites followed the spoor for half a mile or so, and then lost it on hard ground. The natives followed after a time, being afraid, I think, to remain by themselves. One came to assist me in tracking, and actually I found the wretch covering with his foot the track I wanted to pick up. That native did not assist me afterwards. However, after an hour's work, we had to give it up, to the joy of our heaters and gun carriers. (While we ourselves carried our rifles we each had a lad to carry our guns). How we longed for a terrier even!

After five or six days we got tired of continually cutting our way through thick scrub, and hearing there was grassy country on the sea coast, we left Kreese for Rangabirang, a village on the beach. We waded through two or three streams en route, water to the waist, but our coolies got over all of

Last Day at Detroit.

We copy from *The Horseman* the following account of the close of the Detroit Trotting Meeting. As will be learned from the description the day was cold and the track not at its best, so that the performances are even better than the time shows. That will give Sphinx an increase of honor, as well as the others which trotted and made 2:23 equivalent to something faster. It also shows that this California-bred colt is of the improving kind, and is an augury of speed in the future. When Patron is beaten in from 2:17½ to 2:19½ and Harry Wilkes, in apparent prime condition, unable to trot faster than 2:15½, there is strong proof of unfavorable weather and track:

DETROIT Mich., Sept. 24, 1887.—The weather to-day is an improvement on that of yesterday, but it is still much too cold to expect extreme speed. The management have spared no pains to put the track in first-class condition, and it looks smooth as a billiard table. There is in the audience that air of expectation and anxiety which precedes some great event. There are on the card to-day two first-class races, in which the contestants are supposed to be fast and evenly matched, but nearly all the interest centers in the great Patron-Clingstone match. The result of the race last week between these monarchs of the turf was very far from satisfactory to Patron's friends, as it is well known the great stallion was not in condition. Many are the questions asked in regard to these great horses, but the owners, drivers, and all connected with them are extremely reticent. Around Patron's stall an air of serenity and almost indifference prevails, and in Clingstone's quarters there seems to be just a flutter of excitement. It is thought they are both fit, and it is hoped the contest will prove a worthy battle of the kings. "We shall see what we shall see," and may the best horse win.

The first race of the day is for horses of the 2:25 class, trotting, for a purse of \$1,000 divided. Sphinx, bay stallion; by Electioneer, drew the pole, Billy Freer, grey gelding, by Western Peanaut, secured second place; Seymour Bell third; Justina, bay mare by Hamlin's Almont Jr. fourth, and Ed. Mac, bay gelding, by Hambletonian George, fifth. Pools sold: Billy Freer \$25, Justina \$10, Sphinx \$10, field \$8.

First Heat, 2:25 class.—At the quarter Sphinx was first, Freer at his wheel, Seymour Bell third, Justina fourth. The second quarter was trotted with Sphinx half a length in the lead of Freer, Justina a length back third, Ed. Mac fourth. At the three-quarters Sphinx was still in the lead, Freer at his girth, Justina at Freer's wheel, and Ed. Mac a length behind, fourth. Down the stretch the relative positions were the same, and at the finish Sphinx was first, Freer second, at his neck, Justina third at Freer's girth, Ed. Mac a good fourth, Seymour Bell fifth. Time, 0:36½, 1:12½, 1:43½, 2:23. Time of second horse, 2:23.

Second Heat, 2:25 class.—On the turn Sphinx broke and fell back. Justina and Freer were at the quarter head and head, Ed. Mac third. In the second quarter Justina passed Freer, and at the half was six lengths in the lead, Freer second, Mac third, Sphinx fourth. At the three-quarters Justina led by a length, Freer second, Mac third. Down the stretch the leaders trotted well together until near the wire, when Justina broke and Freer won as he pleased, Justina second, Mac third Sphinx fourth, Seymour Bell fifth. Time, 0:36, 1:11½, 1:47½, 2:24½. Second horse 2:25.

Third Heat, 2:25 class.—At the quarter Justina was a length in lead of Freer, Sphinx third, Mac fourth. At the half Justina was half a length in lead, Freer second, Sphinx three lengths back. At the three-quarters Justina led by a length, Freer second, Sphinx third. Down the stretch Justina led by a length, and finished first, Freer second Mac third, Sphinx fourth. Time, 0:36½, 1:13, 1:43, 2:23½; second horse, 2:24.

Fourth Heat, 2:25 class.—Justina led all the way around, finishing the mile two lengths in lead of Freer, Sphinx a good third. Time, 2:26.

Ed. Mac remained in harness under rule.

Justina is a fine, handsome mare by Hamlin's Almont Jr. She is a fast mare and goes much like Belle Hamlin.

After the second heat in the 2:25 class, Harry Wilkes went a mile to heat his record. He is in prime condition, but the weather is too cold for a supreme effort. Time, 35, 1:09, 1:43½, 2:17.

Harry Wilkes trotted a second trial, trotting the mile steadily and without a break. Time, 34½, 1:08, 1:41½, 2:15½. It was a great mile, considering the condition of the track and the cold day. Harry is himself again.

The Special.—After the Harry Wilkes mile the horses were called for the great \$3,000 special. Clingstone was the first to appear and was assigned the pole. As he jogged leisurely up the stretch he was greeted with applause. He appears in an anper condition and about 50 pounds heavier than when he trotted over this track his great match with Harry Wilkes.

When Fuller appeared behind Patron the applause was renewed.

First Heat, special.—At the third scoring the word was given. Around the turn Patron led at Clingstone's wheel; at the quarter Clingstone was one-half length in lead. The quarter was trotted in 34. The second quarter was trotted in same position until near the half, when Patron, with a great burst of speed, went to Clingstone's neck. The half was passed in 1:08½, the horses head and head. Around the turn Clingstone led by half a length, and the positions were the same as they passed the three-quarters in 1:42. Down the stretch Clingstone led by nearly a length, finishing about that distance in the lead. Time, 2:17½.

Second Heat, special.—Clingstone led around the turn and was first at the quarter by a neck. The three-eighths mile was trotted in same position, but at this point Patron forged ahead, and at the half was a length in the lead. On the turn he increased the lead to two lengths, but at the three-quarters he was only a length in the lead. Down the stretch Patron led by half a length to the distance, where Clingstone, with a tremendous burst of speed, succeeded in placing himself a neck in advance, in which position the wire was reached. Time, 35½, 1:08½, 1:42½, 2:17½; second horse, 2:17½.

Third Heat, special.—Patron took the lead at the turn and led all the way around, finishing first by a length, Fuller driving in with one hand. Time, 34½, 1:03½, 1:43½, 2:17½; second horse, 2:18½.

Fourth Heat, special.—Pools: Patron \$100, Clingstone \$50. Just after the word was given Patron broke and Clingstone was first at the quarter by eight lengths; at the half he was in the same position; at the three-quarters he was six lengths ahead, and finished first at will. Time, 35½, 1:10½, 1:45½, 2:19½.

It was a remarkable race under the circumstances. Patron has his speed, but did not seem able to carry it. He had not been driven a fast mile since his Cleveland race. Clingstone's victory was of course a great pleasure to Mr. Gordon and his many friends. Mr. Millard Sanders drove him with excellent judgment, and received his congratulations modestly.

First Heat, 2:18 Trot.—After the third heat in the special the horses were called for the 2:18 trot. Prince Wilkes drew the pole, Roseline Wilkes second, Lowland Girl third, Loretta F. fourth. Pools sold: Prince Wilkes \$75, Lowland Girl \$35, Roseline \$16, and Loretta F. \$10. Prince led at the quarter by a length, Lowland Girl second, Roseline third; in the second quarter Lowland Girl made a break, and at the half Prince was first, ten lengths in lead of Lowland Girl, Roseline Wilkes six lengths behind; at the three-quarters Prince led Lowland Girl by eight lengths, Roseline third; Prince led at the wire by a length, Lowland Girl second, Roseline third, Loretta fourth. Time, 34½, 1:08½, 1:44½, 2:21½. Lowland Girl's time, 2:21½.

Second Heat, 2:18 Trot.—Prince led at the quarter by a length, Lowland Girl second, four lengths in lead of Roseline; at the half the positions were the same, but at the three-quarters Lowland Girl was only half a length behind, and Roseline a close third; down the stretch Prince led by half a length and finished first, Lowland Girl and Roseline dead heat for second place, Loretta fourth. Time, 35, 1:09, 1:44, 2:18½.

Prince Wilkes has come to pretty near his form, and trotted even a better race than Mr. Davis expected.

This brought to a close a meeting which but for unfortunate circumstances would have been a complete success. A resume of the events of the meeting would show that this model association has added to its prestige. The classes were all well filled, and the racing was in all respects first class. The audiences though small, were, as is always the case here, of the highest respectability.

Considering the cold weather the time made in the various races was remarkable, and on the last day the racing was almost phenomenal. It was universally conceded by horsemen to have been an exceptional day's trotting. All things considered, it was the most remarkable day's trotting I have seen this summer.

President D. J. Campan, as is his custom, spared no effort to make the meeting a success and to contribute to the entertainment of the public.

The week selected proved unfortunate as to weather, and from the fact that in this vicinity no less than four large fairs were in progress.

Too high praise cannot be accorded the Detroit Driving Club for their effort to build up trotting interests in their midst and to give to the sport a character that shall make it respected and beloved by ladies and gentlemen.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24, 1887.—2:25 class: purse \$1,000.

Justina, b m by Almont Jr., C. J. Hamlin 2 1 1
Billy Freer, g g—C. M. Wilson 2 1 2
Sphinx, b g—Southernland & Benjamin 1 4 3
Ed. Mac, b g—E. B. Dikeman 4 3 4
Seymour Bell, b m—Shtelde & Moore 6 5 die

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First heat.....	36½	1:12½	1:43½	2:23
Second heat.....	36	1:11½	1:47½	2:24½
Third heat.....	36½	1:13	1:48	2:23½
Fourth heat.....	36	1:12	1:48½	2:26

Same Day—Special purse \$3,000.

Clingstone, b g by Rysdyk—W. J. Gordon 1 1 2
Patron, br s—C. F. Emery 2 2 1 2

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First heat.....	34	1:08½	1:42	2:17½
Second heat.....	35½	1:08½	1:42½	2:17½
Third heat.....	34½	1:08½	1:43½	2:17½
Fourth heat.....	35½	1:10½	1:43½	2:19½

Same Day—2:18 class. Purse \$1,000.

Prince Wilkes, ch g by Red Wilkes—Davie 1 1
Lowland Girl, blk m—Caton 2 0
Roseline Wilkes, b m—Van Ness 3 0
Loretta F., b m—Dero 4 4

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First heat.....	34½	1:08½	1:44½	2:21½
Second heat.....	35	1:09	1:44	2:21½

Same Day—Harry Wilkes to beat 2:13½.

Harry Wilkes by George Wilkes—Van Nese 1 1
Times 2 2

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First heat.....	35	1:09	1:43½	2:17
Second heat.....	34½	1:08	1:41½	2:15½

An Australian Etching.

[The Sportsman, Melbourne.]

That there are few prettier localities in the vicinity of Melbourne than those which environ the Canfield race-course will be readily admitted by most people who have visited it in search of either health, sport or recreation. Elevated, airy, yet sheltered, it affords views of the mountain ranges of the Dandenong and Plenty on the one hand and the bay with its shipping on the other, while in clear weather the Yon Yongs in the west and the Dividing Range to the north can be descried. Close at hand in this pleasant spring time all is bright and vernal. Fruit trees of many kinds blossom in the orchards. Prairie grass, rye grass and clover form plots of pasture and clothe the roadside, and pretty villas and stately mansions are half through groves of pine and exotic plants and trees on every side; while occasional spots, still in a state of nature, are thick with the beautiful waxy blossoms of the indigenous heath, or yellow and purple with wild flowers. The hedges flame with the yellow blossoms of the acacia and English furze, of which last the old west country adage tells us "that when it's out of bloom kissing is out of favor." When will either be the case? Bent on seeking information for the readers of *The Sportsman*, I found my way to the western corner of the Canfield race-course, opposite which is situated the pretty dwelling and commodious stables of Mr. Isaac Thomas Carslake, best known by his racing nom de guerre of Tommy Jones, which title his many friends are likely to hail him as long as he lives. Many years have elapsed since I first made his acquaintance in the days when Imes, Tommy Dodd, Spitfire, and other celebrities of the old time earned him celebrity as a dashing horseman on the flat, over hurdles and over fences, and those who saw the fearful crushing he received from the Baron at Wangaratta hardly hoped to see him return to consciousness, much less to see him the picture of health and condition he now is. A hit of a Bohemian in his youth, I well remember his love of fun and mischief in olden times, and even yet the leaven shows occasionally. Once in the olden days, when youth's hot blood ran riot in the veins, we met at a country meeting held on a flat beside a creek, in the Plenty Ranges. The racing was honest and good, but some of the visitors to it were not for travelling back to my hotel at the township. I found "Tommy" trudging through mud and mire. Some one had stolen his horse. Mine was a high and hony steed. "Get up behind; it's better than walking." His toe was on mine in an instant, and in a trice "Turangarnp" (the native word for long legs) had a double burden. A country hall, of which he was the life, and at which a sporting M. L. C. figured, gaily passed the night away, and in the morning the coach was crammed and Tom could find no place on it, though he had to ride a race next day. Walking was out of the question. A rug was folded, and my high-backed steed had again to carry double to town. The memory of that ride is even now

a sore spot with Mr. Carslake, for with a ridgy hone, "rungs here was wanting," as the cookney said.

The State Fair Racing.

The following recapitulation of results at the State Fair is from the Sacramento Bee:

The thirty-fourth annual Fair of the California State Agricultural Society was brought to a termination on Saturday last, and in every way it was a successful exhibition. From a financial point it was a far greater success than last year. The racing—trotting, pacing and running—was much above the average, and taken all in all there has never been a nine days' mixed meeting that will compare with it. The quality of the stock that participated in the various events was the equal of any in the country, and when it is further taken into consideration that most all of the starters were bred and reared on this coast, we may feel a little pride in the result. The racing went off very satisfactorily, and while we have seen more "split-up" racing at previous fairs, we doubt if we have seen more genuine contests, and in many cases, "blooded" contests. The exhibit of live stock was very fine, and every known breed had its representative.

A study of these tables will show the improvement made in our racing this season as well as in the quality of our stock. The fastest mile trotted or paced here in 1884 was 2:21; in 1885 2:18½; in 1886 2:16½; in 1887 2:15½. In 1885 five heats were trotted in 2:20 or better; in 1886, five; in 1887, five were trotted and four paced. In 1886 it required 65 mile heats to decide the trotting and pacing races, and the average per mile for each heat was 2:23½. This season 59 heats were trotted and paced at an average of 2:24½. Arrow's mile in 2:15½ is the fastest ever trotted or paced over this track, and beats Guy Wilkes' mile of last season by three-quarters of a second.

The fields of horses this year show a slight decrease over those of last year, but a fair increase over the year previous. The entry list was larger this season than any previous season, but the great speed shown by some of the horses caused numbers of horses to be thrown out of training. Last year, in 16 trotting and pacing races, there were 69 starters, an average of 4½ to each race.

This year, in eighteen trotting and pacing races there were 69 starters, an average of 3.8 to each race. In 1886 there were seventeen running events, in which 95 horses started, an average of over 5½ to each race; in 1887, 18 starters in 17 races, an average of 5 to each race.

THE HARNESS DIVISION.

Below will be found a comparison of the trotting and pacing races decided at the State Fairs of 1886 and 1887. The first table is for 1886:

CLASS	Winner	Best Time	No. of Heats
Occident.....	Alcazar.....	2:24½	5
2:24.....	B. B.....	2:24½	3
2:25 pace.....	Almont Patchen*.....	2:23	4
Four-year-old.....	Stamboul.....	2:25	3
3:00.....	Daisy S.*.....	2:2½	5
2:20.....	Manon.....	2:21½	6
Three-year-old.....	Alcazar.....	2:24½	3
2:20.....	Comet.....	2:27	6
Free-for-all.....	Guy Wilkes.....	2:16½	4
Special pace.....	Shakert.....	2:24½	6
2:27.....	Voncher.....	2:24½	3
Two-year-old.....	Soudan.....	2:35	2
Free-for-all pace.....	Killarney.....	2:20½	6
Hallion purse.....	Guy Wilkes.....	2:17½	3
Allan trot.....	Allan Roy.....	2:23½	5
2:30.....	Ned Forester.....	2:27½	4

*Mink and Almont Patchen made a dead heat in 2:23, the fastest heat in the 2:25-pace.

**Lot Slocum won the fastest heat in the 3:40 class.

†Mink won the fastest heat in the special pace.

The statement of this year's racing is given below:

CLASS	Winner	Best Time	No. of Heats
Occident.....	Sable Wilkes.....	2:24½	4
2:23.....	Black Diamond.....	2:24½	3
2:20 pace.....	Arrow.....	2:16½	6
Two-year-old trot.....	Grandes.....	2:33½	2
2:27.....	Jans L. J.....	2:23½	5
Special.....	Wallace G.....	2:26½	3
Three-year-old.....	John O. Shelby.....	w-o	1
Special pace.....	Ella S.....	2:20½	3
2:30 trot.....	Allo.....	2:27½	3
2:20.....	Lot Slocum.....	2:19	3
2:25.....	Woodnut.....	2:21½	3
Four-year-old.....	Tempest.....	2:2½	3
Free-for-all pace.....	Arrow.....	2:16½	4
Special trot.....	Thapsin.....	2:23½	3
Free-for-all trot.....	Arish.....	2:17½	4
Special trot.....	Lusila.....	2:23	6
2:40.....	Old Nick.....	2:24½	3
Three-year-old.....	Sable Wilkes.....	2:27½	w-o

†Homestake won the fastest heat.

†Maid of Oake won the fastest heat.

*Lot Slocum and Arish each trotted a heat in 2:17½.

*Thapsin won the fastest heat.

THE RUNNING EVENTS.

The following table will admit of a comparison being made between this year's racing and that of last year:

Race.	Distance.	Winner, 1886.	Winner, 1887.
Introduction.....	1	Miss Ford, 1:16½	Katleba*, 1:19
Breeders.....	1½	Edelweiss, 2:11	Notilde, 2:12½
Del Paso.....	3-m. heats	Doubt, 1:16½, 1:16½	Grover Cleveland†, 1:16, 1:15, 1:15½
Selling.....	1½	Laura Gardner, 2:00½	Tom Dally, 1:57½
Purse.....	1	Edelweiss, 1:16½	Canny Scot, 1:44
Premium.....	3	Nielsen, 1:15½	Daisy D., 1:15½
Annual.....	1	Safe Ban, 1:44½	Snowdrop*, 1:42½
LaRue.....	2½	Moonlight, 4:05½	Adeline, 3:59
Sunny Slope.....	1	Noilde, 1:02½	Lenoke, 1:04
Palo Alto.....	1	Miss Ford, 1:44	Gorgo, 1:43½
Derby.....	1	Mayblossom, 2:47½	Jim Duff, 2:40
Shafter.....	1½	Edelweiss, no time	Jack Brady, 2:12½
Nighthawk.....	1	Nielsen, 1:43	Edelweiss†, 1:42½
Capital City.....	1½	Doubt, 2:56½	Moonlight, 2:54
Golden Gate.....	1½	Miss Courtney, 3:07½	Narcola, 3:08
Free Purse.....	1-m. heats	Lizzie Dunbar, 1:45, 1:44, 1:47½	Lizzie Dunbar†, 1:45, 1:44, 1:47½
Purse.....	1 1-16-m. heats	Leda**, 1:52½, 1:51½, no time.	Dave Douglass*, 1:51½, 1:51½, 1:54, 1:50½

*Manzanita won the first heat.

**Serinam won, but was disqualified.

†Adeline won the second heat.

†Lizzie Dunbar won, but was disqualified.

*Serinam won, but was disqualified.

**Irish Lass won the first heat, but was withdrawn on account of lameness in third, and Leda had no competitor.

*Dave Douglass ran a dead heat with Manzanita in the first and with Patil in the third heat. Patil won the fourth heat.

Sultan Jr., h h, 3 years old, by Sultan, dam Peanute, by Irvington, died on the State Fair grounds at Des Moines, Ia., Saturday, Sept. 10; was taken sick during the three-year-old stake race Tuesday; Wednesday became violently ill and continued so until he died. He was 16 hands, a high strung, resolute fellow, that would have trotted in 2:30 this year and had all the qualities of a first-class turf horse; had trotted half miles in 1:17, and could have trotted the day of his race had he been well, in 2:35. His record was 2:42½ in a fifth heat at Knoxville.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, October 8, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in this issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 21st
Sixth District Agricultural Assn., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Willows, Oct. 19th, 20th to 21st.
Vallejo, October 4th to 8th.
Eureka Jockey Club, November 29th to 26th.
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Oct. 29th to Nov. 5th.

Closing of Entries.

OCTOBER 12th.—Willows Agricultural Association.
NOVEMBER 16th.—Eureka Jockey Club.

Fall Meeting—Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.

The forms were held in order to get the most important points. At a meeting of the Trustees held yesterday afternoon, it was decided that the meeting should be held on the Oakland Trotting Park and on the dates heretofore announced in this paper.

As will be seen, the purses and stakes have filled so largely as to ensure good racing, and the prospects for a capital meeting could not be better.

Arrow Again.

Well worthy is this son of A. W. Richmond of the encomiums which are now heard from all who have witnessed his great feats. The race at Stockton is without a parallel in harness contests for a colt of his age. Even the meager accounts which the telegraph brought are sufficient to show that there was a greater display of speed than any four-year-old has previously exhibited. The first heat in 2:16½, the second he went to the half in 1:04½; made a break on the further turn, losing at least half a dozen lengths, and then made the mile in 2:14. Spectators agree that had it not been for the mishap, and had he been sent from the half home, 2:10 would surely have been beaten. As it was, he was eased the latter portion of the mile, and came in at a comparatively slow gait. 2:16½, 2:14, 2:19½, an average of 2:16½ is a great mark for an animal that has not shed all of its baby teeth.

Since the sketch which was published last week, we have received the original bill of sale, or rather as it is termed, "Age and pedigree of the thoroughbred stallion Owen Glendower."

"He was bred by Thomas Bellerd, Esq., in Arkansas; he was foaled in May, 1849, is a bright sorrel, with a white strip on the nose, a white star and both hind feet white. He was sired by Argyle's by Mons. Tonson, his dam Sumpter by Ogle's Oscar; his grandam by Col. Thornton's imported horse Clifden, his g. grandam by Mr. Hall's Spot, his g. g. grandam by Dr. Marshall's Hydr Ali, by Lindsey Arbien. JOHN LORINO, FANNIN COUNTY, TEXAS, May 6th, 1856.

Witness
HENRY PERKINS,
GEORGE BARNUM.

The paper is endorsed John Loring, Pedigree of Glendower, and in another part is the further memorandum: This within-mentioned horse, "Young Argyle," was first called Owen Glendower, but since the death of old Argyle I have called him Young Argyle. JAMES MAOEE.

Witness
JOHN CUMMINGS.

Accompanying the certificate was an entry card presumably of the California State Fair, the following being a copy:

Description: Thoroughbred stallion.
Age: 11 years.
Name: Young Argyle, formerly called Owen Glendower.
Exhibited by James Megee, Contra Costa County.
(Pedigree: The same as given in certificate.)

While there is a blunder in the pedigree, viz.: giving the dam of Argyle, the sire of Owen Glendower, as that of the soo, and naming her Sumpter in place of Thistle, it may be that the horse brought to California was from a mare called Sumpter, and that Mr. Loring made the mistake by copying the breeding of Thistle. This much is fairly established: that Young Argyle, the sire of the grandam of Arrow, was by Argyle and bred by Thomas Ballard of Arkansas. It can be further stated that the breeding of his dam has not been traced, though there is a reasonable supposition that she was thoroughbred, or at least, highly bred. As a portion of a pacing or trotting pedigree, it is immaterial whether she was thoroughbred or not, though, as having a bearing on the question of racing blood in pacers, if not material, is of interest.

Stamboul.

This grand young horse has added to his high reputation by his race at Stockton on the first of this month. It was a great race from every point of view. Six heats in 2:20, 2:17½, 2:20, 2:20½, 2:22½ and 2:25, Stamboul making a dead heat with Lot Slocum in the second, and winning the fourth, fifth and sixth.

Two seventeen and a half is a good mark for any horse, for a five-year-old stallion it is more than good. It is a high mark. High all around. For Stamboul himself, for his sire Sultan, for his dam Fleetwing, his grandsires and his grandams. It is exceedingly gratifying to his breeder and equally so to the owner of Sultan. Mr. Rose can certainly be rated as one of the most successful breeders. In seventeen years he has shown some wonderful animals, and there has been steady progression, which conclusively proves that judgment as well as good fortune has contributed to the result. Starting in with The Moor he makes a record of 2:37, and then in the next generation shows Sultan and Tommy Gates, each with a record of 2:24, and Del Sur with 2:24½ to his credit. But when it comes to the get of the successor to The Moor there are surprising strides and the dropping somewhat remarkable, especially when it is taken into consideration that all of the main performers have been bred at Sunny Slope. There are Stamboul (five years) 2:17½, Ruby 2:18½, Sweetheart (three years) 2:22½, Eva 2:23½, La Grange 2:24, Kismet (three years) 2:25½, and Stamboul (three years) 2:26½.

Some time ago we predicted that Sultan would be a grand cross on mares of Hambletonian blood, though it did not require much penetration to see that, after Beautiful Bells had demonstrated that the blood of The Moor and Electioneer was so potent. Stamboul and Ruby are "full" brother and sister, their dam being Fleetwing by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Now the outcross of Clay and whatever the blood of Belle of Wabash was is pronounced, while the Hambletonian, which Sultan derives from his dam, though only one-eighth in amount, is a further guarantee. An old-time maxim among English breeders was to couple the dam with a sire possessing her best strains, and this, of course, would be applicable to the male as well as the female. Giving all credit to the paternal ancestry of Sultan, few will dispute that the strongest trotting cross is on the side of the dam, and the proof is that his best son and daughter have a near cross of the blood. Then Kismet and Soudan had also a strain of Hambletonian, the former, in our opinion, outranking Stamboul at the same age. But Eva, Sweetheart, Alcezar and La Grange also prove that Sultan can get trotters without a reinforcement of Hambletonian, though in each there is a dash of Mambrino Chief, and in all of them a goodly portion of the grandsire of Hambletonian, the thoroughbred Mambrino.

While the success of Mr. Rose can be attributed, in no small degree, to a right selection of blood, he has paid particular attention to form, and in his choice of sires has made that a prominent consideration. Sultan is of high form, Stamboul is also of a configuration that will please the critical. "Horsemen" are prone to think that if a man does not make a business of horses he must be deficient in this branch of equine lore. So far as our experience goes, and it extends over a good many years, the best judges of proportion are not confined to those who are the most intimately connected with horse affairs.

There is a natural adaptation to discover what may be termed harmony of parts, symmetry of proportion, consisting of the various portions of the machinery being constructed so that the greatest effect will be derived from a like expenditure of power. No matter how high the pressure in a boiler, if the parts of the machine are not constructed so as to run with the least possible friction a great deal of the power will be wasted. No matter how perfect the machinery, there must be a certain amount of force to put it in motion, and vastly more when extra speed is demanded. To move quadrupedal mechanism at a fast rate, and sustain it, more is required than mere muscular power. Even should there be no deficiency in bulk or placing of muscles, there may be a lack of that which is of vital importance and not so readily discovered; that is, a proper balance of nerve

power. An excess tends to burning the fuel in a flash, an exuberance of effort which cannot be controlled, a steam cylinder without a cut-off, a waste of propulsion so that the magazine is soon exhausted. Many professionals are apt to ignore this portion of the form of a horse, and depend on "points" which are recognized as the proper type. As a rule breeders study. Attention is paid to all the points, and those which are the most successful recognize that something more is requisite than gilt-edged pedigrees.

Equalize the Weights.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—With reference to the leading article, page 40, of July 16th, 1887, I submit these extracts from Rules of the Australian Jockey Club, which govern all running races in this colony of New South Wales:

RULE 8—The age of horses shall be reckoned as beginning on August 1st, in the year in which it is foaled, if foaled on or after that day. If foaled before that day, it shall be reckoned as beginning on the 1st of August in the previous year.
RULE 55—In all races in which standard weights for age shall be carried, an allowance according to the following scale shall be made to all horses sired north of the line, and foaled between January 1st and July 31st, viz.:—2 and 3 years old 10 pounds; 4 years old 7 pounds; 5 years old 3 pounds.

We are indebted to a friend in New South Wales for the above, and from that it is seen that the Australian Jockey Club has already adopted such a rule as was recommended. It would have met the exigencies of the case if the Board of Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association had advertised the stakes, which closed on the first of August last, with a condition which would have covered the case of Australian-bred colts now in California, but the time for doing that having passed, a rule similar to 85 of the A. J. C. can be adopted at the next annual meeting. We would make it still more comprehensive, and in place of weight for age races, provide for admission into colt stakes. For instance, colts which were foaled after Aug. 1st, and previous to Jan. 1st south of the equator, should have the privilege of making engagements in stakes for foals of the next year by carrying as much more weight as would put them on equality with younger competitors. To make it plainer, suppose stakes were advertised with the following conditions: Sweepstakes of \$— each; \$— forfeits; dash of — miles. For foals of 1887, and those which were foaled south of the equator subsequent to Aug. 1st, 1886, the latter class to carry — pounds extra; and if foals of 1887, dropped south of the equator, after Aug. 1st of that year, to carry — pounds less; those foaled north of the line to carry rule weights. With a fair adjustment of penalties and concessions, Australian breeders might name colts in our stakes, and the effect would be to add immensely to the popularity of the stakes in which they were engaged and without being prejudiced to the interests of our breeders. Rating the ages from Jan. 1st here, and from Aug. 1st, on the other side, precludes the idea of bringing colts together under the same schedule of weights. But it appears as though the A. J. C. were rather too liberal in granting 10 pounds to three-year-olds, and 7 pounds to four-year-olds. Take it for a Derby distance, one and a half miles, "six and aged," in May, would carry 124 pounds, five years 123 pounds, four years 118, and three years 100 pounds. The allowance for six months differences in age would give 90, 111, 120 and 124 pounds. This is manifestly a wide divergence from the philosophy of our present rule. In January a three-year-old would carry 100 pounds to 6, and aged 121 pounds, while six months after it would be 103 to 122 pounds. To subtract or add for the six months seems the fairest method of equalization, and easier managed than a specified allowance.

The Horses of Woodstock.

Elsewhere in this number we have copied a part of the pamphlet bearing the above title. It is of interest to all who are engaged in breeding trotters, as it shows that in Vermont the blood which prevailed in an early day was largely that of the thoroughbred. This fact is well established. We have seen in the early volumes of the Turf Register where quite a number of thoroughbred horses were sent from the vicinity of New York to the Eastern States, others were imported directly from England, and altogether such a number of stallions brought into these States as to insure a large progeny. The paucity of thoroughbreds in this country during the latter part of the 18th and the early portion of the 19th century has been brought forward on an argument to show that there was a scarcity of the blood, and that crosses of it were rare. That there were few, when both sexes are considered, is beyond question, but as nearly every thoroughbred colt was kept entire, there was an array of stallions sufficient to disseminate the blood over a wide extent of country. After their racing days were over very many who had figured on the race-courses of the period were sold for "country stallions," and others which had not speed enough to be kept in training were also relegated to districts where their breeding became of vast service. As an illustration of what effect one entire horse has on the stock of the country, Rysdyk's Hambletonian can be cited. Foaled in 1849, his descendants are numbered by so many thousands that computation is out of the question.

The pamphlet, the author of which is Allen W. Thompson, a man more intimately acquainted with the stock of the far East, perhaps, than any other person, contains a great deal which is of interest to the lovers of fast trotters, and as twenty-five cents covers the cost, there should be an immense demand. The address is Woodstock, Vermont.

The Faire, Past and Present.

We write past and present, as at this date there are six which have not come to a conclusion, Fresno, Salinas, Vallejo, Susanville, Ione, Concord and Carson, and perhaps some others which escape our recollection. A grand year for fairs is the unanimous verdict of those who have been fortunate enough to witness them.

Not a single exception which we have heard of, all successful beyond precedent. The State Fair was by odds in advance of those of former years, and the district exhibitions superior to what had been heretofore seen. Commencing at San Jose, then Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Marysville, Golden Gate, Glenbrook, Sacramento, Stockton, Rohnerville, Susanville, and this week those mentioned above to be followed by Los Angeles, Willow, Eureka, the meetings on the Bay District and Oakland Trotting Park, and then the Fall Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association. Then in Nevada the State Fair which was the grandest exposition in the history of that State, and that of Carson which is progressing now. There are so many fairs on the Pacific Coast that it is difficult to keep track of them, and that there will be many additions in the near future is assured. There is scarcely a county in California that has not the material for an interesting exhibition. Fine grades of cattle, sheep and swine; horses which would attract attention in the horse centres of the world; fruit, vegetables and cereals that astonish visitors, and to this can be added products of forests and mines, either of which are without successful competition.

Sadly disappointed at the accident that prevented our attendance, a tour was planned which would have been the source of great enjoyment. Santa Rosa, Petaluma, the Golden Gate, taken in rotation, the next two weeks Sacramento, with a visit to Reno, back to Stockton in time for the last three days, then a flying jaunt to Ione, Fresno, Salinas, on the way to Los Angeles. It was a big lay-out and all of this knocked out, left behind the distance flag the first heat, compelled to lie for days with a foot pillowed above the level of the head, staggering about on crutches for weeks, and still having to depend on one crutch and a stick, and all of this due to jumping from a cart, when five seconds more would have ensured safety as well as a more decorous dismounting, is more than tantalizing.

Still there may be something gained. We have a better knowledge of strains of joints and tendons than possessed before, and trials of liniments and embrocations and handgazes and supports which may be of sufficient value to recompense for the pain, if it does not make up for the disappointment of meeting so many friends and other anticipated enjoyments.

A man who learned that a strain of a hind ankle was the reason for not trotting Antevolo at the Fair, very kindly gave us a bottle of medicine which he asserted was a sure remedy. After thanking him we declined making a trial on the horse until tested on our own ailment, and fortunately, too, as it took several cooling applications to correct the inflammation, and had it been applied to the more sensitive cuticle of a horse, been a set back that would have taken a long time to overcome. Hereafter we will give the results on hip and quadruped, and hope to present something which will be of service.

And now we have a request to make, that being that the Secretaries of the various fairs and meetings will send official reports of the racing and trotting. It is of the greatest importance that there should be absolutely correct transcripts from the official records. In trotting races the time of each heat, exactly as the stand-book has it, is of great value. An error once published may be troublesome to correct, and he the means of occasioning protests, and no end to the tribulations of owners.

While it is outside of the regular duties of secretaries to furnish this for the press, the benefits to the Associations will more than recompense them for the trouble, though, for the credit of California horses we will pay for the copying, and if the secretaries are too busy some one else can be employed to do the work of copying, the secretary attesting its correctness over his signature.

We intend to write a full history of the fairs and meetings of 1887, and in order to do the subject justice, the data must be on hand. There will be a grand showing for the Pacific Coast if our efforts are seconded by the officials of the Fairs, and will give horse breeders of the East a better conception of the advantages of California for stock-breeding than almost any other information. A copy of the official record is of paramount importance, in fact an absolute necessity, to insure the work being properly done, and we trust that these will be sent with as little delay as possible.

Bay District Entries.

We republish the list of entries for the Bay District Meeting, as the former list was not correct, there having been additions since. A glance will show that the sport should be very good. There are 53 entries in the ten events, and the horses in each are so closely matched that sharp fights are inevitable. The 2:35 will have been decided ere this number is issued, though in time for the 2:27, which is to be trotted to-day. There is a great field engaged, and whoever can select the winner from the seven horses engaged, beforehand, will be entitled to a medal for acuteness. It is a tough lot for a three-year-old to tackle; though Sahle Wilkes has shown capacity which warrants his owner in giving him a chance to further distinguish himself. On the following Tuesday the same horses come together again, with the exception of Gus Wilkes, and it is more than even betting that the same horse will not win both. A week from to-day the free-for-all pacing will be the issue, though that and the balance of the programme can be better handled next week. There are good prospects for a continuation of the beautiful weather which has prevailed for the past two weeks, and that the track will be in the best of order is beyond question.

The Bay District Trotting Meeting—Revised List of Entries.

- Oct. 7th—Purse \$500. 2:35 class.
Falo Alto's b s Clifton Bell.
A. J. Fleming's b m Emma Anderson.
H. Hitchcock's b g Carl.
J. A. Goldsmith's b g Perihelion.
J. W. Gordon's b m Baby Mine.
L. B. Lindsey's b m Nantita J.
H. McCann's blk g Little Fred.
- Oct. 8th—Purse \$500. 2:27 class.
J. H. Penman names b g Welle Fargo.
J. A. Goldsmith names blk e Seble Wilkes.
A. McDowell names b m Maid of Oaks.
J. A. Dustin names b e Gne Wilkes.
L. B. Lindsey names ept m Platina.
W. H. Tulley names b m Lester.
- Oct. 11th—Purse \$500. 2:26 class.
J. A. Goldsmith names blk e Sahle Wilkes.
A. McDowell names b m Maid of Oaks.
L. B. Lindsey names ept m Platina.
W. H. Tulley names b m Lester.
J. H. Penman names b g Welle Fargo.
- Oct. 13th—Purse \$500. Free-for-all pacing.
L. Shaner names b g Chapman.
J. A. Goldsmith names r m Ella S.
P. Fitzgerald names blk e Killamey.
H. Hitchcock names blk g Billy Bunker.
- Oct. 15th—Purse \$600. 2:23 class.
H. Hitchcock names blk g Black Diamond.
W. F. Smith names blk g Thapsin.
O. A. Hickok names s g Conde.
L. Shaner names b g Alfred S.
W. W. Bradbury names b g Old Nick.
Pat Farrell names b s Marin.
- Oct. 18th—Purse \$500. 2:30 class.
H. Hitchcock names b g Carl.
J. W. Gordon names b m Baby Mine.
L. B. Lindsey names b m Nantita J.
H. McCann names b g St. David.
A. J. Fleming names b m Emma Anderson.
- Oct. 20th—Purse \$600. 2:20 class.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
L. B. Lindsey's b m Jane L.
L. Shaner's blk m Kate Ewing.
- Oct. 22d—Purse \$750. 2:17 class.
W. F. Smith names b g Adair.
O. A. Hickok names b g Arab.
L. B. Lindsey names b m Jane L.
L. Shaner names b g Lot Slocum.
- Oct. 27th—Purse \$500. 2:25 class.
J. A. Dustin's b s Gne Wilkes.
L. B. Lindsey's b m Platina.
W. H. Tulley's b m Lester.
J. H. Penman's b g Welle Fargo.
- Oct. 29th—Purse \$1,000. Free-for-all; pacing and trotting.
George Van Gordon's b g Homestake.
H. Hitchcock's blk e L. C. Lee.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
J. A. Goldsmith's r m Ella S.
Lee Shaner's b g Lot Slocum.

During the meeting the Association will give a purse of \$750 for the following named horses:—Black Diamond, Sister, Jane L., Thapsin, Kate Ewing, Conde, Menlo, Woodnut, Alfred S., Valentine, Clifton Bell and Maid of Oaks.

Racing at Walla Walla.

The appended report of the racing at the Walla Walla, W. T., Fair, is from the Portland *Rural Spirit*:

Sept. 26th.—The Derby was the only race. For this event Diavolo, Rosa Lewis, Duffy Winters and Mark Twaing came to the post. After several attempts the field got off to a fair start, with Mark Twaing leading to the quarter. At this point Diavolo and Duffy came up and passed him, all running in a bunch to the end of the mile, where Diavolo opened a gap of several lengths, leaving the trio to fight for second, which they did in fine style. Within a hundred yards of the wire Duffy fouled Rosa Lewis, for which the judges gave him third place.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 26th.—Walla Walla Derby—Running, one and a half miles, for three-year-olds. \$50 entrance and \$250 added.
W. H. Babb's b c Diavolo by Shannon, dam Dame Winnie..... 1
J. H. Hamilton's b c Rosa Lewis by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis..... 2
W. H. Babb's b g Duffy Winters by Daisy Duffy, dam Neva Winters. 3
Oregon Stable's b g Mark Twaing by Monday, dam Jennie C..... 0
Time, 2:40.

Pools: Diavolo and Duffy Winters (Babb's stable) \$20, Rosa Lewis \$10, Mark Twaing \$5. Mutuels paid \$8.
Sept. 27th.—Weather beautiful. The attendance to-day was nearly double that of yesterday.
The first race was the 2:44 class, between Kitty Ham, Snele S. and Osgood Maid. This proved to be a fine race between the two first-named mares. Snele was favorite, selling for more than double that of the others. Kitty Ham had won two heats before she could even. Snele won third heat and again went up to double.

Sept. 27, 1887.—Trotting, 2:44 Class. Purse \$250.
T. H. Tongue's br m Kitty Ham by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Kitty Lewis—Sawyer..... 1 1 2 1
J. Sorenson's b m Snele S. by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Bellfounder Girl—Woods..... 2 2 1 2
Osgood Maid, b m..... 3 3 dis.
Time, 2:37½, 2:31½, 2:36, 2:42½.

In justice to Snele S. it is proper to say that in the fourth heat her check came off and let her head go to the end that her friends believed she lost the race.

The next was the Pioneer Stake, for two-year-olds. Pools: Oregon \$40, Hilda \$20, field \$5. Mutuels paid \$89.

Sept. 27, 1887.—Pioneer Stake for two-year-olds. Five eighths of a mile. Purse \$200, added to a sweepstake of \$50 each.
W. L. Whitmore's b c Coloma by Joe Booker, dam Callie Smart..... 1
W. H. Babb's b f Hilda by Geo. Wilkes, dam Neva Winters..... 2
Oregon Stable's b c Oregon by Monday, dam Planeta..... 3
J. H. Hamilton's b f Miss Dudley by Glen Dindley, dam Laura C..... 0
Time, 1:54.

Sept. 27, 1887.—Running, one-half mile dash. Purse \$200.
Bones, b g..... 1
Forward Four, b c..... 2
Klickitat Tom, b g..... 3
Sagebrush Sam, b g..... 0
Time, :50½.

This day's racing was tough on the talent and a bonanza for the watermelon boys.

Sept. 28th.—Weather beautiful. Attendance double that of either preceding day.

First race, three-quarter mile. Pools: Keepsake \$70, Forward Four \$40, field \$20. The first time the horses came up they were all bunched and all under equal headway, but for some cause were not sent off. At the second trial Keepsake got the best of the start and won easily.

Sept. 28, 1887.—Running, three-quarter mile. Purse \$300.
J. Paquet's b m Keepsake, 4, by Flood, dam Katharine, 107 (orange and blue)..... 1
Forward Four, b c..... 2
Twenty-One, Forward Four, Laura D. followed in order named. Time, 1:18. Mutuels paid \$840.

The next was trotting, 3:00 class, purse \$100. Pools: Geo. Kinney \$70, Black Bess \$30, Belvidere and Lady Belle (field) \$10. Black Bess won first heat, Kinney last three. Belvidere distanced in third heat. Time, 2:58, 2:54, 2:52½, 2:52.

Running, three-eighths mile dash, purse \$150. Bogus 1, Pappoose 2, Welt McCullough 3, Napa 4. Time, :35. Mutuale paid \$16.

Notes From Observer.

Those who maintain the affirmative of the proposition, (and many do, albeit all unwittingly,) seem to derive much support from the recent performance of the Eastern mare Luella. Instance her last race at Stockton, Sept. 30th, which she won, taking the last three heats in the excellent time of 2:24, 2:24½, 2:27. Immediately the air became filled with exclamations, "What a game mare! Isn't she game? etc., followed by the more positive assertion, she's "dead game." Now all this denies, by implication, the possession of that quality by the competitor, whom she defeated, Gus Wilkes. While not denying that Luella is a game animal, it is held that the race in question does not demonstrate it. Let me analyze it a little. She had a previous record of 2:21½, she laid up two heats, making them, let me say, in about 2:30, then won the third heat in 2:24, the fourth in 2:24½, and the fifth in 2:27. If she had trotted a heat close to her record, say 2:23, repeated in 2:22 and "come back" the third time in 2:23½ to 2:24, then it would have been demonstrated that she had bottom. Gus' previous record was 2:27½. He won the first heat in 2:26, the second in 2:25 and was a very dangerous second in the third heat in 2:24, as also in the fourth and fifth, in 2:24½ and 2:27 respectively. Passing without comment the driver's statement (Mr. Dustin) made to the judges when scoring, that his horse was short of work; making no criticism on that scoring, we come again to the question which heads this article, and also ask if the defeated horse is not a stayer?

Let us call him Mr. H— and premise that he was an old-time driver. He had been in California in its early and rough days, long before the advent of the trotters, and had taken on a little of the rough way of the times. In short he had been known, under great provocation, like "my uncle Toby," to indulge in language more forcible than elegant, more expressive than chaste. Calling one evening at the house of a friend he met a minister of the Gospel, stopping temporarily with that friend. Several ladies dropped in to pay their respects to said minister. Church topics came at once into the conversation, and as several different denominations were represented, much badinage ensued. Finally, one sprightly lady made an attack on the Baptists, then, suddenly checking herself, said "I mustn't say too much, there may be some Baptist present." The host replied, with a twinkle in his eye, "I think not, unless, (turning to H) Mr. H— is one." As much, concerning him has been left to the imagination of the reader, it is also left to the imagination to determine whether or not Mr. H— felt exactly at his ease.

It was at a new town on the frontier where was located an U. S. Land Office. A contest was going on before the Register and Receiver; there were present eight or ten witnesses on one side of the case, all stopping at the hotel of the village. To say that the fare was frugal would be complimentary—there was plenty of food, but oh! how it was expolled in the cooking. It has been said that the "Almighty made the food, but the devil made the cooks." The witness came from another State, and, of course, without compulsory process. They must be conciliated, kept in good humor, so the principal in the case sent out messengers to scour the adjacent country in search of eggs, chickens, etc., wherewith to eke out the slender repasts, remarking facetiously that "a hungry man can't tell the truth." Three times the chicken appeared, minus the breasts, nothing but the legs, wings and backs of the fowls in sight. All this time, with surprising regularity, the landlady's table was supplied with delicate, snowy breasts of chicken. Now the frontiersman is generally honest and frank, therefore slow to entertain suspicion, but finally it dawned upon the minds of some of the boys that this had occurred too often to be purely accidental, that the landlady was regaling herself at their expense, and they made some remarks to that effect. As usual with disparaging remarks, they came to her ears, and she became somewhat restive over the imputation upon her fair fame. She took early occasion to visit a lady friend who's husband was intimate with the boys, and who (she judged) would report to them whatever she would leave with his wife. She said, "Some of those fellows from — say I took their chicken. Just to think that I'd do such a thing! no, it's all that Chinaman's fault, he left the cupboard door open and the cats did it." Being a lady they, as in duty bound, accepted her statement as the fact, but they continue, to this day, to wonder at the rare discrimination of those cats. OBSERVER.

Name Claimed.

Wm. Buckley, of San Jose, claims the name of SAN LEUIS MAIN for grey Billy, foaled in 1855 by Webster, dam by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

The Blood-Horse in Vermont.

[From Allen W. Thompson's "Horses of Woodstock."]

It is well known that the soil and climate have much to do with producing poor or fine animals. It is said of Vermont that she is noted for producing fine horses as well as great men; that her horses are much sought for in the markets on account of their tough, wiry, enduring constitutions and their fine style and make. This makes it desirous to know more as to the first horses of Vermont, their breeding and origin. The first settlers of the State came from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, and they took with them their horses and other stock. From Rhode Island was introduced the blood of the Narragansett pacer; from the valley of the Connecticut the thoroughbred English horse. At this time the English thoroughbred had been quite largely bred in the Connecticut Valley. A number of the purest blood had been imported from England, and quite a number from New York, New Jersey and Virginia. The Barb horse Ranger was imported to New London, Conn., about 1755. He was kept at Hartford and vicinity for several years. Was at first a dapple gray fifteen hands high, and of the finest form, symmetry and finish. His great value was that his descendants inherited in a marked degree his rare qualities. It is admitted that he was the best Arabian ever taken to America. There is quite a story as to his origin, and how it was that he was taken to Connecticut. It may be and it may not be true. The ridges on his legs show that they were broken, and it may have been the cause of his being taken to this country. The reason of his being taken to Virginia shows his great value as a stock horse. It was at the siege of Boston that the attention of Washington, his officers and staff was attracted by the superior horses that composed the cavalry from the valley of the Connecticut. Upon inquiry it was found that they were mostly by an Arabian horse called Ranger. This caused the Virginians to believe that Ranger would improve their horses at home, and, through the advice of Washington and Lee, Captain Lindsey was sent to see and buy the horse, if he thought best. This he did, and took him to Virginia. The thoroughbred mares of Virginia and Maryland were largely bred to him, and the cross is highly prized in the racer. In Virginia Ranger was known as Lindsey's Arabian.

There was a large number of young Rangers kept and advertised in the Connecticut Valley, and it is known that one or more of them was taken to Vermont. One was kept at Stowe and Morrisstown, owned by a Mr. Stawart, a counterfeiter. He said he was never afraid of the officers catching him if he could get the start of them on his horse. The horse General Putnam rode down the declivity of one hundred steps when he escaped from the British was by Ranger. One writer states that Washington's celebrated gray charger was, too. This must be considered doubtful, unless Washington obtained him when at Boston, or soon after. Some writers have claimed, because the northern part of Vermont bordered Canada, her first horses must have been largely of French or Canadian origin. It can be seen how absurd this claim is from the fact that the southern part of the State was first settled, and by settlers from the South, who took their horses with them. As the southern part became settled, the settlers pressed north from the south. The southern towns were settled fifty years earlier than the northern towns. The border towns of Canada were mostly settled by settlers from Vermont.

In the first settling of the country, horses could only be used as beasts of burden. The settlers in breaking into the wilderness, unless by the side of large rivers, could go but a short distance, as there were no roads, only the paths of the wild beasts and the red man, and the lined trees marked by the hunter and woodman. Another reason why they could not go far from the borders of civilization was, that they must be near a market. The first few settlers of many of the towns of Vermont had no horses at first; they came into the State on foot. They knew before they could have the horse something must be raised and provided for. When this was accomplished, then the horse was procured. The horse then wanted was the one the easiest to ride, as there were no wagons and but few roads; the one that was the surest-footed, that was the safest to get over the rough, bad routes they had. The people were poor, and could not at first enjoy the luxury of the saddle, so the horse wanted must have a good wide back; no rail-backed horse was wanted. In the winter the good roads on the snow and the cold weather made it more pleasant to ride behind the horse on the sled than on his back. After a while the rich substituted the pung for the sled; this was considered a little aristocratic. Woolen blankets were used instead of "buffalo robes." Now the sled and pung have given way to the sleigh, and it is hard to say what the sleigh will give way to.

Though the horses of the eastern and western part of the State had a common origin, their type and characteristics did not continue the same. The western part of the State borders on New York, and this caused many of the inhabitants to do their marketing at Troy and Albany. Horses were taken to New York, and, furthermore, horses were brought from New York to the western part of Vermont, and it caused the horses of the two sections to be somewhat alike.

The first important cross upon the horses of the western part of the State was from a son of imported Messenger, called Bishop Hambletonian. He was foaled on Long Island in 1806; he was a bay, fifteen and a half hands high, and weighed about eleven hundred pounds; had quite a reputation as a racer. He was taken to Grauville, N. Y., in 1822, and there kept, with the exception of two or three seasons, until his death, which was in 1834. Some of the seasons he was kept part of the time at Pawlet, Wells, Poulney, and Burlington, Vt. The Hambletonian blood was largely bred and highly prized. It gave size and speed, but with this there was often a coarseness and a lack of style and beauty. The cross is highly valued in the pedigree of the trotters. But few Hambletonian horses were taken across the mountain to the eastern part of the State, so that, comparatively speaking, the blood was not bred on the eastern side of the mountain; yet, wherever it was, it did leave quite an impression in transmitting speed. The Morgan blood was the first cross upon the horses in the eastern part of the State, and so popular was it that at one time nearly all the horses of the eastern part could be called Morgans. Their popularity commenced about 1820, and it continued until 1850; then the demand was for horses having more size and speed. Had the Morgan horses been bred to average in weight ten hundred and fifty pounds, and fifteen and a half hands in height, the demand for them must have always been great. It was their small size that cost them their popularity (there were too many small ones). They were not bred at first to any extent upon the west side of the mountain. The Morrills seemed to be what the market demanded, and they have been largely crossed upon the Morgans. The Morrills, properly speaking, are a branch of the Morgans, as their founder, Old Morrill, traces on his sire's side to Bulrush Morgan. Yet the characteristics of the two classes of horses are very different every

way. The Morrills are more rangy, larger made, and have more speed than the true Morgan; their manes and tails are not as full; nor do they have the style, spirit and endurance of the Morgans proper. Their founder, Old Morrill, was bred in Walden, Vt., foaled in 1843, was a black, sixteen hands high, and weighed at times thirteen hundred pounds. He was kept the most of the time at Danville, Vt., and died there in 1862. The first cross upon the Hambletonians was the Black Hawk cross. Old Black Hawk, the founder of the family that takes his name, was bred and raised in Durham, N. H., was foaled in 1833, was taken to Lowell, Mass., when five years old, where he was owned by Benjamin Thurston until 1844, when he was purchased by David Hill, of Bridgeport, Vt., who took him to Bridgeport and there kept him until his death, which was in December, 1855. His being owned so long in Vermont gave him his name, Vermont Black Hawk. He was called, when Hill owned him, Old Black Hawk, Hill's Black Hawk, and Morgan Black Hawk. Black Hawk was a jet black, not quite fifteen hands high, and weighed about nine hundred and fifty pounds. He was a very smooth, fine-made, handsome horse; was stylish and fine driving, and was considered fast in his day. He was largely patronized at Bridgeport, and had the greatest reputation of any horse of his day. He was a remarkably prepotent sire, and stamped his characteristics in a marked degree on his progeny. The Black Hawk cross gave beauty and style, with speed; many of his sons were from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high, and weighed from eleven hundred to twelve hundred pounds. The Black Hawks were not bred to any extent on the east side of the mountain; one of the sons, Captain Lightfoot, was kept at Bethel in 1854, and sired that season the dam of Draco Prince; black horse, rec. 2:24. Rattler (Bigart's) left some stock in the southern part of the State. Was foaled at Danby, Vt., in 1844; was a bay, fifteen and three-quarter hands high, and weighed eleven hundred and fifty pounds. He won the stallion race on Long Island in 1850, in straight heats, best time 2:46. He resembled the Hambletonians, as he had one or more crosses of Hambletonian and Messenger blood, though his sire was Sir Henry, grandson of the Garret horse, and be by Leonidas.

The Columbus blood had something of a run on the west side of the mountain. Old Columbus, the founder of the family, was a French horse taken from Canada to Bakersfield, Vt., about 1842; from there he was taken to Massachusetts, and in 1854 to Orwell, Vt. He was a chestnut with white feet and a white face, fifteen hands high, and weighed one thousand pounds; was a converted pacer and was fast. His blood has given speed, but not beauty or style. The Columbus are not free, good drivers or roadsters.

The next cross was the Ethan Allen. He was kept several years at Shoreham, Vt., as was his great-son Daniel Lambert. The Ethan Allen and Daniel Lambert blood has been and is very popular. It has given beauty, style and finish, with great speed. They are free, pleasant, fine roadsters and drivers; yet there is too often a lacking of size among the Ethan Allens and Lamberts, which should be rectified by a cross of some larger strain of trotting blood. A number of sons and grandsons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian have been brought into the State, both in the eastern and western part, and have been quite largely bred from; some were used as early as 1870. It is hard to say now what the result of the cross will be. In some instances expectations have not been realized.

The Clay blood has not been bred to any extent in Vermont. Ballard's Cassius M. Clay, 54, is the only one of note that has been used. He was foaled in 1854, at Contoocookville, Hopkinton, N. H.; sire, Jones's 1st Cassius M. Clay, by old Cassius M. Clay 18; dam by a pacing horse that came from Maine. Was bred and was owned at one time by President Pierce. One account is that he was bred by Judge Perkins, was purchased in 1859 by Jones & Ballard, and taken to Hartford, Vt., where he was kept until his death, which was in 1878. He was a dark mahogany bay with star, fifteen and three-quarter hands high, and weighed over eleven hundred pounds; rec. 2:37. He was largely used, and proved a valuable cross for the Morgan and Morrill mares. Four of his get are in the 2:30 list, and quite a number have trotted in 2:40, or better. The mares by him have proved very prepotent in transmitting speed. Lady Barefoot, rec. 2:26½, dam, was by him, and the dams of several of the fast ones.

Thus briefly have been stated the facts, from the beginning to the present time, as to the horses of Vermont, and they can apply in a general sense to the horses of the different towns of the State.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

J. M. D., Ogden, Utah.

Please give pedigree of sorrel stallion Euchre, said to be thoroughbred.

Answer—Euchre, chestnut horse, foaled 1877, bred by W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento, Cal. By Leinster, dam Flush by Hiawatha; second dam Fanny Bangg by Imp. Ambassador; third dam Ida by Imp. Belsbazar; fourth dam Madame Bosley by Sir Richard, etc. See Bruce's Am. Stud Book, Vol. IV, page 202.

R. O. N., Visalia, Cal.

Please publish the breeding of the horse Warfield, by Lexington; also of the pacer called Canada Chief, he was imported from Canada to Kentucky.

Answer—1. There is no Warfield by Lexington. 2. Canada Chief was by Davy Crockett, dam by Blackburn's Whip. He was not imported from Canada, but bred in Kentucky.

Sold at Auction.

In New York, the other day, at one of Col. Bruce's sales, the following Pacific Coast racers changed owners, and it is to be hoped, changed their luck:

Safe Ban, b c, 3, by King Ban—Herzogovina; R. P.	
Aehe.....	\$1,750
Monte Cristo, ch o, 4, by King Alfonso—Galanthis;	
Queens County Stable.....	1,600
King Idle, br c, 2, by Wildside—Angusta E; E. J.	
Baldwin.....	1,550
Bonanza, ch g, 3, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn; C.	
H. Pettigill.....	900

Johnston, the king of pacers, is announced to try a novel contest at Homewood Park, Pittsburgh, Nov. 1st. A match of \$3,000 has been arranged for the pacer to go in harness against Charley Hogan and running mate, Father John. Hogan trotted with running mate at Chicago a few weeks ago in 2:12½, the last half in 1:02. Johnston has pulled a wagon at nearly the same clip. The contest should be exciting and close, as it is a fair match.

Figures and Facts.

[The Sportsman, Melbourne.]

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, in his work on "Chance and Luck," just published, has a very interesting article on betting on races.

He says:—"When I was travelling in Australasia I saw a good deal of a class of men with whom, in this country, only betting men are likely to come much in contact—bookmakers, or men who make a profession of betting. What struck me most, perhaps, at first was that they regarded their business as a distinct profession. Just as a man would say in England, 'I am a lawyer or a doctor,' so these men would say that they were bookmakers. Yet, on consideration, I saw that there was nothing altogether novel in this. Others, whose business really is to gain money by making use of the weaknesses of their fellowmen, have not scrupled to call their employment a trade or a profession. Madame Rachel might have even raised her special occupation to the dignity of 'a mystery' on Shakespearean grounds ('Painting, sir, I have heard say is a mystery, and members of my occupation using painting do prove my occupation a mystery'); and if aught of wrong in his employment could be made out to the satisfaction of a bookmaker, his answer might be Shakespearean also, 'Other sorts offend as well as we—ay, and better (qy. better) too.'"

Although Mr. Proctor has but a very rudimentary knowledge of the intricacies of betting from a business point of view, and his arguments are, in the main, theoretical, they are closely reasoned out, and are very readable.

The statements made in the daily papers commonly refer to wagers actually made, and therefore the uninitiated might suppose that everyone that tried would be able to obtain the same odds. This is not the case. The wagers which are laid between practiced betting men afford very little indication of the prices which would be forced (so to speak) upon an inexperienced bettor. Bookmakers—that is, men who make a series of bets upon several or all of the horses engaged in a race—naturally seek to give less favorable terms than the known chances of the different horses engaged would suffice to warrant. As they cannot offer such terms to the initiated, they offer them—and in general successfully—to the inexperienced.

"Betting to figures" is treated exhaustively by Mr. Proctor, who indicates at length how the victory of a favorite is worse for the ring than that of an outsider. This frequently happens, by the way, even when the bookmakers have laid their full books, say, a thousand pounds, against both the favorite and the outsider. If the favorite wins he takes more money "out of the ring" than the outsider would, for the simple reason that he, the favorite, would be backed at a shorter price than the outsider.

It is often said that a man may so lay his wagers about a race as to make sure of gaining money whichever horse wins the race. This is not strictly the case. It is of course possible to make sure of winning if the bettor can only get persons to lay or take the odds he requires to the amount he requires. But this is precisely the problem which would remain insoluble if all bettors were equally experienced.

Suppose, for instance, that there are three horses engaged in a race with equal chances of success. It is readily shown that the odds are 2 to 1 against each. But if a bettor can get a person to take even betting against the first horse (A), a second person to do the like about the second horse (B), and a third to do the like about the third horse (C), and if all these bets are made to the same amount—say, £1,000—then, inasmuch as only one horse can win, the bettor loses £1,000 on that horse (say A), and gains the same sum on each of the two horses, B and C. Thus, on the whole, he gains £1,000, the sum laid out against each horse.

If the layer of the odds had laid the true odds to the same amount on each horse, he would neither have gained nor lost. Suppose, for instance, that he laid £1,000 to £500 against each horse, and A won; then he would have to pay £1,000 to the backer of A, and to receive £500 from each of the backers of B and C. In like manner, a person who had backed each horse to the same extent would neither lose nor gain by the event. Nor would a backer or layer who had wagered different sums necessarily gain or lose by the race; he would gain or lose according to the event. This will at once be seen, on trial.

Let us next take the case of horses with unequal prospects of success—for instance, take the case of the four horses considered above, against which the odds were respectively 3 to 2, 2 to 1, 4 to 1, and 14 to 1. Here, en masse, the same sum laid against each, and for convenience let this sum be £84 (because 84 contains the numbers 3, 2, 4 and 14). The layer of the odds wagers £84 to £56 against the leading favorite, £84 to £42 against the second horse, £84 to £21 against the third, and £84 to £6 against the fourth. Whichever horse wins, the layer has to pay £84; but if the favorite wins, he receives only £42 on one horse, £21 on another, and £6 on the third—that £69 in all, so that he loses £15; if the second horse wins, he has to receive £56, £21 and £5, or £83 in all, so that he loses £1. If the third horse wins, he receives £56, £42 and £6, or £104 in all, and thus gains £20; and, lastly, if the fourth horse wins, he has to receive £56, £42 and £21, or £119 in all, so that he gains £35. He clearly risks much less than he has a chance (however small) of gaining. It is also clear that in all such cases the worst event for the layer of the odds is that the first favorite should win. Accordingly, as professional bookmakers are nearly always layers of odds, one often finds the success of a favorite spoken of in the papers as a "great blow for the bookmakers," while the success of a rank outsider will be described as a "misfortune to backers."

"But there is another circumstance which tends to make the success of a favorite a blow to layers of the odds, and vice versa. In the case we have en masse the money actually pending about the four horses (that is, the sum of the amounts laid for and against them) was £140 as respects the favorite, £126 as respects the second, £105 as respects the third, and £90 as respects the fourth. But, as a matter of fact, the amounts pending about the favorites bear always a much greater proportion than the above to the amounts pending about outsiders. It is easy to see the effect of this. Suppose, for instance, that instead of the sums £84 to £56, £84 to £42, £84 to £21, and £84 to £6, a bookmaker had laid £8,400 to £5,600, £8,400 to £4,200, £8,400 to £2,100, and £8,400 to £600 respectively—then it will easily be seen that he will lose £7,958 by the success of the favorite, whereas he would gain £4,782 by the success of the second horse, £5,937 by that of the third, and £6,027 by that of the fourth. I have taken this as an extreme case. As a general rule, there is not so great a disparity as has been here assumed between the sums pending on favorite and outsiders.

"I scarcely think any bookmaker would be found inefficiently insane to attempt to make a book on the principle of standing to neither win nor lose. If he did he would have to make provision for one source of loss which Mr. Proctor

appears to have overlooked. I refer to bad debts, which would probably amount to 30 per cent. of his book.

"Finally, it may be asked whether, in the case of horses having unequal chances, it is possible that wagers can be so proportioned (just odds being given and taken) that, as in the former case, a person backing or laying against all the four shall neither gain nor lose. It is so. All that is necessary is that the sum actually pending about each horse shall be the same. Thus, in the preceding case, if the wagers L9 to L6, L10 to L5, L12 to L3, and L14 to L1 are either laid or taken by the same person, he will neither gain nor lose by the event whatever it may be. And, therefore, if unfair odds are laid or taken about all the horses in such a manner that the amounts pending on the several horses are equal (or nearly so), the unfair bettor must win by the result. Say, for instance, that instead of the above odds he lays L8 to L6, L9 to L5, L11 to L3, and L13 to L1 against the four horses respectively; it will be found that he must win L1. Or if he takes the odds L18 to L11, L20 to L9, L24 to L5 and L28 to L1 (the just odds being L18 to L11, L20 to L9, L24 to L5, and L28 to L1 respectively), he will win L1 by this race. So that, by giving or taking such odds to a sufficiently large amount, a bettor would be certain of pocketing a considerable sum whatever the event of a given race might be.

"It is by no means necessary that the system I have described above should be carried out in a precise and formal manner. If you have a tolerably large capital, or, if, in case of failure, you have courage (greatly daring) to run away, you may leave a little to chance on every race, and then, if chance favors you, your gains will be proportionately greater. "But for supreme success on the turf wider measures must be adopted which may now be sketched in outline. The system is exceedingly simple—and it will be found that when the method of the great bookmakers is analyzed a little there underlies the fundamental idea of the system—yet probably not one among them knows anything about it in detail though he may thoroughly well understand that his method leaves very little to chance."

The Bookless Farmer.

The bookless farmer is a one-horse farmer with a life-long ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt.

He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day, then sit around and not go to work till after sun-up.

He will complain of hard times, then tear his pants climbing a fence where a gate ought to be.

He will get all his neighbors to help him in getting his cow out of a bog, then let her die for want of attention.

Stock will get in and destroy his crop at a place in his fence that he has been putting off repairing for six months.

He will talk all day Sunday about what he knows about farming, then ride around the neighborhood Monday looking for seed potatoes.

He will go in his shirt-sleeves on a cold day to show what he can stand, then return home at night and occupy two-thirds of the first-placel till bedtime.

He will ridicule the mechanism of a cotton planter, and then go out and mash his thumb nailing a board on a fence.

He will go to town on Saturday and come back with fifty cents worth of coffee, a paper of pine, a dollar's worth of chewing tobacco, and his hide full of whisky.

He is economical; economy is his forte. He will save ten cents worth of axle-grease and ruin the spindles of a \$70 wagon.

He won't subscribe for a newspaper but he will borrow one from his friend, and his wife and daughters will forget that it was borrowed and paste it upon the wall.

And it may be added that he will spend a dollar treating a set of blackguard loafers, and let his wife and daughters go in rags for want of fifty-cent calico dresses which he is too poor to pay for.

He will leave his plow in the furrow and corn unplanted to go to town to hear a political speech, and spend the balance of the day telling what a "boss" his candidate is, and what a fool and rascal the other party has nominated.

He is "wiser in his own conceit than ten men who can give a reason," and "though you bray him in a mortar like wheat, his foolishness will not depart from him."—National Stockman.

HERD AND SWINE.

American Devon Cattle Club—Transfers.

Brazil 4253; Carver 4254, Chancy Atwood to D. B. Wheeler, Southford, Ct.
Dione 5554; Verity 5423, R. J. Banguss to J. T. Banguss, Columbia, Tenn.
Billie Hebron 4246; Billie Cecil 7547, James A. Bill to Edwin I. Smith, Hebron, Ct.
Model Prince 3643, A. F. Brouson to Chapman Bros., Wells Bridge, N. Y.
St. Charles 4252; Bed Rose 7557, T. D. Coffing to Jno. M. Daniels, Estell, Neb.
Davidson 4257, J. W. Davidson to Jesse Mead, Bowlsview, Ohio.
Moose 4242, J. P. Fish & Son to J. W. Haines, Fort Fairfield, Me.
Ohio 4249, Chas. C. Ford to D. Stone, New Milford, Ct.
Omega 4148; Brass 4149; Sogosewatha 5569; Also 5727, W. S. Furbay to B. Waddel, Marion, O.
Lady G. 2937, Jno. E. Gower to T. W. Davidson, Mechanicsburg, O.
King of the Dairy 2035, Dr. W. H. Harwood to Robert Schroeder, Malone, N. Y.
Bakery 4253, H. C. Hawley & Son to E. T. Finch, Carpenter's Eddy, N. Y.
Pytheus 3596, S. E. Holmes to E. T. Finch, Carpenter's Eddy, N. Y.
Hearty 6968, Mrs. A. O. Howard & Son to J. D. Mercer, Carlwick, O.
Maggie N. 5588, Newell C. Hunt to Chas. S. Turner, Chaplin, Ct.
King Fred 2166, J. H. Magee to Lemuel Kunkle, Homer City, Pa.
Big Bollivar 3602; Davidson 4257; Box 4255, Jesse Mead to B. Waddel, Marion, O.
Bridget Puritan 4634, John M. Miller to F. W. Spaulding, Lanesville, Pa.
Welliesley 3323, J. W. Morse & Son to Thos. Bidwell, Gurnee, Ill.
Blossom Pet 5635, A. E. Norton to J. W. Yale, Meriden, Ct.
Burlly Boy 4224, P. Palmer & Son to D. C. Falkner, Center, O.
Pathway 3476, B. F. Peck & Son to H. B. Cone, Batavia, N. Y.
Gallath 3793; Lonely 5105; Basic 6576; Message 6936, J. A. Pomeroy & Son to T. D. Lindington, Goshen, Ct.
Mountain King 4245; Nancy Bell 7548; J. A. Pomeroy & Son to G. F. Merritt, Houlton, Me.
Mort 3797, J. A. Pomeroy & Son to Orrin Pomeroy, Sidney Centre, N. Y.
Mikado, 4298, N. B. Beed; M. S. Barton, Belchertown, Mass.
Princess Uncas 3601, N. B. Beed to S. H. Sprague, Westminster, Mass.
Joe Hawley 4057; Sissie's Pet 5444; Meriden Girl 7188, Dwight Rogers to D. W. Merrill, Sheffield, Mass.
Exit 4007; June Girl 5310; Toledo 6667, B. J. Rundell to J. Benson Wright, East Canton, Pa.
Mille 3652; Mystic 7511, W. P. Russell Adm'r to Mrs. W. P. Russell, Burton, O.
Carrie 7681; Lovely 2963; Lucy 2965; Captor 5172; River 5341; Cassie 5342
Candor 6344; Pay Well 5345; Haster 5984; Seller 6226, Nelson F. Sholes to J. A. Pomeroy, Sidney Centre, N. Y.
Ball 4239, Edgar B. VanWinkle to Lyman Sharp, Litchfield, Conn.
Horace 4240; Keturah 7526, Julius W. Yale to Manville Norton, Wolcott, Conn.
Just 4229, Irvin York to W. H. Hannab, Grand Rapids, O.
F. W. Rezn, Sec'y

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Drs. Bowhill & Fitzgerald, 1129 Market St., San Francisco.

The Aim and Object of the Veterinary Surgeon.

[By A. E. Buzard, M. R. C. V. S. L.]

What is the aim and object of medical science? This life, the health and the happiness of the human species. Let this be deeply engraven on the memory of every practitioner, and there will be a higher character given to his professional career, a deeper insight into the nature of every case that comes before him, an intuitive perception of the means of cure, and a determination, a perseverance, and a success in the use of them which rarely falls to the lot of the presuming, the reckless and the ignorant quack.

What is the aim and object of the veterinary surgeon? The life and health of his quadruped patients as connected with the wish and interest of his employer. A somewhat different one, a compound one, yet essentially the same; the wish and the interest of the master being substituted for the charities of private life and the claims of society; the restoration of the patient to health and usefulness. This deserves consideration, for it is a doctrine to which all of us do not, I am afraid, assent, and which certainly does not always correspond with our treatment of our quadruped servants. There is no doubt that, by Divine right, man holds supremacy over the brute so far as his food, his convenience, his interest demand, but not to do with him according to his pleasures, not to commit any wanton outrage upon him; not to render his life a misery and his death one of torture. In the opinion of too many the inferior animals are considered as mere machines created for our use; they have the same feelings of pain as ourselves, but they are placed without the pale of justice; they are made for our use and purpose, and we may sacrifice them when we please to our caprice or brutality. Such is the feeling of too many persons. We will not accuse them of being barbarians, but we will tell them that they betray most woful ignorance on one of the most important subjects that could engage the attention of man. Will they tell us what code of law, human or divine, bestowed on them the right to use their dumb slave with cruelty and injustice? On what principle should there exist a plea for justice and an acknowledged right in favor of the man and none with regard to the brute? Is common feeling a different thing in them and in us? Is there one kind of justice for men and another for brutes? But these questions shall not be pushed farther. The law of the land has begun to recognize the *jus animalium*. It will not now permit the claim of property to be urged against it. It will permit no man to use even his own with cruelty and injustice. It has entered on this glorious career of legislation, and it will pursue its course until the brute receives sufficient nourishment and merciful treatment, and a death as little painful as circumstances will permit, in return for the benefit which he bestows on man by his services.

Well, then, this life and health of his quadruped patients are the aim and object of the veterinary surgeon. Whatever deficiency he may find in them with regard to intelligence and moral worth, it is one of compassion only, and its effect is, partly at least, supplied by the state of dependence and helplessness in which they are found. If hitherto the veterinary surgeon has not so generally as he ought placed himself in this situation and acted on these feelings and views, let it be attributed (it ought so to be) to custom, to neglect of investigation, to indolence, to defect in his early instruction, to anything rather than to a natural want of sensibility.

Let him be supposed, at length, to acknowledge the natural, the honorable character which he ought to assume, and what will be the necessary consequences? The aim and object of the veterinary surgeon is the life and health and enjoyment of his quadruped patients. Then they find in him at once a friend and an advocate, the champion of their natural and unalienable rights. He cannot, after a moment's reflection, be insensible to the justice of their claim; the more he has to do with them, the more he is convinced of their good qualities, and, without any affectation of extraordinary humanity, any display of fine feelings, he becomes their friend, and steadily, not obtrusively, effectively, he, to a very material degree, benefits their condition. By the force of example, by a quiet but unyielding opposition to every act of cruelty, by the seemingly unstudied yet irrepressible display of the connection between care and comfort, and kindness, and health and usefulness, and of disease and loss of power, and diminution of usefulness with neglect and barbarity, how much misery may he prevent, how much animal enjoyment scatter around him, and at the same time essentially promote the interest of his employer. How much good has already been accomplished by the advice and at the suggestion of the veterinary surgeon.

Supposing that the owner, from ignorance, or carelessness, or callousness, should wish that a certain course be pursued with regard to his horse, or a certain operation be performed that would be attended by considerable torture and no equivalent benefit. These cases used often to occur. What is the duty of the veterinary surgeon? The question has been already and satisfactorily answered. We cannot prevent many of the sufferings of our quadruped slaves. Our necessities often heavily tax them, but where necessity and manifest convenience do not demand it, we have no right to make any wanton addition to their pain, and no expressed wish of the owner can justify the surgeon in using the instrument of inflicting unnecessary pain. But will not reasonings and feelings like these incapacitate the veterinary surgeon for the occasional discharge of his duty? Let us inquire into that. His object is the life and usefulness and enjoyment of his patient. In proportion as he has entered fully into this and made it his ruling principle of action, will have been the pains he has bestowed in making himself thoroughly master of the nature and causes, and usual progress of the diseases which threaten the life or impair the usefulness, or lessen the enjoyments of his patients; and here, as with the human practitioner, his deep-felt interest with regard to his patient will give him a thousand times clearer view than the indifferent or brutal attendant can ever have. But when a serious operation is to be performed which has the advantage, the humane or the reckless surgeon? You have too acute feelings for a veterinary surgeon and an operator, objects someone. Now, in the first place, we object to this term, always uttered with a half sneer, "acute feelings," "fine feelings."

There are no fine feelings in the case. It is a careful comparison of circumstances, the disease, the lesion, the means of relief, the probability of considerable or perfect relief, and the degree of suffering. It is a matter of calculation, founded on the acknowledgment of the principle that we have no right to inflict unnecessary torture. If the result of the inquiry is, that the life of the animal will probably be saved,

and with it the capability of enjoyment; if the after pleasure will exceed the temporary suffering, humanity will demand the performance of that operation, and then the motive by which the humane practitioner is influenced will give him a degree of intellectual firmness and vigor, and a fertility of resources which the rough, thoughtless, reckless man never did. The terms "fine and acute feelings" we repudiate. It is a question of calculation; the balance struck between the suffering of the present moment and the value of prolonged life, and he who has sufficient coolness to enter into this calculation will never fail when not to the last. Pity without weakness and the blinding of the considerate friend with the operating surgeon form a character above all price, and these are qualities oftener blended together than many have supposed.

Our patients have not the intelligence and high moral worth and importance in society which belong to those of the human surgeon, but we have enough to interest and excite us, to reconcile us to the neglect which we often experience and to assure us that if we avail ourselves of the opportunities that are placed in our power we shall not be altogether inefficient in contributing to the great purpose of creation the production of the greatest possible sum of enjoyment.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association, FALL MEETING, 1887.

REGULAR DAYS,
SATURDAY, October 29th,
TUESDAY, November 1st,
THURSDAY, November 3d,
SATURDAY, November 5th.
Entries Close Saturday, October 1st, '87.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Saturday, October 29th.

No. 1.—INTRODUCTION PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners this year of two races of the aggregate value of \$1,000 to carry five pounds extra. Non-winners this year allowed five pounds. Maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

No. 2.—THE LADIES' STAKES, for two-year-old fillies. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed August 15, 1886, with twenty-four entries.

No. 3.—THE BAY CITY STAKES, a handicap for all ages; \$50 each; \$25 forfeit, \$10 if declared out, with \$750 added. Second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Weights announced Thursday, October 27th; declarations due at 6 o'clock P. M. the day before the race. One mile and a half.

No. 4.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third, for two-year-olds. Winners of two-year-old races to carry three pounds; of three, five pounds extra. Non-winners allowed five pounds. Seven furlongs.

Second Day, Tuesday, November 1st.

No. 5.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners of No. 1 at this meeting to carry 7 pounds extra. Maidens, if three years old, allowed 8 pounds; if four years old or upwards, allowed 12 pounds. One mile.

No. 6.—THE EQUITY STAKES, for two-year-olds; \$10 each, p. p., with \$100 added; first horse to take the added money, second horse 70 per cent., and the third horse 30 per cent. of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old race of the value of \$500 to carry 5 pounds; of two such races 7 pounds; of three 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7.—THE PARE STAKES, for all ages; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, or \$10 if declared out October 15, 1887, with \$600 added; second to receive \$100, third to save stake. Winners this year of a stake race of the value of \$1,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry 5 pounds; for two such races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed this year allowed 5 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 8.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for all ages. The winner to be sold at auction, fixed valuation \$1,500; 1 pound allowed for each \$100 less, down to \$1,000; then 2 pounds for each \$100 down to \$300; 2 pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at the usual time of declaring, 6 o'clock P. M. the day before the race. Three-quarter mile heats.

Third Day, Thursday, November 3d.

No. 9.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winner of any race at this meeting to carry 5 pounds; of two races 7 pounds extra. Horses that have not been placed at this meeting allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 10.—THE FAME STAKES, for three-year-olds. Two miles. Closed August 1, 1885, with 36 entries.

No. 11.—THE AUTUMN STAKES, for two-year-olds. One mile. Closed August 15, 1886, with 43 entries.

No. 12.—SELLING PURSE, \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third. Conditions in all respects the same as No. 8. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fourth Day, Saturday, November 5th.

No. 13.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third for two-year-olds. Winners of two two-year-old races to carry 5 pounds; of one 3 pounds extra. Horses that have not run better than third allowed 5 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 14.—THE VESTAL STAKES, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and a quarter. Closed August 1, 1885, with 21 entries.

No. 15.—THE DEL RIO STAKES, for all ages. \$100 each, \$50 forfeit, or \$20 if declared out October 15th, 1887, with \$1,000 added; second to receive \$200; third to save stake. Horses that have not won a race this year of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 pounds. Non-winners this year allowed 15 pounds. Two miles and an eight.

No. 16.—PURSE \$400, of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third. A free handicap for all ages. Weights announced the day before the race at 10 o'clock A. M.; declarations due at 5 o'clock P. M. the same day. One mile.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

These races will be run under the revised rules of this Association, adopted February 4, 1887. Owners and Trainers will be supplied with copies on application to the Secretary.

In all stakes starters must be named to the Secretary or through the entry box at the track on or before 6 o'clock P. M. of the day before the race. No horse not so named will be allowed to start. (Rule 4.)

Entrance fee for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 o'clock P. M. of the day before the race by paying five per cent. of the amount of the purse. All horses not so declared out will be required to start. (Rule 22.)

All declarations void unless accompanied by the money. Parties not having registered colors will be required to name their color with their entry.

Entries close with the Secretary on Saturday, October 1, 1887.

D. McCLURE, President.
E. S. CULVER, Secretary.
313 Bush Street, P. O. Box 2603, San Francisco

The Triers on the Turf.

[The Sportsman, Melbourne.]

Those who were present at Caulfield last Saturday, and witnessed the Grand National Steeplechase, must have been struck by the determined way in which the whole number of the horses competing in that race were ridden throughout the contest, although such and everyone present must regret the terrible accident which marred the whole day's enjoyment, and which has resulted in the death of that promising young cross-country horseman, J. Williams. This sad event can in no way be attributed to the length of the contest, occurring as it did at the very first fence jumped in the race, especially when it is remembered that no other fall occurred. Wanted on the voyage was certainly plainly shown by the way in which all the horses ran in the big cross-country event; and not wanted on the voyage was the label affixed conspicuously to three-fourths of the animals which ran in the Balachava Stakes, which ended the day's sport. Ten to one but three was freely offered by metalicians on all sides, and except from innocent members of the outside public few takers of the tempting odds could be found. This state of things leaves one of three issues before us. First, that our horses are terribly deteriorated when horses like old Stafford can waltz away from big fields. Second, that our handicappers are terribly at sea in estimating form when the first four horses, while well separated themselves, leave the rest of the field beaten off. Third, that an immense proportion of horses only go out for an airing in order to induce the handicapper to reduce their burdens in future events, so that a certainty may some day be made and a surprise affected.

The first of these propositions is hardly tenable with horses like Kangaroo and Blue Mountain as contradictory examples. The second is not even probable when we remember the many interesting finishes the same handicappers have produced in the past, and the vast amount of practice and experience which they have had in bringing horses together. We are thus driven to accept the third issue as the correct one.

That the existence of this condition of things does not tend either to the credit or prosperity of the Australian turf goes almost without saying; and that stewards shut their eyes to it is decidedly discreditable to Australian racing. Unless a horse is stopped right under the judge's box no notice is ever taken of the most manifest bias; and unless they begin to deal summarily and sternly with cases of suspicious running, we shall continue to see similar exhibitions to that of last Saturday's final event.

In the trotting race of America what are termed district judges are appointed. The duty of these officers is to watch the races from different points of view and to report any malpractices which come under their notice to the stewards or committee of the race meeting. Now, with such an amount of waiting as is now prevalent, a leaf from the book of our American cousins might well be taken and applied right here. Were four officers appointed to observe running at different portions of the race, each being allotted a certain portion of the course to report upon, the stewards would be able to obtain disinterested evidence as to what transpired at different points during the progress of a race. And where horses full of running were pulled off at the last turn, they could award such punishment as they deemed advisable. The evidence of such officers would not only be available as a check on the waiting brigade, but it would also be most useful in checking jostling, crossing, and other cases of foul riding which occur outside the straight running, and which now occasionally put out the chance of a heavily-backed public favorite, and yet escape without punishment or even reproof. No rule is "more honored in the breach than in the observance" than that which says that a horse must be two clear lengths in front of an opponent before it may take its running. At every race meeting which takes place horses are seen to dash right across the nose of their antagonists, and the first turn is almost sure to be the scene of a jostle or cross. Yet it passes without let or hindrance from the stewards. Jockey's naturally shun the role of informer, partially from a sense of honor and partially from fear of consequences; for in their vocation the chances of anyone wishing to injure them either personally or in their chances of winning are so many that they cannot afford to make enemies. The necessity of their doing so would be obviated if stewards or paid officers of the club were to act in the same way as the American district judges; and their testimony, like that of the starter, should not be allowed to be discredited; the stewards, however, being the sole judges as to the punishment which faults reported by them should receive.

Another matter which is exciting public comment and disapproval is the fact that gentlemen who act as stewards at race meetings, even although they do not act heavily on their own account, sometimes execute hacking commissions for stables. Of course they do this without fee or reward other than that of knowing which horse the stable supports, when two or three are denizens of the same training establishment. Yet in case of any malpractices or laches on the part of the rider of any horse running in the same interest, the gentleman who has interested himself in the stable's success is certainly placed in an invidious position when called upon to exercise his judicial functions on such a case.

"Without fear and without favor" should be the motto of all turf institutions. Yet in Victorian racing the adage is rather that "nothing shall succeed but success." And whether that success is attained by fair means or foul, the successful one is the subject of adulation on all hauds.

Among our racing men are some few comfortably off, some very few wealthy, whose horses always do their utmost. How do they fare? A long record of seconds and disappointments falls to their lot. The magpie colors have filled innumerable places. What was their reward? A little more weight and easy defeat by some horse which had been pulled off behind them on this last, and let in on this occasion. A thorough sportsman, their owner still perseveres, and so do some few others. But how many true lovers of honest sport has it driven off the turf!

Only the other day I heard a well-known racing man, and one who hears his best reputations, when speaking of a palpable bye recently run by a horse which had shown good form a short time previously, say, "Well, you must expect it. A man must do so who wishes to make the game cover expenses; for the most palpable byes are overlooked by the stewards, while the handicapper hardly feels justified in punishing them unless under special direction, as his duty is to bring horses together on public form. And if the stewards find no fault, he is hardly justified in impugning the capacity of the club's chief and honorary officers."

There is something in his aspect of the matter, and the question arises whether it should not be a special instruction from the committee of such racing club to their handicapper to exercise judicial functions, and to punish what he believes to be crooked running by allotting weights which will at once show not only his disbelief in the horse's public form, but also that the stable has by deceit insulted his intelligence, and that he esents and punishes it.

The more horses that are run right out upon their merits, the better it is for horse-owners, the public and the rug. Many people love sport for its own sake, and yet waste the coat and keep of a couple of good horses yearly in backing animals of which they know nothing, or in sweepstakes, because they have become disgusted with the amount of chicanery and low cunning which now seems essential to turf success. Why should I be forced to fraud before I can hope to win a race? they ask themselves, and therefore decline to race at all.

And so, of the scores of wealthy men Victoria boasts, hardly half-a-dozen keep a race-horse in their own name, while very few of this class care to race "under the rose."

The immense crowd which assembled at Caulfield last Saturday testified how dearly the Australian public love a good race honestly ridden, and that they were gratified to the fullest extent was shown by the cheers which greeted Scobie and Blue Mountain on their return to scale after the four-mile steeplechase. And with every race run in the same way what enthusiasm would result, and what prosperity the sport would attain. While on the subject of this, the latest four-mile steeplechase, I may mention that on Sunday last I was shown a card of the first steeplechase run over a portion of the present Caulfield course, in 1853. It is indeed a curiosity, and at the time must have excited great public interest. They started from Quirk Cottage, near the present St. Kilda cemetery, and ran across what is now the Caulfield Race-Course, and back to the commencing point. It was about four miles, and I think good measure was given. Mr. Geo. Wateon, our famous starter, won, beating a good field, among whom were Messrs. R. Bloxidge and Geo. Savory, while one of the horses was owned by Mr. Frank Stephen, the well-known solicitor to the City Council. The card was headed with the emu and kangaroo, a verse of sporting poetry preceded the condition of the race and the names, weights and colors, and after these it was announced that a subscription hack race would end the day's sport. I may mention that the race was advertised to take place at Prahran, which then had a very wide significance.

In those days waiters were unknown, and the good men and true who rode and raced were always Triers on the Turf.

Big and Little Feet.

When authorities differ, who shall decide? In looking over "Rapier's" notes in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, we find the following: "When Mr. Bathgate was in England, managing Foxhall and Mr. Keene's other horses, I had the pleasure of seeing him frequently. This gentleman is a sound authority on the turf, but on one point he differs from authorities on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Bathgate was asked to what he attributed the defeat of a horse called Emperor of Norfolk, and his suggestion was that the animal could not act on the heavy ground. 'Did you notice he had those big, round, flat feet?' Mr. Bathgate asked, and he continued, 'These feet are the soundest, as a rule, but they don't suit heavy ground. Every time a horse's foot goes in there is some suction, and it is more difficult to get a foot of that kind out than it is a smaller or narrower one. When we had Foxhall in England I had an experience of it. You remember that before the Cambridgeshire it had rained off and on for nearly a week. The ground was very heavy, so soft that a horse sank in almost to his fet-

locks in place. On the morning of the race old Wm. Day (who trained Foxhall) and I were talking of the race, when I expressed some doubts, owing to the horse's weight in such heavy ground. But old Day shook his head. 'No fear about that,' said he. 'Look at his feet; those are the kind for heavy ground.' Foxhall had an Eclipse foot—he brsd back—it was rather narrow and contracted. It was contracted feet that drove him off the turf in this end. But those are the kind for mud—a horse can pick them out quicker. Emperor of Norfolk has grand feet, but they are too flat and round.' No man knows much more about a horse's feet than William Day; but it certainly is the case that English trainers and horsemen consider flat feet best for getting through the dirt. There is, of course, some suction when a horse's feet strike and leave deep ground, but contracted feet sink in deeper than those of a flatter form. 'Good, flat feet, to get through the dirt which is so common at the time when chases are held, are very requisite,' is the dictum of the Badminton volum on 'Steeplechasing.' And in a later personal interview with 'Rapier,' Mr. Day says, 'flat feet for this dirt, most decidedly!'

The Sheepshad Bay track is the fastest in America. Kingstons's seven-eighths of a mile, with 118 up, in 1:27½, last Thursday, Sept. 24, beat all records. Four horses have run the distances in 1:27½, and of these Talis Dos carried the heaviest weight, 106½ pounds.

For the eight months ending with August the Chicago horse market received 32,781 against 19,537 in the same part of 1886.

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—AT—

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MISCHIEF, Standard, brn, 16½ hands high, foaled 1871, sired by Young Tuckabo by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, dam Lide by Flaxtail; grandam Fanny Fern by Irwin's Tuckabo, son of Herod's Tuckabo, by Tuckabo, by Florizet, by Diamede; great grandam by Leflie's Counsel, son of Shepherd's Counsel, by Bone's First Counsel. Recorded in 3d Vol. Wallace's Trotting Register. Mischief is the dam of Dr. Hicker's fast young stallion Eminent, that showed a two-minute gait to cart this summer. Her last year's colt was by Director, which is a square trotter, and shows fast, for which \$1,000 has recently been refused. She has a weanling by Fallis, a square trotter, and shows even more promising than the Director colt. She is again with foal by Fallis (son of Electioneer) and will be due about Feb. 20th.

PANSY, Standard, sorrel filly 15½ hands high, foaled 1884, sired by Sterling, by Egmont, by Belmont (sire of Nutwood 2:18); Sterling's dam is Mary by Flaxtail (dam of Apex, four-year-old record 2:25). Flaxtail is the sire of the dams of Buccaneer (five-year-old public trial 2:24); of Pearl, record 2:34; of Fawn, 2:50; of Light, 2:29; of Pride, yearling record 2:44; and two-year-old 2:34; of Shamrock, two-year-old record 2:26, and of many others that are showing fast. Pansy's dam is Mischief, pedigree as above. Pansy can undoubtedly be made to pace or trot very fast with proper handling as she is full sister to Eminent. These mares will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.

For terms and other information address
oc8 F. F. LOWELL,
Sacramento, Cal.

NOTICE.

By direction of the Board of Directors of the Willows Agricultural Association, held on October 3d, 1887, the entries to the races have been extended to and including October 14th, at 8 o'clock P. M., and must be in the hands of the Secretary at that time. All privileges, including pools, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the same day and hour.

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Sire Peacock, record 2:23½, by Whipple's Hambletonian, by Budd Doble, he by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

Dam Young Molly, by Budd Doble, he by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

Young Molly is the dam of Brown Jug, by Nutwood. Brown Jug's private trials were made in 2:19.

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Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the strap or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be moved about the point of support, the adjustable front-strap or hands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

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Brunswick Club (Pure Old Rye) and Upper Ten (Very Old and Choice).
For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported
the only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved
upon.
DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
8624

Change of Date of Entries.

PROGRAMME

—OF THE—

FALL MEETING

—AT THE—

OAKLAND
TROTTING PARK

Oct. 19, 20, 21 and 22, '87,

Entries Close 2 1/2 O'Clock P. M. Monday,
October 10th, 1887.

First Day—Wednesday, Oct. 19th.

1. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance \$10 forfeit; \$150 added, \$50 to second, third to save stake; non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of five-eighths of a mile.

2. Trotting—Purse \$250; 2:35 Class.

3. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:25 Class.

Second Day—Thursday, Oct. 20th.

4. Running—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance, \$10 declaration, \$20 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Weights announced Oct. 17th. Declarations due 6 p. m., Oct. 18th. One mile and a half.

5. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:20 Class.

6. Pacing—Purse \$200; 2:35 Class.

Third Day—Friday, Oct. 21st.

7. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 each p. p., \$150 added, \$50 to second third to save stake. Non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of three-quarters of a mile.

8. Trotting—Purse \$300; 2:27 Class.

9. Pacing—Purse \$200; 2:25 Class.

Fourth Day—Saturday, Oct. 22d.

10. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$20 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of a mile.

11. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:24 Class.

12. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:25 Class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the proprietor reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

HORSES ELIGIBLE.—The records of all horses will be considered that were made before September 14, 1887. American Association rules to govern trotting; but the proprietor reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately. If necessary to finish any day's racing or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first, and 40% to the second.

In all races horses not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Trotting and pacing purses divided: 50 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth horse.

Purses and stakes will be paid each day at the conclusion of the racing.

Entries close Monday, October 10th, with the Secretary, J. D. MORRIS, 114 1-2 California St., S. F. Admission to grounds and grand stands \$1; Ladies free.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Races will be given each week during the winter, weather being favorable.

B. W. LEVENS, Proprietor.

J. D. MORRIS, Secretary. sept24

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF—

THE SIXTH DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

Los Angeles,

Best Fair in the State,

Not excepting Sacramento.

170 Entries in the Races.

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Fruit, Agriculture and Horticultural Display at

THE PAVILION.

Fifth and Olive Streets.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.
Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST.

J. W. ROBINSON, President.
E. A. DeCAMP, Secretary—Box 210. 27aug1

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HORSE LINIMENT.

Sure cure for Swiney, weakness of the spine, sprains, strains, etc. It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment. Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their inefficiency, from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from the scourge, Swiney, which not only causes the animal to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where the horseman so blind to his own interest as to refuse the new remedy a fair trial.

For sale by all druggists. Mrs. A. C. Joseph, Prop., San Francisco. All rights reserved in U. S. Patent Office. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, 23j12

THE

Washington Park Club,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1887, and to be run at their Summer Meeting of 1888.

\$1,000. The Drexel Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1885), \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$20 April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of \$1,500, five pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

\$1,000. The Kenwood Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for colts two years old (foals of 1886), \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$15 by April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money.

FIXED EVENTS FOR 1889.

To close Oct. 15th, 1887, to be run at the Summer Meeting of 1889.

\$7,500. The American Derby. \$7,500.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1885), at \$250 each, \$100 f., or only \$20 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$40 April 1st, 1889. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$7,500 added, the second to receive \$1,000, the third \$500, out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$2,000 to carry three pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.

\$1,500. The Hyde Park Stakes. \$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887), \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or \$30 by April 1st, 1889. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,500 added, the second to receive \$300, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any stake race of the value of \$1,500 to carry three pounds; of three or more stake races of any value five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

In addition to the above, additional stakes for two and three-year-olds and all ages will be advertised in due time, to close January 15, 1888.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Tariffmen failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary or at the office of this paper.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Room 27, Palmer House, Chicago.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A., President.

KILLIP & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL
AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF

High-Bred Horses and Cattle,
At auction and private sale.

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HON. C. GREEN, Hon. J. D. CARR, Sallinas.
J. P. SARGENT, Esq., Hon. JOHN BOGGS, Colinas.
HON. L. J. ROBE, Hon. A. WALKATH, Nevada.
J. B. HAGGIN, Esq., San Francisco.
Represented at Sacramento by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society.
At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.

Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

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—IN—

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

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FENNELL'S CYNTHIANA HORSE BOOTS,
J. H. FENTON'S CHICAGO SPECIALTIES,
DR. DIXON'S CONDITION POWDERS,
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

money; with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200 and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of three or more stake races of any value, five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. Five furlongs.

\$1,000. The Lakeside Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for fillies two years old (foals of 1886), \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$15 by April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of three or more stake races of any value, five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. Five furlongs.

\$1,500. The Sheridan Stakes. \$1,500.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1885), \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or \$30 April 1st, 1889. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,500 added, the second to receive \$300 and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of \$1,500, five pounds; of three or more stake races of any value, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile and a quarter.

\$1,000. The Englewood Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1886), \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or \$30 April 1st, 1889. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,000 added the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of \$1,225 five pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

S. B. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
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Exploration, Travel and Adventure, Mountain
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Single numbers twenty-five cents.

140 Nassau Street, New York.
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FALL RACES

—OF THE—

Eureka Jockey Club

—AT—

EUREKA,

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CAL.,

Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

1. Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free for all, dash of one mile, \$35 at first quarter, \$40 at the half, \$50 at the three-quarter and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up entries over five to be added, and equally divided between the winner.

2. Purse \$250.—Trotting. Free for all horses that have not beaten 2:35 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Cadmus and Bonner eligible to start.) First horse \$150, second \$75, third \$25.

SECOND DAY.

3. MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$300. Free for all, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. First horse \$200, second horse \$70, third horse \$30.

4. Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Patchen barred.) First horse \$85, second horse \$50, third horse to save entrance.

THIRD DAY.

5. HOTEL PURSE—\$400. Free for all, for all ages. One mile and repeat. First horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

6. EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Mile and repeat. \$100 entrance; half forfeit, \$100 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the Secretary Sept. 17, 1887.

FOURTH DAY.

7. Purse \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 600 yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.

8. Purse \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat. First horse \$125, second horse \$25.

9. Purse \$400.—Trotting. Free for all. First horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 2 p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over. In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in entries.

Entries to all the above races, except the two-year-old trot, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887.

One-half the entrance money must be paid at the time of making entries and the other half at 6 p. m. the night preceding the race.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DAN'L MURPHY, President,
H. COHN, Secretary. sept3

THREE DAYS RACING

Under the auspices of the

WILLOWS

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

October 19, 20, 21, 1887,

—AT—

WILLOWS.

AGRICULTURAL PARK,

WILLOWS, COLUSA COUNTY, CAL.

First Day—Wednesday, October 19, 1887.

No. 1. Trotting—\$300. Three-minute class. Free for all.

No. 2. Trotting and Pacing—\$200. Free for all horses owned in Colusa County August 1st, 1887. Almont Patchen, Tilton Almont and Daisy S. barred.

No. 3. Running—\$150. Free for all. Three-fourths of a mile.

Second Day—Thursday, October 20, 1887.

No. 4. Pacing—\$300. Free for all.

No. 5. Trotting—\$300. 2:10 class. Free for all.

No. 6. Running \$100. Free for all. One-half mile and repeat.

Third Day—Friday, October 21, 1887.

No. 7. Running—\$200. Free for all. One and one-fourth miles.

No. 8. Trotting—\$400. Free for all.

No. 9. Trotting—\$60. Nearest to four minutes.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all trotting and pacing races. Entrance fee of 10 per cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting and pacing races the purse is to be divided into three moneys: six-tenths, three-tenths and one-tenth.

This Rule of the State Agricultural Society to govern all running races.

In all the above races, five or more paid-up entries required to fill, and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold the entries and start the race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse or stake.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races, alternately, or to call a special race between heats; also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries of said race. A horse winning a race is entitled to first money only, except when disqualified, then to the first and third moneys.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before 6 o'clock p. m., or be required to start.

All entries for races to close with the Secretary or President, at Willows, October 1st, 1887, at 10 o'clock, p. m.

The Board of Directors will have charge of the track and grounds during the week of races, and will see that the rules are strictly enforced, and will see that the stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision before leaving the stand.

Races to start 12 M. D. B. SUTTON, President.
J. F. SERSANOW, Secretary. sept1

SEVENTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT

California State Sportsman's Association.

SAN BRUNO, OCTOBER 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1887.

Matches.

Thursday, October 6th.

- No. 1. At 15 live birds, 21 yards rise, plunge traps, use of one barrel. Entrance \$5.00.
 No. 2. At 15 live birds, 20 yards rise, Hurlingham style, ground traps. Entrance \$5.00.
 No. 3. At 20 Blue Rock Targets, 15 yards rise, 5 screened traps. Entrance \$2.50.

Friday, October 7th.

- No. 4. At 6 pairs live birds, 18 yards rise, plunge traps. Entrance \$5.00.
 No. 5. At 12 live birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps, Hurlingham style. Entrance \$5.00.
 No. 6. At 10 pairs Blue Rock targets, 15 yards rise. Entrance \$2.50.

Saturday, October 8th.

No. 7. Association Match, at 20 live birds, ground traps, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham style. Prize a diamond badge, presented by vice-President Fay. Entrance \$5. The winner to hold the badge from year to year, until won three times by any member, when it shall become his personal property. The winner at each meeting to surrender the badge at the succeeding meeting, and to receive the entrance money of each last mentioned meeting. Open to members of the California State Sportsman's Association only.

No. 8. "Standard" Match, at 20 single Blue Rock targets, and 5 pairs singles, at 18 yards, pairs at 1/2 yards. Entrance \$2.50. \$100 added by the Selby Smelting & Lead Company.

CONDITIONS.

All matches except No. 7 open to the State. Members of the Association only to compete in match No. 7. All entrance money divided into 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Shooting to be under the Association rules as revised in 1886. The special prizes distributed as per circular announcement. Shooting to begin at 9:30 A.M. Headquarters during the meeting, the Grand Hotel, San Francisco. All sportsmen invited.

H. H. BRIGGS, Secretary.

L. D. FREER, President.

Special Prizes.

Presented by Messrs. Clabrough and Golcher, 630 and 632 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

A Clabrough breech-loading, 10-gauge gun, shot gun, 30-inch barrels, 10-pounds weight. Value \$75. The gun will be presented to the one making the best average shooting at Cleveland Blue Rock targets during the tournament. All competitors for the prize must participate in all regular "Blue Rock" matches during the meeting.
 Six and one-quarter pounds Eagle Duck powder.
 A hunting coat.

A drinking flask.
 Six and one-quarter pounds Hazard Ducking powder.
 A pair of best leather-soled gun boots.
 A pair of red leather sewed hunting breeches.
 A pair of fine canvas leggings.
 A sole leather gun case.
 A "Quick-loading" powder can.
 Five sacks of shot.

Presented by Mr. E. T. Allen, 416 Market Street, San Francisco.

A split bamboo fishing rod.
 A pair of "Empress of India" razors.
 A pair of English hunting shoes.
 Two kegs Dupont's New Summer Shooting Powder.
 A silk wound lance-wood fishing rod, reel and silk line.

A "Victoria" leather gun case.
 A leather bound hunting coat and corduroy hat.
 One keg powder and sack of shot.
 One pair of rubber boots.
 A leather medal for the person making the poorest score (a valuable prize enclosed).

Presented by The Selby Smelting and Lead Company, 416 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

One hundred dollars to be added to entrance money in match No. 8.

Two hundred "Standard" Chamberlin cartridges in each match.

Presented by Mr. E. B. Rambo, agent for the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 418 Market Street, San Francisco.

A Winchester repeating shotgun.

Presented by the San Francisco Chronicle newspaper.

A Colt's repeating rifle.

Presented by Mr. John Skinner, agent for Dupont's Powder Company, 256 Market Street, San Francisco.

One 12 1/2 pound keg Dupont's "Summer Shooting" powder.

One 12 1/2 keg Dupont's "Summer Shooting" powder.

Presented by Mr. Harvey McMurchy, agent for the L. C. Smith gun, Syracuse, New York.
 An L. C. Smith double barrel shotgun.

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SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES.

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SPORTSMEN

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Paper Shot Shells, Wads and Primers,

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WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,

WHICH MAY BE HAD OF

ALL DEALERS, and in "STANDARD" CARTRIDGES,

Loaded by the SELBY SMELTING & LEAD CO.

FOR SALE.

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont) and mare by Lumber John, son of Kosciuszko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of Imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well bred to the blood of Belmont.

For further information address

W. M. WILLIAMSON,
 San Jose, Cal.

DUPONT'S

New Brand Sporting Powder.

"SUMMER SHOOTING"

SUPERB IN QUALITY,

SHOOTS MOIST and CLEAN.

This powder has just been made specially by Dupont & Co. to suit the Pacific Coast climate. It shoots Moist, is high grade, and of superior excellence as to quality.

For sale by all dealers and by the Agent,

JOHN SKINNER,

258 Market Street S. F.

Price \$700 per keg. Smaller packages in proportion.

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FISHING TACKLE, BASEBALL GOODS, CRICKET and LAWN
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"STANDARD" Shotgun Cartridges.

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CLABROUGH, GOLCHER & CO.,

630 and 632 Montgomery St.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI No. 18,
No 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

Auction Sale of Rancho Del Paso Horses.

On Tuesday, the 25th day of October, Killip & Co. will expose at public auction a draft from the breeding farms of J. B. Haggin Esq., consisting of trotting-bred, work, draft and Shetland ponies. The trotters are by snob noted sires as Geo. M. Patchen Jr., Echo, Algona, Norwood, Alaska, and other noted stallions, and from mares that are of equally as good breeding and of high form. There is no question that a great deal of trotting speed has lain dormant in the fields of Rancho del Paso and the still wider ranges of Kern county. Wells-Fargo was sold for a trifle, and now he has gained a record of 2:21 and is reported to have shown a trial a good deal lower. Ben Ali was bought at the last sale of Mr. Haggin's, and in a few weeks after went a lively clip and fairly wore out a good field of horses on the Oakland Trotting Park. As a rule the horses bred on either of Mr. Haggin's farms are large, and those which do not show speed enough for track uses are valuable for the road. Very many of them have the requisite size and finish for coach horses, and a large proportion have weight enough for heavy draft.

Echo, Algona, Norwood and Alaska are of Hambletonian blood, Geo. M. Patchen Jr. is one of the very best representatives of the Clays. The union of these two families has resulted in some of the very best horses of the day, and it can scarcely be otherwise than that some rare bargains will be obtained. The Shetland ponies will set everyone of our boy readers agog when it is learned that these pets of the children will be presented, and it is long odds that fathers and mothers will have little peace until promises are obtained.

The Meeting at Oakland.

Elsewhere will be found the entries for the meeting at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing Wednesday next, and which include racing, trotting and pacing.

Although the entries are not so numerous as those which closed earlier in the season, the horses named are so closely matched that there is a reasonable expectation of exciting races being the result. The track is in good order now. Should there be rain, which appears likely, to-day or to-morrow, and clear weather thereafter, it will be in the best possible condition.

The Unwritten Law of the Trotting Course.

The unwritten law of the course, recognized and administered wherever trotting contests are had, permits a driver to drop a heat, whenever, in his judgment, to do so will improve his chances to win the race. Under cover of this discretion a dishonest driver, with a horse capable of winning the heat, can rob every man who bets a dollar that he will win it; and if he has had the opportunity to place a few hundred he is not likely to give up his money when he can get three or four for one by a simple twist of the wrist.

This important and necessary law should be incorporated in the National rules. Then the innocents would have due notice that they were in the power of the jackals and could govern themselves accordingly. At least the associations themselves would not then be open to the imputation that they were parties to the fraud, because they administered a rule allowing a robber to rob with impunity, his victim being ignorant of the license. They cannot afford to hold men in the fancied embrace of fair play and have them fleeced or not, as a pool operator who drives in the race may determine.

This unwritten law should be incorporated in the rules, that all may have an opportunity to estimate its operations and be themselves responsible for the outcome of their ventures. In the meantime we propose to give it publicity, and as far as possible make the chances of the course fair and

even. The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association last year prohibited betting on heats to obviate this trouble. This year they have determined not to modify the betting rules to meet the case, but favor such publicity to the unwritten law that he who runs may read, and that none may be ignorant of it, unless willfully so.

Breeders, course officers and drivers, are alike constrained by the principals of common honesty to shield every phase of the great trotting horse industry from disrepute, and should know that to do so is a condition of permanent success. Its profits as well as its respectability depend on the honesty of its methods and the good opinion of the public.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

We cannot agree with the *Stock Farm* on this point. Incorporate in the rules that laying up heats will be punished the same as laying up the whole race, and punished accordingly. There should, of course, be left a discretionary power with the judges, so that in cases where it was evidently detrimental to the chances to win to force a horse to its utmost, to save the animal under such circumstances. But once grant the right to lay up heats and it will be nearly impossible to corner fraudulent drivers.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

W. P., Petaluma.

Will you be so kind as to decide the following bets?

1. A bet B that under Sections 1 and 2, Rules of Running Races of the State Agricultural Society, a partner of a bookmaking and pool-selling firm may act under said rules as judge, starter, or timer of a race on which his firm is bookmaking and selling pools.

2. A bet B that under Section 2 of Rule 25, and Section 2 of Rule 39 of the National Trotting Association, a person interested to the extent above specified can not act in the capacities named.

3. B bet A that if A wins the latter bets but loses the first, and, granting (1) one and the same set of judges acting under both of these sets of rules, and in one instance in their capacity as members of the National Trotting Association; (2) that said judges willfully and erroneously interpret Sections 1 and 2 of the Rules of Running Races as A has done, that then it is the duty of the National Trotting Association to take notice of this action of their members and to punish them under Section 2 of Rule 25 of said N. T. A.

A, of course, contends that the members of the N. T. A. may commit or connote any frauds they please under Rules of Running Races on a National Trotting Association track or course without rendering themselves responsible or accessible under the rules of the N. T. A. B claims that under Section 2 of Article XII, (Duties of Members) such members can be punished for their action in running as well as in trotting or pacing races.

Answer—1. It is clearly the intention that all persons interested shall be debarred from action as judge. The last sentence of Section 2 reads: "No official named in this or the preceding section shall, in any manner, be interested in the race in which he acts." This includes judges, handicappers, patrol judges, timers, flagmen and starters. But the question as to what constitutes interest is not so easily answered. The probable meaning is pecuniarily interested, and certainly a bookmaker would come under that head, presuming that he has laid wagers on the race. A pool-seller is merely custodian of the funds which others wager, and in that case he is not pecuniarily interested directly. It may be claimed, however, that he has a pecuniary interest in the shape of commissions, and that declaring bets off will cost him what the commissions amount to, and therefore, as that may come under his judicial duties, he should be debarred.

2. A is correct.

3. The National Trotting Association is without a code of racing rules and therefore turf matters proper are beyond its cognizance. There are rules which might be twisted into recognition of anything taking place on the grounds of a member. The American Trotting Association has adopted a code of racing laws, and members of that society would be amenable or the violation.

A. C. L., Portland, Or.

Can you tell me where I can get Wm. Russell's book on Horse Shoeing, and what is the price? I saw a notice in your paper two or three weeks ago.

Answer—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, are the publishers; price not given.

J.

Please decide the following—Two horses, called A and B, run a race, three-quarter mile and repeat. B gets distanced in second heat. Is he entitled to second money? The race was run under rules of P. C. B. H. Association.

Answer—Under the Pacific Coast Blood Horse rules first adopted, distance was waived in a deciding heat; B does not lose his place. Under the new rules adopted before the Spring meeting there is a definition of a deciding heat which is somewhat absurd—that being that a deciding heat should only apply to where two horses had run a dead heat and were running it off. It will be necessary to know which code the race was run under before an answer can be given.

Entries for Fall Meeting—Oakland Trotting Park.

First Day—Wednesday, October 19th.

Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of five-eighths of a mile.

A. C. Smith's b g Bodie, aged, by Monday.
S. A. Cooper's s f Etta W., 3, by Joe Hooker, dam by Foster.
B. C. Holly's b g Sunday, 3, by Ironclad, dam Nellie Shannon.

Trotting—Purse \$250; 2:38 class.

N. N. Craig's b m Dolly Bloodstone by Bulrush, dam by Billy Bacchus.

A. Waldstein's ch h Bonanza by Arthurton, dam by John Nelson.

A. L. Hind's b h Alpheus by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Major Mono.

D. M. Ayer's blk h Guy Davis by Erwin Davis, dam by Messenger.

Second Day—Thursday, Oct. 20th.

Running—Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance, \$10 declaration, \$200 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Weights announced Oct. 17. Declarations due 11 a. m. Oct. 19th. One mile and a half.

B. C. Holly's ch f Ninena, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hubbard.

Laurelwood Stable's b f Patti, 4, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.

Thos. G. Jones' b m Ruth, 4, by Joe Daniels, dam Queen Emma.

Pacing—Purse \$200; 2:35 class.

A. J. Fleming's h m Minerva by Jim Lick, dam by Woodburn.

—, ch g Haverly.

A. McDowell's b g Pleasanton.

Third Day—Friday, October 21st.

Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$20 each, p. p., \$150 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of three-quarters of a mile.

D. J. McCarty's ch g Tom Daly, 4, by Kyrle Daly, dam Columbia.

B. C. Holly's h g Sunday, 3, by Ironclad, dam Nellie Shannon.

S. A. Cooper's s f Etta W., 3, by Joe Hooker, dam by Foster.

Trotting—Purse \$300; 2:27 class.

W. H. Smith's ch g Wells-Fargo by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., dam by General Taylor.

Penman & Tully's b g Lester by Almont, dam Mother Hubbard.

A. McDowell's ch m Maid of the Oaks.

Pacing—Purse 300; 2:20 class.

George Van Gorden's Homestake by Whippleton.

James Linden's blk s Killarney by Black Ralph, dam thoroughbred.

A. C. Smith's roan m Ella S. by Tom Hal.

Fourth Day—Saturday, October 22d.

Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Non-winners this year allowed 15 pounds. Heats of a mile.

S. A. Cooper's s f Etta W., pedigree above.

D. J. McCarty's b c Bolero, 2, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.

Thos. G. Jones' h m Ruth, pedigree above.

B. C. Holly's ch f Ninena, pedigree above.

Trotting—Purse, \$250; 2:30 class.

A. L. Hind's b s Alpheus, pedigree above.

Jas. H. Dustin's h g Emperor by Ralston, dam Katy Trice.

G. W. Griffin's b m Lucy by Black Ralph, dam by O fellow.

General Topics.

There was a great deal of talk on the lawn and in the betting ring regarding the action of Mr. Baldwin in not declaring which of his two starters, Emperor of Norfolk or Los Angeles, he intended to win the Lanrel Stakes with. This question of declaring which horse an owner will win with when he has two or more starters in a race has been discussed so often that no sane person will question the right of an owner to do as he pleases about the matter. There is no rule that requires an owner to name the horse that he intends to try to win with when he has more than one starter, and this fact is known to everybody who can distinguish a race-horse from a jackass.

Mr. Baldwin had a perfect right to start the two horses that he did from his stable and to try and win with either. The public, or at least that portion of it who are familiar with the rules of racing, were perfectly aware of that fact. To start two horses for the race it cost Mr. Baldwin \$50 each as entrance money, and he paid for the privilege of having two strings to his bow. That he tried to win the race there is not the slightest doubt, but because he tried with the horse that he thought had the better chance of capturing the stake, then somebody must grumble. These people imagine that they know more about the horses in a stable than the owner, but sometimes they pay for their mistakes.

The grumblers really found fault because Mr. Baldwin did not come out before the race and make the announcement that at the weights and distance he thought Los Angeles could beat Emperor of Norfolk. Mr. Baldwin is not in the habit of telling everybody that he meets his stable secrets, and right-minded people do not expect him to do so. Mr. Baldwin has many times started two horses for the same stake, and he has always paid for the privilege. The public have been required to take his pair as though they were the property of separate individuals, so far as betting is concerned. In the mutual pools they are always coupled, but if the betting public want the long odds offered in the books against the horses separately then they must always take the chances as to which is the better of the two runners.

Mr. Baldwin is the best judge as to the respective merits of his horses, and the public must rely upon his judgment in such matters. The pair—Los Angeles and Emperor of Norfolk—were sold together in the auction pools, and they were the favorites. In the books 5 to 1 was quoted against Emperor of Norfolk and 7 to 1 Los Angeles. The latter made a bold bid for the race, and at one time looked like a winner, but she was not quite up to the mark in condition, and died away in the last few yards. Emperor of Norfolk moved up in the stretch and joined his stable companion, but George Oyster overhauled the pair at the end and beat them by a neck.

Of course there were any number of people after the race who believed that Emperor of Norfolk could have won had Murphy only persevered a little with him. The real trouble was that Los Angeles beat Emperor of Norfolk out for second place, and the backers of the last named did not win their place bets.—*Sporting World*.

I am sorry to see that any paper which has the welfare of the turf in view should take the stand occupied by the *Sporting World*. The only daily journal which makes a speciality of sporting affairs, it may be that in the hurry of furnishing copy every twenty-four hours there was not time enough to give the matter proper consideration. Perfectly correct in stating that there is no rule which compels an owner to name which horse he will win with when he has more than one starter in a race, but there are rules that state he must win when it is in his power to do so. Under these it is just as obligatory upon an owner to beat his own horse as one owned by another and whenever the best is pulled in order to let an inferior in the same stable reach the winning score first, the only name for it is *fraud*. It is not the bettors alone who are to be protected. Every man, woman and child which pay their money to go into the gate, or a seat on the grand stand, have a right to see what they have paid for, a horse-race. Had there been no other competitor within a score of lengths of Los Angeles and Emperor of Norfolk, and the latter was restrained from winning, a large majority of spectators would have been disgusted. The betting fraternity, that portion of them at least who are up to the tricks and dodges of "in and out" running, form a small portion of an assemblage which are attracted by a racing programme. As a rule the fraternity care little for the actual sport, and if their money is only "on right," that to them is unalloyed pleasure. Those who attend for the pleasure of witnessing a contest are not influenced by mercenary motives, and when balked of what they had a right to expect are not to be enticed to look on again.

The balance of the notes copied is only a special plea to sustain Mr. Baldwin in an action which the daily press so fervently denounced. That Mr. Baldwin imagined that Los Angeles was better than Emperor of Norfolk at the distance and weights is a matter of assumption on the part of the writer. With five pounds less the Emperor, two days before, beat Roeselard the same distance in 1:16 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in all of their races the colt has shown to be more than five pounds better than the filly. The *Sportman* gives a cut, taken from an instantaneous photograph of the finish of the race, and under it in italics: "Garrison came so strong on Geo. Oyster that he beat Los Angeles a head, Emperor of Norfolk third, a length away. Murphy, about a hundred yards from the finish, thought Los Angeles could win, and stopped riding, but came again when too late." This impression was so generally shared by the spectators that it may be termed the unanimous belief of those who witnessed the race and were competent judges. Therefore, had the best of the two been allowed to win it would only have been justice to bettors and spectators to have given such orders, notwithstanding beliefs and money pressure. It is a serious drawback to turf sports that there should be such an opportunity given for adverse criticism, and when papers uphold, in lieu of denouncing, the injury is intensified. The only remedy appears to be a restriction of one starter to each stable. This will excite the ire of those who are bound to English methods, and should such a rule prevail there will be no end to the screaming. The practice of putting in a horse to make running for a

stable companion will be brought to an end, and each starter placed on an equal basis.

I am always grieved to hear of anything which has a tendency to bring turf sports into disrepute, and regrets are heightened when California turfmen are implicated. Several years ago, James R. Keene was guilty of having his best horse pulled back of an inferior stable companion, and there was a torrent of indignation over the occurrence. It was a more aggravated case than that of Santa Anita, as there was a wide difference between the horses, and there was a contract under which Mr. Keene was to pay a portion of the winnings to the seller in addition to the purchase money. This part of the bargain was kept, but those who had lost their money had to accept the situation. The horses were Spendthrift and Dan Sparling, and if my recollection is correct, Dan Sparling won. In that case the stable scorned the stakes, so it was not an exactly parallel case to that at Gravesend, though it elicited fully as much sharp criticism. While jockey clubs permit, and papers uphold such a course, there are men who will take advantage of the chance. It favors the rich owner inasmuch as in his numerous nominations he can find two good enough to start, one to "make the running," the other to "wait and win." Racing has been defined as a game of weights, a contest for superiority among fields of horses, a trial of speed and endurance in order to prove which are the most capable of going over a certain distance of ground in the least time. There are numerous other definitions, and among them a test not only of the horses but also of the skill of trainers and jockeys, and the wealthy owner has the best of it in being able to offer such a price for the highest talent, that a turfman of moderate means cannot hope to be as equally well provided on this score.

These advantages should not be curtailed. He has an undoubted right not only to become the owner of the best horses but also to employ the best service obtainable. But when the horses are marshalled at the starting post there should be absolute equality. It is not an equal show when from a score of nominations two or more can be selected to battle in the same interests. In heats provision is made to govern this, and under some rules purse races are included so that only one horse in the same interest can start. In stakes there should be the same guard, as no one will deny that a person having two horses in has more than a two-to-one chance to win over the owner of a single starter. He can avail himself of two methods of management. He can make a pace with one, a waiting race with the other, and though argument will be offered that by paying twice as much money he has that right, it may as justly be said that as he pays twice as much entrance in a heat race he should have the same privilege. It will also be claimed that the number of nominations will be reduced, though this does not absolutely follow. When declarations and forfeits are so small, as is the usual custom at present, it is worth the added expense to have a chance for selection if even only one can be run, and there is little cause for apprehension on this score. But if such scandals are abolished as forms the text for the articles which have appeared in relation to the Santa Anita Stable, it will repay for a reduction of nominations.

Not long ago there was an allusion to the road-cart, and that it was one of the grandest inventions of the age. That America, or rather the United States, is so far in advance of all other countries in this sort of vehicle that there is no chance for comparison, and in order to show the difference I copy from the *Asian* an advertisement extolling a cart which weighs 195 lbs., although that weight "can be reduced." I would advise our friend Mr. Frazier to send a cart to Calcutta, and as quite a number of turfmen in that country are favorably impressed with harness work for race-horses, it may be that ere long he would have the benefit of that far-away market. The price of the "Facile Spider Trap," at 300 rupees, would cover the cost in this country and expense of shipping. When silver and gold bear the usual proportion a rupee is worth about 46 cents so that R. 300. is equivalent to \$138, and from the accompanying cut in the advertisement one of our cuts will be a startling announcement to the dwellers in the "far-off Ind." of the possibilities of light construction in vehicles. If the builder of the "Chicago Cart" will consign to the editor of the *Asian* just such a vehicle as he built for Autevole, I do not think it would remain unsold for twenty-four hours, and with a rush of orders that will surprise him. At all events he can send an illustrated pamphlet, though the cart would be the thing.

Facile Spider Trap.

The body of this trap, in every way complete with springs, shafts, axle, etc., attached, weighs only 195 lbs. If made solely for training purposes and to seat one, weight can be reduced. Generally made to seat two in front and a sycle behind. This original and unique trap was designed with a view to supersede, perhaps, the most hideous and uncomfortable trap known, viz., a bamboo trap, so common if not indigenous to this country. The following testimonial, given spontaneously by a well-known member of the Indian turf, speaks for itself, and will, we think, prove that we have done this effectually:—"I for a long time experienced difficulty in training nervous, light-framed, holding, unsound, and other horses which, from their tempers or constitutions, I have been unable to exercise on a race-course. Following Major Humphrey's advice, I have endeavored to effect my purpose by working them in bamboo carts; but this experiment has likewise not been attended with success, as when such a cart is built light, fast-trotting for protracted periods and the plunging of high-metalled animals have shaken the trap to fragments, and if built strong and massive it is too cumbersome, makes horses slow, and defeats the end contemplated. With such experience it was with diffidence I ordered one of the Spider Facile Carts from Cosser & Co., of Karachi, for pony draught, but after having used it for some time I am glad I can confidently say that it is exactly what is wanted by a rec-

ing-man. In wet weather, when race-courses are closed for work, such a trap is a desideratum in every stable. I have a steeple-chasing pony that is too excitable to train on the course or under the saddle, and I drive him in the Spider Trap which has stood his fast pace, constant wild-bonnding, and other tests admirably, while the pony keeps in splendid fettle. The cart combines extreme lightness—a sycle can pull it about with one hand—with sufficient strength and durability, runs very smoothly, the workmanship and the material used are of the best, while in appearance it is just the smart thing so much appreciated by sporting men. The sketch hardly conveys an exact idea of its elegance, which is as appropriate for the strand at Calcutta as for the Simla Mall. My cart is much admired by all who have seen it."

Since receiving the above certificate we have made a number of improvements in the trap, which not only adds to its appearance but comfort also.

From the drawing it will be seen that our "Facile Spider" is the simplest and easiest kind of carriage to get in and out of; perhaps more so than any two-wheeler made either out here or elsewhere. In appearance it is very stylish and will show to advantage even when compared with a highly-finished dog cart; more especially if driven tandem with two fast trotting ponies in it. We guarantee the trap to run as smoothly as any carriage ever built, being without an iota of "Knee Action," and in weight to be abnormally light. For working ponies and race horses in that are difficult to train on a race-course, we leave it to those concerned to judge from the above certificate as to its merits. Any ordinary being can undo and put the various parts together again after unpacking from its case. The wheels of this trap are made of hickory spokes and ash felloes with rock elm hubs and Colling's patent axle. Body of trap of especially selected pukka teak. Lining and cushions of good leather, or Venetian cord, with rein clip, whip socket, and lamps. Price Rs. 312, packed.

Tracks Less Than a Mile.

There appears to be a constantly recurring demand for instructions regarding the construction of training tracks, and this week we have received a request to publish measurements and mode of laying out a half-mile track. Whenever practicable we would urgently recommend a greater circuit, although when three-quarters of a mile is reached it will be found equally as well adapted for training purposes as the regulation lengths.

In constructing a track of three-quarters of a mile, the shape of which is to be with turns and stretches of equal length, mark a parallelogram of 990 feet long by 624 2-10 feet wide. Midway of the end, viz., 312 1-10 feet, set a stake and attach to it a wire of the latter length. Fasten the wire so that it will turn easily, and mark the semicircle by putting in a stake at a short distance. Care must be taken to keep the wire taut, and a light copper wire will be found the easiest to manage. If there are no obstructions this is altogether the most expeditious way of laying in the curves, and should there be trees or anything else to impede a free swing of the wire, the end can be loosened from the centre stake and the wire pulled back for another start. This will be the inner line of the track, and three feet inside of where the measurement will be for three-quarters of a mile. To verify this calculation, after the stakes have been set, carefully measure the semicircle three feet beyond the stakes, and should it not be the exact 990 feet, lengthen or shorten the stretches in accordance with the trial measurement. It is so many years since we had to use this kind of "figuring" that we would not wager on its absolute accuracy, though confident it is very near the thing, and that a radius of 315 1-10 feet will give a semicircle of 990. Plenty of stakes should be set on the turns so as to have a true curve, and it will not be a great deal of work to mark the inner line by hand. By adding the desired width of the track to the length of the wire the outer circle can be marked, and then it is ready for grading. Assuming that the land is so nearly level that no cutting or filling has to be done, the construction will be simple. The turns will have to be thrown up to the proper grade, and for a curve of that radius one inch of elevation to each foot of width will be ample. The stretches should be nearly level, only grade enough to carry off the water. The grading, when the soil is favorable, can be done by horse power much cheaper than when shoveling is resorted to. The widest a training track should be made is thirty feet, so that the outside of the turns will be thirty inches higher than the inside. Ordinary scrapers will move the dirt from inside to outside until the job is nearly completed, and then an implement is easily made which will put on the finishing touches. This is a triangle made of plank, hardwood is best, though Oregon pine will do. One we used at Atwood Place, near Chicago, was made of 2x14 ash plank, the one that formed the hypotenuse 16 feet long, one leg of the triangle 14 feet, the other 8 feet. This was faced with steel, or rather a strip of steel was placed along the bottom of each plank, that is, the long leg and the hypotenuse, the other leg being merely a bar to keep the ends from crushing together. The steel projected half an inch below the plank on the longer wing, and nearly the same on the shorter. This made a cutting edge on the right-hand wing while it kept the left in place. At first we tried a joint at the apex of the triangle so as to make it sharper or more obtuse, but in so heavy an implement found it better to have it rigid. Three wheels were used, those at the joint and left-hand corner parallel with the long leg which, always running straight, did not require to be changed; the other also parallel.

The hitching place was far enough back on the hypotenuse to give the right draft, and there were long handles in the rear to assist in carrying the dirt where wanted. Four horses were used, and it was surprising how rapidly soil could be moved. The wheels could be moved vertically so as to gauge the depth of cutting, and there was little left for the plane to do. The soil, however, was a friable, black loam, and when dry enough was easily handled.

Should it be better to have longer stretches and shorter turns, lay out the parallelogram which will form the stretches, and connect it with the semicircle, using the formula of πR^2 314,159 is to 100,000 so is the circumference to the diameter of the circle. Thus, if 1,200 feet stretches were adopted the turns would be 730 each, and 1,500,000 divided by 314,159, will give the diameter 499.42, one-half of which will be the length of the wire, bearing in mind that the regulation three feet must be subtracted to give the inner line of the track.

While a parallelogram connected by semicircles at the ends is the shape that is most fancied for trotting tracks, should the land be better adapted for a different plan we should not hesitate to adopt it. Thus there might be a square field, which, in other respects, was desirable, but in order to get the distance it would be obligatory to make the most of it. In

that case there would be four stretches, and, of course, four turns. The aggregate of straight work deducted from the whole distance will show what has to be put in the circle, and the previous formula will give the diameter. The Buffalo track is of this shape, and though the soil is not the best for the purpose, it was accounted one of the fastest in the country sixteen years ago.

Introduction Palo Alto Catalogue 1887.

Although it has not been the practice heretofore to publish an introduction to the catalogues of Palo Alto horses, the compiler for this year has deemed it proper to make a few preliminary remarks, not by presenting elaborate tables with extended comments, nor by minutely rehearsing performances of the animals incorporated in the list and those of their kindred which have gained distinction.

It would be assuredly supererogatory to do more than call attention to what has been done by Palo Alto-bred horses and those by Palo Alto stallions bred by others, as they are too well known to need repetition. Sufficient in this respect to note that the success of this stud since it was organized is unparalleled in the history of the breeding of trotting horses.

In the early days of trotting very little attention was given to "blood," which in this sense is synonymous with breeding. Little was known of the ancestry of many celebrities of the olden time, and few owners or drivers thought it had any bearing on the question. While it was recognized that the get of some sires were better adapted for fast harness work, the supposition was that the really fast trotter was a sort of an accident, and no attempt was made to systematize the breeding of trotters until long after the sport had become popular. Therefore, trotting pedigrees which run back half a century are somewhat shadowy, unless there are thoroughbred crosses, and, in every instance, when the pedigree could be clearly established, some of that blood can be found. But it has been a point with many writers on trotting blood to question that portion of a genealogical tree which embraced racing strains, and pedigrees which were accepted at the time the horses were alive have been discarded on the ground that some old man, an octogenarian perhaps, had a shadowy recollection that it was different. In order that this catalogue should compare with general impressions, some of these "corrected" pedigrees have been adopted, not with the intention of endorsing, but as a matter which has little bearing on the subject. It is better to look at what is close at hand than speculate on the right or wrong of the records of fifty years ago. When the disputed crosses comprise one thirty-second, one sixty-fourth, perhaps a still less amount of the whole blood, it is scarcely worth while to make it a bone of contention. Then, again, these same writers, when "unknown" appears, jump to the conclusion that it must be a "cold" strain. This is not warranted, especially in California pedigrees. Among the large number of mares brought here during the great excitement of forty-nine and the early fifties, there were unquestionably many of them of good breeding. Brought from countries where the thoroughbred predominated, from sections where the most popular strains of trotting blood of that era were valued, it is altogether likely that the favorite horses of their owners would accompany them. Then, too, with a journey before them of thousands of miles over a country which did not furnish supplies of any kind save grass, and in places little of that, men who had the means to choose, would select the very best; and therefore when a pedigree runs back to an "emigrant" mare, it is a fair inference that in that case "unknown" is more likely to mean good blood than that of a "scrub."

While in this catalogue are embraced all of the most popular strains of the East, there are two families with numerous representatives which belong to California exclusively, and of these it may be proper to give a short sketch. These are Belmonts and St. Clairs.

Fortunately the blood of Belmont is as well attested as that of Lexington, without the smallest opportunity for the usual quibbling. By American Boy, from imported Prunella, by Comus, bred by Garret Williamson of Ohio, and brought to this coast, when quite young, by Mr. Williamson's sons, his descendants figure on turf, track and road, and many race-horses, trotters and pacers owe to him the main portion of their blood.

The youngest Belmonts are now twenty-one years, and therefore some and daughters are rare, although there are a number of granddaughters at Palo Alto, most of them being by Langford and Don Victor.

The St. Clair labor under the disadvantage of the founder of the family being in the "unknown" class, so far as pedigree is concerned, though by the best possible of all tests, public performances, they are not only known but renowned wherever fast trotters are admired. It is useless to speculate on the breeding of St. Clair, though reasoning from analogy it must have been "high." Among all the St. Clairs ever seen on the track or road, with one exception, there was the highest quality exhibited. Lady St. Clair, who had the fastest five miles on record, had the form and finish of a thoroughbred, and every one of the St. Clair mares, and even the granddaughters, at Palo Alto, closely approximate the same model. Stallions of inferior breeding do not beget such animals, and while the veil which obscures the actual blood of St. Clair is impenetrable, the form, finish, spirit and capabilities of his descendants are better certificates of merit than the genealogy extending to the royal mares, if lacking these characteristics. Then when to these are united the most wonderful aptitude to acquire the fast trotting gait, when in the second generation they have conquered and occupy the highest place in three instances, in this case the unknown must be acknowledged, so far as actual merit goes, to be potent. Lady St. Clair, Mayfly and Mayflower were daughters. The former paced five miles in 12:54, and likewise showed a trotting gait that gave promise of great speed if cultivated. Mayfly trotted nearly twenty years ago in 2:30, at that time about the top notch in California, and Mayflower, encumbered with forehoes which weighed nearly two pounds each, and with rolls of shot, almost as ponderous on each front pastern, made a mile in 2:30. This was also done in the early days of trotting on this coast, which give it greater significance.

After years of constant labor hauling heavy loads, and undergoing such abuse as would have broken the heart of most horses, Occident, in 1873, trotted a mile in 2:16. He was the first horse to drop below 2:17, and the first of the grandsons or granddaughters of St. Clair to gain distinction. The above-named were bred, as may be termed, haphazard. Nothing is known of the blood of their dams, that of Occident to all appearance having a dash of native blood, while in all probability the dams of Mayfly and Mayflower were the progeny of "American" mares. But when the blood of St. Clair was blended with that of Electioneer, and due attention was paid to development, there followed startling results. In 1880, Fred Crocker, then two years old, trotted a mile in 2:25, and the next year Wildflower, two years, trotted in 2:21, and Bonita, two years, in 2:24. Wildflower became

incapacitated from a severe attack of distemper, so severe that great portions of flesh were eaten away, ears curtailed and a hole corroded through the membrane which separates the nostrils. Bonita, at four years, obtained a record of 2:13 and "trained on" as is proved by her trotting last year in 2:18. But by far the greatest performance, excepting the 2:21 of Wildflower, was that of Manzanita, and few will question that it can be classed with the best when age is taken into consideration. When four years old she not only trotted in 2:16, but also defeated the best of her age, among them the great Patron. It is not the intention to present illustrations which have not been made in public, or the value of this blood could be shown in a much stronger light. And this sketch—etching would be a better name—is drawn in order to give those at a distance a little insight into the merits of the St. Clairs; and the summary shows: The fastest five miles either pacing or trotting; the fastest record up to 1874; the fastest and second-fastest two-year-old record; the fastest four-year old, and three of the blood with records below 2:19. It is manifestly beyond a reasonable limit to enter into an analysis of the various strains of blood which are recorded in this catalogue. Besides the stallions there is a galaxy of mares such as never were congregated on one stud farm before. In fact, the compiler takes it upon himself to say that it would be a difficult matter to equal them if the searcher had unlimited money at his command and the whole world to select from outside of Palo Alto.

Neither is there any necessity for dilating on the blood further than to call attention to the great variety and the number of what is now called "gilt-edged" trotting pedigrees. Whoever fails to satisfy himself on the score of breeding must have peculiar ideas. The greatest living sire at the head of the stud, seconded by stallions which, rated by form, breeding and performance, cannot be excelled, and with two hundred and eighty-five brood-mares eminently qualified to be mated with them, what more on this head can be desired?

Although there is no actual necessity for elaboration, the compiler would be well pleased to go fully into the merits of the subject. But in that case many chapters would be required and a good-sized volume afford none too much space. There is a necessity, however, for brevity, and keeping that requirement in view compels curtailment to the briefest space.

There never was a catalogue of any magnitude, or stud-book, or collection of pedigrees of any kind, that was free from errors. This is not supposed to be an exception, though it is hoped that the mistakes are few and of minor importance.

The plan of stud books has been followed in indexing. All that are named will be found, and the few without a distinctive appellation, under their dams.

Since the former went to press Lot Sloan has lowered his record to 2:17, and Old Nick, by Electioneer from Stockton Maid, has gained a record of 2:23.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept., 1887.

The Struggle of an Amateur to Obtain a Record.

He had gained, years before, some idea of the pedigrees of thoroughbreds; had been with the Williamsons when they brought out the produce of old Belmont. He had patted and stroked the old horse. Aye! on one proud occasion had even bestrode and ridden, for the distance of two miles, that high-bred, but docile animal. Of course he mastered that horse's genealogy, and could speak it, trippingly, on the end of the tongue. Sam Slick says "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Our man proved no exception to the rule, for when, in the lapse of time, he had a chance to purchase a fashionably bred trotter at a low price, he ignored the breeding entirely, because it wasn't thoroughbred, and relegated the horse to service among a band of common mares, running on Uncle Sam's domain, away out on the frontier. Fortunately, for him, however, the former owner was possessed of ideas abreast of the times, and had taken the horse, the previous season, to a section where there were some fairly bred mares. Now when their produce reached the age of two years, and one of them showed a mile in 2:42, it was dinned into our friend's ears so often that it finally dawned upon his mind that there is something real about a modern trotting pedigree.

Well, next year he bought this colt in his three-year-old form, and set about the (to his mind) light task of getting a record, which record would not only show up the colt, but the sire as well.

The colt had hardly come into his possession when the epizootic marked him for its own; that fell disease which swept the country that year like a wave of destruction; a veritable pestilence which "walketh by night and wasteth at noonday." So far from being able to work him that year, it was with feelings of great relief that after long and anxious suspense it became apparent that he would "pull through" and ultimately recover. In his fourth year he had not sufficiently recovered to be in condition to work, except a very little late in the fall, and after his trainer had finished "the circuit." He went into the stud at five years, made a good season, but sustained a severe strain and came again into the trainers hands in such condition that he was unable to get him to a race, and had to pay his entries without starting him. As a six-year-old he made another good season in the stud, but there was no idea afterwards, that he could be made fit for a race, consequently there were no entries with their resultant forfeits that fall. After a prolonged season he reached the trainer about the middle of July of his seventh year, and was able to take a little work, and finally came to the starting post in a field of nine horses. The owners had discovered a soft thing in the three-minute class at an interior town, but the trouble was that the owners of several other good horses had done the same thing. So when he had what was supposed to be the contending horse, beaten on the second beat, another horse which was held back for just such a contingency came to the front and scooped him—and the money.

Two other races were fought out in almost exactly the same manner, and with like result. While he did all that was expected of him, trotting heat after heat better than 30, still there was always a faster horse in each and every heat, and the coveted record which often seemed so near, like the Will-o'-the-Wisp, eluded our friend's eager grasp. "It is the unexpected which happens." The unlucky horse started again under unfavorable circumstances in a field of fast horses with the forlorn hope of earning his entrance. The first heat was won by another in 2:25. At the finish of the second heat he crossed the score with two others, with only a throat-latch between them, in 2:26; he was that throat-latch (in the judgment of the judges) behind that record. He was a close second in the third heat in 2:26, and in the fourth beat he had his horses "beaten off" at the head of the stretch and jogged in in 2:30. No, it was not our friend who "battered," it was the man beside him, an enthusiastic friend. The record is not low, but it is within the prescribed limits. It places the horse within the charmed circle. As your Cali-

ornis readers have already guessed that he is Alpbens, I may as well add that it places two sons of Mambrino Wilkes and grandsons of George Wilkes in the list, (Gus Wilkes having a record of 2:25). If our friend didn't boller he stepped very high, touching the ground only in the high places. The reader will pardon him no doubt for feeling a little buoyant at the sudden attainment of his end after so long a struggle at a time when it was so little expected.

OBSERVER.

Dam of Kate Ewing.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The mare Lady Washington by Resvis' Blackbird, that you refer to in your issue of Oct. 1st, is not the dam of Ewing and Kate Ewing, but a mare bought by me of Mrs. Dawley, Sept., 1882, and is the mare I pointed out to you on your last visit here. Her produce was, in

1879, brown filly Primrose, by Reardon's Psteben.

1881, chestnut colt Robert Lee, by Nutwood.

1882, black colt, by a horse that Mr. Hinds had at Oakland Park.

1883, black filly, by Hinds' horse.

1884, barren.

1885, bay filly, by Algonia.

1886, chestnut filly, by Algonia.

The Lady Washington that was the dam of Ewing, Kate Ewing and a bay filly by Aaska, was a dark bay mare, 16 1/2 hands high, and was owned by the late E. M. Skaggs; she was always claimed to be by some American bay horse.

She trotted at the State Fair, of 1867, in a race against Sorrel Ned and Lady Stockton, and was entered by F. M. Chapman who now lives in San Francisco. At the same fair she and her mate took the premium for the best double team, entered by E. M. Skaggs. Yours respectfully

RANCHO DEL PASO, Oct. 7th, 1887.

JOHN MACKAY.

P. S.—Sbe died on Rancho del Paso in 1885.

Corsair and Shamrock.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—My attention has been called to the card of Count Valensin in your issue of Oct. 1st. I regret that the Count should take his defeat so much to heart. The committee whom he so grossly censures are gentlemen of intelligence and integrity, and were probably expert horsemen before he owned his first horse.

The dams of Shamrock and Corsair were full sisters, and the sire of Shamrock is the grandsire of Corsair. The only difference in breeding is that Corsair has, through his granddam, a Mambrino and Pilot out-cross. It was probably the addition of this old-time aristocratic and popular blood that influenced their decision.

The Count should console himself with the reflection that the honor to Corsair is reflected upon Shamrock "as a member of the family." Sympathetically,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8th.

T. C. SNIDER.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Thos. Bowhill, M. R. C. V. S.

Subscribers to this paper can have advice through this column in all cases of sick or injured horses or cattle by sending an explicit description of the case. Applicants will send their name and address that they may be identified. Questions requiring answers by mail should be accompanied by three dollars, and addressed to Drs. Bowhill & Fitzgerald, 1129 Market St., San Francisco.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Having carefully perused Mr. Bassford's letter concerning the loss of his colts, we would like to make a few suggestions:

I. The pasture in which the animals died should be examined by a competent botanist who is thoroughly conversant with the poisonous plants found in this country. We would recommend Mr. Bassford to apply to the State botanist.

II. That no more animals be put in the pasture until the cause of the death of the others is demonstrated.

III. That the water supply be carefully examined.

Mr. Bassford also asks if there are any poisonous plants that a horse will eat? Yes. These are numerous, especially hemlock, fool's parsley, water hemlock, water dropwort and meadow saffron. The hemlock (*conium maculatum*), as known, is a white flowering plant having a red spotted stem which is smooth, thus distinguishing it from the water hemlock (*circuta virosa*) which has a rough stem and hairy. The same can be said of the water dropwort (*anemone crotalaria*). The fool's parsley (*aethusa cynapium*) resembles common garden parsley, and can only be distinguished by its pendulous tracts. These plants all belong to one family, the order of umbelliferae. The meadow saffron (*colchicum autumnale*) is a bulbous, lily-like plant with flowers, and causes in animals violent catharsis, loss of power, severe shaking, coldness of extremities, syncope and death. It seems rather curious that so many animals have died in this pasture in previous years. If these deaths were due to anthrax, which is one of the most deadly scourges we have, and if the animals were buried in the pasture, the heat of the sun drying the earth and causing it to crack and form fissures would liberate the spores of anthrax which would affect other animals with as great a severity as its former victims. It has been proved that animals which died of anthrax and were buried in the pastures that the said pastures again become centres of infection from the spores of the deceased animals gaining the surface by means of fissures, earth worms, and also by drainage and thus contaminating the water. In conclusion we would recommend in case any more deaths occur to have an autopsy made and a thorough microscopic examination of the tissues of the animal by a competent veterinary surgeon.

BOWHILL & FITZGERALD, M. R. C. V. S.

Why Horses Shy.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issue of Sept. 3d I noticed an article copied from some exchange, on the subject, "Why Horses Shy." I was both surprised and amused at the ignorance displayed by the correspondent. Before he attempts to elicit ink before the public he ought at the least to know something of the subject on which he is writing, and not condemn the veterinary profession on a matter in which he displays such utter ignorance.

The cataract (?) he talks about of a "brown growth, of a fungus nature, that spreads over the pupil of the top downwards" is no cataract at all, but a natural and important formation. On the pupillary margin of the iris of the eye of every horse are situated small, dark bodies, three above and three below, the superior being much the largest; they are called *corpora nigra*; their use is to concentrate the rays of light, and preventing their too direct passage through the pupil. Further comment is unnecessary.

A. E. BUZARD, M. R. C. V. S. I.

FORT GRANT, A. T., Sept. 24th.

ATHLETICS.

In November a reception will be given at the Olympic Club to members of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchant's Club, Produce Exchange and Calt Board, Stock and Bond Exchange and the Board of Trade. A very fine athletic programme will be presented, and the invitations are to go to gentlemen who are keenly appreciative of sport. A grand audience is assured.

On Monday evening last Mr. V. E. Schifferstein and Mr. A. H. Lean had a friendly competition at high jumping in the Olympic Club, in which Mr. Schifferstein exhibited remarkable aptitude at the exercise. He jumps easily, fairly and over a high tepe.

The new lockers at the Olympic were completed yesterday, so that waiting members may now secure keys.

The Board of Directors of the Olympic is considering a scheme which will bring into active exercise all of the proficiency at the different exercises. The members are to be divided into classes in sparring, wrestling, etc., according to proficiency, and sets of medals given in each class. The plan seems an excellent one.

Director J. B. Tihhatts is away from the city on leave of absence from Board meetings.

The plans for the new building for the Olympic Club have been prepared, and are under discussion by the Directors. The plans provide for a coffee room, large plunge bath, a Turkish bath, gymnasium, fencing-room, boxing-room, wrestling-room, office, reading-room, billiard-room, card-room, perlor and all other conveniences. The enterprise is a vast one, and should enlist the support of well-to-do San Franciscans both in and out of the club. Anyone of a hundred men in mind could build a suitable home for the club and present it to the institution. Such an act would do more to indicate the public spirit and make imperishable the memory of the donor than the erection of a hundred fountains or a thousand monuments.

The latest fad among Olympics is to visit Tamalpais Villa, near San Rafael, on Saturday night, and remain until Monday morning. The villa is a charming resort, and the proprietor, Mr. J. Rose Jackson, has set aside a large tent for the use of club members. Tamalpais mountain may be climbed, the swimming bath used, the beautiful avenues about the villa santered through, or visitors may sleep if the proprietor does not desire to converse with them. Not the least interesting of the curiosities of the place is the proprietor. He is an "all-round" athlete, measuring not less than three feet and a half in circumference between the ensiform cartilage and the crests of the ilia, but he can nevertheless converse faster than Mr. Schifferstein can run.

Mr. Choyinski and Mr. Keneedy of the Golden Gate Athletic Club, it is said, will box for a medal in the Olympic club rooms soon.

A suggestion of assistant-leader Kolh of the Olympic is that the club prepare an especial programme to be given on an evening when the members of all the strictly amateur clubs of this city and Oakland can be invited. The Olympic owes much to the kindness of the Acme Club of Oakland, to the San Francisco Turn Verein, the Eintracht Verein Turner Section and other clubs.

The Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association met at the Olympic Club on Tuesday evening last, President W. Greer Harrison in the chair, and Messrs. W. C. Driffeld, O. A. C.; J. J. Theobald, M. C. C.; O. Freund, E. A. C.; C. H. Smith, T. F. Flynn and J. J. Jamison, G. G. A. C. No definite action was had, but an informal opinion was that the Association should give its games on November 19th.

The Board of Directors of the Olympic Club, on last Wednesday authorized the employment of a man to run down the athletes who train at the Center-street grounds in Oakland for the coming P. C. A. A. meeting. The man will be in attendance to sprinkle the track, care for the dressing-rooms, and run those who take their spins there. The men will be at the service of all who need him, whether they are Olympics or members of the other clubs belonging to the Association, and it is hoped that the unusual convenience will induce many to get into first-rate condition.

Mr. J. F. Baesett, a member of the Olympic Club, is a very fine amateur photographer, as well as an enthusiastic sportsman. We acknowledge receipt from him of a photograph of his camp, near Port Orford, in June, '86. The trip was a most successful one, as is evidenced by the seven deer hanging in the camp and the elk heads lying about.

Mr. Walter A. Scott, President of the Pacific Coast Harriers, kindly sends the records made by some of the walkers and runners of the day. Mr. Scott has prepared a full list of such records for presentation to the O. A. C. And on Wednesday evening last he placed in the clubrooms a large frame containing photographs of the men named below. The pictures are handsomely mounted, and are hung in the place of honor. The records sent are as follows:

P. D. Skillman, 1 mile in 4 min. 36 sec.; 2 miles in 9 min. 44 sec.; 5 miles in 27 min. 5½ sec.; 12 miles in 1 hr. 12 min. 13 sec.

E. C. Carter, 1 mile in 4 min. 30 sec.; 2 miles in 9 min. 35 3-5 sec.; 3 miles in 15 min. 16 2-5 sec.; 5 miles in 25 min. 23 3-5 sec.; 10 miles in 52 min. 58 3-5 sec.

W. G. George, 1-2 mile in 2 min. 2 1-2 sec.; 1 mile in 4 min. 12 3-4 sec.; 2 miles in 9 min. 17 2-5 sec.; 5 miles in 25 min. 17 4-5 sec.; 10 miles in 51 min. 20 sec.

Lon. E. Myers, 100 yards in 10 sec.; 300 yards in 31 3-8 sec.; 1-2 mile in 1 min. 55 2-5 sec.; 1,000 yards in 2 min. 13 sec. 1 mile in 4 min. 27 3-5 sec.

A. Waldron, 100 yards in 10 1-4 sec.
Eddie Lange, (walker) 1 mile in 6 min. 43 sec.; 3 miles in 23 min. 10 3-5 sec.

P. Fitzgerald, (pedestrian) 610 miles in 6 days.

H. M. Johnson, 100 yards in 9 4-5 sec.

Harry Hotchene, 220 yards in 21 4-5 sec.; 300 yards in 30 sec.

W. M. Cummings, 1,000 yards in 2 min. 17 sec.; 1 mile in 4 min. 16 1-5 sec.; 10 miles in 51 min. 6 3-5 sec.

Harry Fredericks, 1 mile in 4 min. 32 3-5 sec.

Wendell Baker, 100 yards in 10 sec.; 220 yards in 22 sec.; 440 yards in 47 3-4 sec.

Director H. A. Cummings, at the desire of the Board, would like to meet all of those who participate in the exhibition on next Wednesday evening in the boxing gallery, immediately after the entertainment. The Director will have some little refreshment provided for the athletes who lend their services on that occasion.

A social was given at the Olympic Club, on Thursday evening last. Director Rhodes, chairman of the Social Committee, had made all preparations for the entertainment of a large number, but was rather disappointed when he found only two or three hundred present. Ballenberg's music, the best dancing room in the city, and an opportunity to meet the scores of accomplished young gentlemen of the club, all failed to draw a great number, but the loss was more than compensated for by the distinguished character of those who did attend. Richer toilets and more beautiful faces have never graced the rooms.

At the last Olympic Board meeting, Treasurer Russ submitted his monthly statement, showing receipts and expenditures in detail. The report shows a balance of about \$2,300 in the treasury.

Those who are training at the Center-street grounds for the P. C. A. A. meeting will find there a quantity of "Mitchell's Magic Lotion." There is also some of the lotion in the club dressing-rooms. It has extraordinary efficacy in removing inflammatory conditions, and the pains and aches incident to active work. A cloth moistened with it and laid upon any abraded or swollen part will almost instantly remove swelling and pain.

Olympic Ladies' Night.

On October 19th the Olympic Club gives an entertainment especially for the pleasure of its lady friends. It has given several like affairs which have been appreciated, and that to come will be very interesting. Leader Hammersmith, with the help of his assistant leaders Messrs. J. B. Tihhatts and Ed. A. Kolh has arranged the following programme.

Dumb-bell exercise by the juvenile class; groupings, sparring, wrestling, an exhibition of high jumping by Messrs. V. E. Schifferstein and A. H. Lean; comic eccentricities by Messrs. Boggs and Durie, wend exercise by juveniles, single stick, parallel bars, pantomimic evolutions and trampoline exercises.

Each member of the club is entitled to an extra ticket, and it is the desire of the Board of Directors that all will exercise their privileges and extend the hospitalities of their delightful rooms to their friends. It is especially desired that the fathers, mothers, sisters, cousins and aunts of the juvenile members will be present. The youngsters are doing so remarkably well that they have gained the admiration of the club, and should be honored by the attendance of those nearest to them and most interested in them.

"Mercury" Talks.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—It is believed that the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association is to hold a championship meeting on or about Thanksgiving Day, but no positive information about the affair seems to be at hand. It would be a favor to the Olympic outdoor men if somebody would get the Board of Directors to stir up our delegates to the P. C. A. A. C., for we hear so little of them that most of us do not know who they are. The programme should be published at once so that the "boys" can commence training. I am informed that the University boys at Berkeley are anxious to join the Association in a meeting and pay their *pro rata*. Let's have them by all means, as they will do more than anybody, except the Olympic Club, to bring the "crowd." I hope the O. C. delegates will do what they can to give us a programme at once and let the University boys in. I think that no cast-iron-by-law should be allowed to keep them out, for they always let us into their games. MERCURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12th, 1887.

Swindling Athletes.

A graphic account of a recent hold fraud in England appears in *Land and Water* of Sept. 24th, it says:

"The disgraceful scene which took place at Lillie Bridge Grounds, on Sept. 19th, deserves more than a passing notice in these columns. On that day, at 5 p. m., H. Hutchens of London, and H. Gent of Derington, were to run a match, distance 120 yards, for £100 a side, at the well-known metropolitan enclosure. Hutchens was, and Gent probably is, the fastest man ever seen at a short-distance spin. Hutchens has won three Sheffield handicaps, a very rare occurrence in connection with these events. Gent has won two in such brilliant style that he is regarded as the coming sprint champion. Hutchens' fame, however, is based upon many other brilliant achievements on the path. Perhaps his most wonderful feat being 300 yards in 30 seconds, at the Powderhall Grounds, Edinburgh, on New Year's Day 1884. Hutchens began life as a newspaper boy at Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons' stall at Putney Station. Gent seems to have been not unconnected with coal-mining in his early days. Both are splendid-looking athletes, Gent being rather the larger of the two, and with far more power about the hips and loins than the senior champion.

As such a big and important sprint match has never before taken place in London, and Hutchens' name, at any rate, has been long known all over the world as the typical embodiment of speed, there is small wonder that Lillie Bridge on Monday evening was crowded with a thoroughly representative mass of spectators about 5,000 strong. Not so many were present at either of the George vs. Cummings races, but a more orderly, respectable and less rowdy lot, apparently, than attended those big one-mile contests. Bookmakers of a very low type were unpleasantly prominent, and their manners and hearing being even more than usually blatant and objectionable, some of the more experienced visitors anticipated trouble not very far distant. The men, with their trainers, appeared on the track about 5 p. m., late as usual; and, after a walk round the path, tossed for stations, Gent winning, and then retired to the center grand stand dressing-rooms to get ready for the race. In the meantime the betting had changed round from 2 to 1 on Gent at 4.45 p. m., to 10 to 1 on Hutchens at 5.30 p. m., and the backers of Gent saw at once that all chance of saving their money was gone. Within a few minutes of 6 p. m. the referee sent in to the dressing-room for the men to come out. T. Wilkinson, the Sheffield starter, followed for the same purpose. The secret then leaked out; the doors were locked, and the men had gone. This was about 6 p. m. almost to the minute. There were 5,000 people in the grounds who paid admission money to see a race. The men were gone; so was the gate-money. The race was a sell. This state of things, to any competent police-inspector, menegere, or, indeed, anybody that knew the frequenters of running grounds, meant a more or less serious riot when once it was found that there was no money to be returned. It was then, at 6 p. m., the undoubted duty of whoever had control of the police arrangements to at once telegraph to Hammersmith and elsewhere for a strong reinforcement of police. Had this been done, the fire, at any rate, which subsequently happened, would have been stopped. As it was,

no steps whatever appear to have been taken to avoid a riot. The skenolder and referee left the ground without making any announcement as to what he intended to do in the matter, or even announcing that the race would not take place that evening; and then, and not till then, after waiting a long time very patiently, did the mob break all over the ground, and, failing to obtain a return of their entrance money, proceeded to damage the property of those they considered had swindled them out of their coin. They tore up the railings round the track, broke down the telegraph board and the flag-staff, and then tied all they knew to smash up the roof and stands on the Seagrave road side of the enclosure. A small force of one sergeant and twenty police-constables were no earthly use against this raging mob, and they had all their work to do to guard the refreshment-room and stands whilst the rest of the ground was being looted. At 6.30 p. m. darkness began to set in. No reinforcements of police had arrived, and some few of the ringleaders of the mob started a hoarse of broken chairs, tables, fences and stakes near the quarter-mile starting post on the track. This was soon fed with fuel from all parts of the ground, and in a very short time the blaze assumed considerable proportions, and caught the fence of the railway. In the meantime two other fires were lighted on the Seagrave road side of the track, and then a desperate assault on the police in front of the refreshment bar ended in that sanctum being stormed, the contents plundered, and eventually the whole range of stands were set on fire, and more than half burnt to the ground. In the middle of this conflagration the police reinforcements at length arrived, and so did the fire-engine, and then, and only then, did the mob disperse, having been in full possession of the grounds for upwards of one hour unchecked and unrestrained, notwithstanding the fact that Lillie Bridge is within a mile of several police stations. When once the engines were at work the fire was soon got under, but not before an extremely valuable stock of athletic appliances and bicycle were destroyed or stolen. The grounds present the appearance of a complete wreck, and the damage done will take some considerable time, and quite £2,000 to replace. The only thing that can be said for the rioters is that they left the better class spectators in the grounds alone, without any attempt at robbery and violence, devoting all their energies and ingenuity to the destruction of the property of the ground lessors, who, as a matter of fact, were entirely homeless in the matter, the enclosure being sublet for the day to Mr. Lewis, who, by his agreement, would appear to be liable for the damage.

It is very difficult indeed to arrive at the true facts of this disgraceful affair, or to whose credit must be charged the onus of stopping the race. Of course, the actual reason was hetting, and, so far as can be ascertained, the following may be taken as a pretty correct version of one of the most ruffianly emutes in connection with a foot race. Gent was going so well in his trials and preparation for the race that at Doncaster, in the preceding week, good odds were laid on his chance, and, indeed, so they were at Lillie Bridge up to within a few minutes to 5 p. m., the time fixed for the event to take place. The men were then on the ground with their trainers, but before 5.15 p. m. the betting suddenly veered round, and the bookmakers' odds, as the men tossed for positions, at 5.25 p. m. were 10 to 1 on Hutchens. To the most complete ignoramus in matters pedestrian, this meant that Hutchens was going to win, and that somehow or other Gent's prospects were hopeless. As the men stood side by side on the path tossing for choice of ground, in their ordinary attire, both looked equally fit and well, 10 to 1 on either being, to all outward appearances, and on previous form, absurd and preposterous odds. Against this, almost at the very moment, the two men retired to the Pavilion to prepare for the race; an old professional runner and trainer, a man whose name is a household word all over the world in connection with athletics and pedestrianism, and who was well aware of the trial and form of both competitors, told us that both trying that evening it would be impossible to name the correct amount of odds on Gent against Hutchens, whose recent spins had quite proved him to have lost his old form and marvellous pace. Hutchens and Gent retired into the Pavilion but no one in that vast waiting and expectant crowd saw them come out again. As far as can be gathered, just as they had finished their toilets and were having a last rub down, some dozen excited backers of Gent and a few hired ruffians burst into the room, locked the door behind them, and then told Hutchens plainly that he should not run as the betting was too ominous to suppose Gent had any chance of winning that evening. Finally Hutchens was forced out of the room and the ground by a back way through the gymnasium, and Gent was equally compelled to leave by another back entrance. The gate money was cleared off into a safe place, by whom it is not quite apparent, and the events, as regards the swindled spectators in the enclosure, were allowed to take their course, with the natural and inevitable result above detailed. Probably the precise inner history of the affair will never be known. These sort of scandalous transactions are generally well-kept secrets, and even supposing some accomplice gave the true version of the means used he would not be believed on his oath. The *fiasco* was in every way to be deplored. Not only is the one ground in London where a big professional running match can be brought off successfully destroyed, with very little chance of ever again being restored, but even if it should be once again put in order the management will probably scarcely be tempted by any offer of a big consideration to risk their property to the tender mercies of a mob like the one gathered at Lillie Bridge last Monday. Also, no matter how great the reputation of any couple of professional runners, all respectable people will carefully avoid the ground or enclosure when the said couple are announced to be about to try their speed. In fact, pedestrianism and prize-fighting will now be classed in the same category by all true sportsmen. Yet in the face of last Monday's riot, there are some people who still insist that hetting is the backbone of all sport. That without it even amateur athletics would cease to exist, and that any action to stop hetting at a running match or athletic meeting, will in the end put a stop to our popular summer athletic reunions. The Amateur Athletic Association has recently taken a decided step to stop this crying evil at all meetings under their control, and has also been much abused for insisting on their rule not to allow professional races to take place in connection with the sports of any Amateur Athletic Club. What more direct proof of the wisdom of their legislation could be desired than Monday's proceedings at Lillie Bridge? The A. A. A. is being constantly asked, in the interests of sport, to sanction the meetings of champion amateurs with champion professionals. Truly a great and glorious result might be expected if the hetting element were allowed to influence the match, as it most assuredly would if only the reputation of the men engaged induced sufficient interest to cause large sums to be wagered on the issue. The success of the George v. Cummings' last mile race in London is surely the exception that proves the rule. What about the scenes at the first mile race between these two also at Lillie Bridge? It is true the mob

Reference was made recently to the fact that the Nationals were anxious to meet Company G, First Artillery, of Saora-

ments. A couple of days after a formal challenge to the Capital City Company was published to shoot six or twenty men at the short range with military rifles. Nothing was said as to what kind of military rifles—of which there are several makes, all of approved excellence—the challenger supposing of course that the shooting was to be done with the arm of the State, the Springfield—the gun the Nationals shot with for State trophies, and which it was supposed every other company of the National Guards used on the day of annual target practice. To this challenge the Sacramento company responded that they would accept the debt, providing the Nationals would shoot twenty-five men on a side, and allow the use of the Sharp-Borchardt rifle by either party—the Captain of the Sacramento company, as a reason for his request, stating that the Springfields belonging to his company were old and unreliable. It may be stated that the Springfields owned by Company G are of the same pattern and were issued at the same time the Nationals received theirs. The answer of the Sacramento company will be considered by the Nationals to-night in company meeting. It is hardly probable, however, that the offer of Captain Hell will be accepted, as the Nationals have not twenty-five Sharp-Borchardt rifles, as but few members practice with them. As the Nationals are very anxious for a match, and the Sacramento company appear to be willing, it is probable the two companies will come together in some shape.

England's New Military Rifle.

"The special committee on this new army rifle has been conducting a long series of experiments with a view to fixing a standard bore as well as settling the form of magazine to be adopted in this service small arm. As already stated, it has been decided to fix the diameter of the bore of this new rifle at a point near .31. The exact gauge is to be .31, which means a bullet about the diameter of an ordinary pencil or penholder. This is a considerable lessening of size from the .450 of the present Martini-Henry, and much below the .400 of the rifle of the future that was to be—the Enfield-Martini. Over one hundred thousand stand of these Enfield-Martini's have been completed, with sword bayonets to fit. That number is actually in the armories, and the rearming of the forces with these rifles was to have been undertaken at an early date. The adoption of the still newer and smaller bore of .31 renders the unissued Enfield-Martini's obsolete, so that the government will be forced to sell them as useless or unnecessary stores. In the experiments with the now-chosen rifle of the British soldier, the .31 bore, it was found that although the bullet is not much bigger in diameter than that of a saloon pistol, it was remarkably efficient in range and destructiveness. At 2,000 yards' range the shooting was exceedingly close. Compared with its diameter the bullet is very long. As it is fired with a large charge of compressed gunpowder, it has a high velocity, and consequently very flat trajectory. Up to 500 yards' range the soldier need not raise the back sight, but, firing low, can easily hit his enemy. In order to test the destructiveness of bullets of so small a calibre, shots were fired into the carcasses of dead horses and other animals. It was found that bullets that had a small alloy of copper in them gave the most successful results. So satisfactory were these repeated experiments with the .31 rifle that it left the committee in no doubt, and its adoption was recommended. Having settled on the bore of the rifle of the future the committee found less difficulty with the other portion of their labors, namely, selecting the type of magazine. With the use of a small bullet, and, as has also been decided, the adoption of the new compressed gunpowder in solid drawn cases, not only is the weight of the ammunition reduced, but a greater number of cartridges can be placed in the magazine of the rifle. For some time the committee have apparently been disposed to take up the improved Lee rifle. The chief objection to this rifle by military men was that the magazine, when of a convenient practical size, could only hold five cartridges. That number, it was argued, was too few, and unless they could be made to carry eight or ten cases, it was not worth while having the magazine, as a soldier could fire five shots almost as quickly by single loading, picking the cartridges from his bandolier. The new bullet and case will permit of an increase in the number of charges that can be placed in the Lee magazine. The committee are, however, still conducting their inquiry into the question of the best form of magazine for military purposes, and have by no means finally settled to adopt the Lee. It is tolerably certain that the future rifle of our troops will now be a magazine gun, containing not less than eight reserve shots, which, in the supreme moment in assault or repulse, can be almost instantly delivered in a death dealing shower."

"On an impartial consideration of the proposed military rifle, we cannot forbear expressing our opinion that the new weapon will prove disappointing, and cannot fulfill the conditions required for the service arm of the British Infantry. The bore of the present Martini-Henry rifle is .450, while that of the rifle of the future that was to be—the Enfield-Martini—is .400. The committee sitting on the Enfield-Martini determined on the .400 bore as the best possible for the British infantry. Now, as to the proposed new military rifle it is announced that the exact gauge is to be .31. Was the committee that decided on the .400 bore competent, or is the committee that has pronounced for the .31 bore more or less competent than its predecessor? Have any new facts come to light since the determination was made by the military authorities to adopt the .400 bore to make them believe that our infantry will gain solid advantages by further reducing the service bore by 9-100ths? We are in possession of the reasons alleged theoretically for the change; but they are not new, and must have been (or ought to have been) fully known to the Solons who sat on the committee which voted the adoption of the Enfield-Martini. At present we are not going into the merits or demerits of the proposed .31 bore rifle. We ask a simple question. How is it in a few months that a change of front has been effected? Last year a bore of .40 was the *par excellence*; now it is deemed advisable to reduce it to .31. Have any new facts in the laws of projectile ballistics been ascertained to warrant this proposed change? Has a superior Daniel come to judgment on the theory of small arms, or are we again going to make an experiment and turn out 100,000 stands of rifles to be converted before issued? Theoretically much may be said in favor of the proposed new rifle, but the same might be predicted as to the long and the cross bow, and their efficiency at Cressay and Poitiers adduced as a reason for resorting to them as service arms. The new rifle, it is said, will have a high velocity, and consequently flat trajectory. With the use of a small bullet a greater number of cartridges can be carried. These are self-evident facts. Corollaries, however, arise from them. High initial velocity means increased charge of powder, and, consequently, increased recoil. We shall sin against the gospel as taught at Bythe, where the word 'kicking' is ignored in saying that the new military rifle will not only kick, but kick like the devil! Again, the small bullet adapted for a Larenty-Boulanger sort of duel may wound more than kill. In war-

fare against civilized nations this may be an advantage. In an engagement, better wound than kill a man, for it takes a couple of men to carry one wounded to the rear. Our 'small wars,' however, are chiefly directed against savages, and was question were El Teh or Abu Klea to be fought over again, whether we should do the same execution with the .31 bore as with the heavier calibers of the .450 Martini-Henry."—*United Service Gazette*.

The latest French military rifle is called the Pralon rifle. It is adapted to a steel huller, and its breech action is adapted to a mechanism which gives an absolute closure of the breech, the same as is used on the De Bang patent cannon. The rifle is of an entirely new model, quite distinct from the recently introduced Lebel rifle, although of the same calibers. More powerful charges of powder can be used, and a consequent longer range and flatter trajectory can be obtained by the Pralon system. It is calculated that in the course of a few months six army corps will be armed with the new model small-bore rifle, model 1896, or Lebel rifle, while at the same time the rifle of Captain Pralon is to be issued to a crack corps, told off to disable batteries of artillery by picking off the gunners and horses at some fabulous distances. Meanwhile the French Government is pushing the making of the Lebel rifle in large quantities.

The Winchester Co. are sending a number of their Express rifles in single shot to India, where they are giving great satisfaction. They have sent some of .577 bore, using a powder charge of 162 grains, and a 500 grain bullet. These make an extremely powerful arm for large game, and we think they would make an excellent arm for moose and caribou. They are also selling a number of .40 and .45-calibers for home trade, and we predict for them a growing sale here when our sportsmen appreciate their wonderful killing powers.

ROD.

Wet Fly Again.

This concluding portion of "E. M. W.'s" article from the *English Fishing Gazette* is given this week:

Flies.—In fishing with the wet or drowned fly three can be used, but I am not sure that two would not be better, more particularly in a stream much hampered with rock and bush.

The flies ought to be about 2 ft. 6 in. apart when using three, and about 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. when two only are employed. They can be attached to the casting-line either by making a loop at the end of the gut on which the fly is mounted, placing this loop over a joint in the casting-line, threading the fly through, and then drawing tight; or by making a knot at the end of the gut, knotting the gut round the casting-line above a joint, and then drawing tight till the knot comes home.

Should the trout manifest a decided partiality for a particular fly, it is as well to put up two of that kind, one as tail fly, the other as bob fly, with some other pattern between them as dropper. Constant examination of the flies is absolutely necessary to see that the points of the hooks are not broken or bent, or the gut at the head of the fly worn. Many a fish is lost through want of attention to this simple precaution. When using two flies of the same pattern, it is advisable to have them slightly different in size or color, as the condition of the water and state of weather may suggest.

And now as to the variety and number of flies with which an angler should be equipped. W. Barry, in "Moorland and Stream," leads us to suppose that if the trout are hungry it matters little what sort of fly is offered them. Stewart pins his faith on six patterns, three dressed buzz and three winged. Pennell reduces his list to three, all dressed buzz. These authors scout the idea that the trout possesses a keen discrimination in the choice of food, and laugh at the idea of an angler being provided with patterns of the various flies which appear on the water at different seasons; yet I do not suppose they will dispute that in nearly every month fresh and distinct varieties of flies make their appearance, varying also in many respects according to the locality. Would it not rather surprise a gardener if, some morning, he were to find cabbages growing where he expected a fine show of roses? And would it not equally astonish him were he to find ripe strawberries in the open and in mid-winter, in Scotland, let us say. And these illustrations are not far-fetched, unless we are to suppose that the trout is absolutely ignorant of the sort of food he is taking; and to prove that this is not so, almost every angler who has watched trout feeding has seen them allow fly after fly to pass unnoticed until the right sort comes along. I remember one occasion particularly when I was much struck by the slight difference between the flies rejected and those taken. The flies were Olive Duns; but I am sorry to say I forgot in what the difference consisted—I know it was but small.

No doubt "general" flies are often of great service. It frequently happens that when no imitation of the taking fly succeeds, some "patent medicine" will do the business, either because the imitation is not good enough, or, perhaps, because trout, like ourselves, sometimes require a change of diet, or because the fancy fly bears a resemblance to more than one of the flies "up." Dr. Hamilton, in his delightful work on "Fishing for Salmon, Trout and Grayling," gives a list of various angling publications, with the number of flies as recommended by each author. Aldam's "Quint Treatise" is not mentioned, though, judging from what Francis Francis says of it and by its price, it must be a most valuable guide to the fly-dresser.

The following works are mentioned in Dr. Hamilton's list:—

Date.	Book.	Author.	Number of flies given.
1653.	"Complete Angler".....	Isaac Walton.....	14, besides Palmer.
1682.	"The Experienced Angler".....	Venables.....	Long list, 3 of each sort
1700.	"Anglers' Vade Mecum".....	.....	30
1803.	"Complete Angler" (7 ed.).....	Baxter.....	Long list, besides Palmers
1814.	"Antibibliography of Angling".....	T. Best.....	42 besides Palmers
1822.	"Complete Anglers' Vade Mecum".....	.....	46
1839.	"Anglers' Manual".....	.....	46
1846.	"Hints on Angling".....	.....	20
1847.	"Handbook of Angling".....	.....	92
1849.	"Senior Angler".....	.....	14
1850.	"Springtide".....	.....	3 Palmers.
	"Salmonia".....	.....	12
	"Alphabet of Angling".....	.....	25 to 30

From my own small library I obtain the following data:—

Ronald's.....	47.....	Mostly winged.
Francis's.....	67.....	Mostly winged, many having several dressings.
Thackstone.....	90.....	Mostly winged.
Pitt.....	92.....	Nearly all hackle, only six winged.
Hamilton.....	25.....	Mostly winged; suggests a few more.
Stewart.....	6.....	3 winged and 3 buzz.
Pennell.....	3.....	All hackle.

Here's a difference with a vengeance—from Pennell's 3 flies to "Ephemera's" 92!

Mr. Francis Francis gives an abridged list of some 22 flies as being absolutely necessary; but it must be remembered that to this list must be added many of the Duns and Spinners, and which for practical purposes might figure in the list as other varieties of flies.

I find that for general fishing (loch fishing excepted) I cannot do with less than from 35 to 40 varieties of flies, which number includes the many sorts of Duns. In addition one must have different sizes and shades of the same fly, and in many cases it is necessary to have the fly dressed buzz, as well as winged. Local fishermen are generally correct as to the exact color of the flies which take best on their particular water, but their hooks and gut are almost invariably abominable; it is, therefore, a good plan to take a small stock of the best gut and hooks with one, and get the professional of the locality to dress such flies as he recommends. A little present of good gut and hooks, besides payment for the flies, is often the means of acquiring a correct tip. On looking through my log I find that this flies which have actually killed most fish are: Hare's Ear and Yellow, Hare's Ear Dun, Blue Dun, Olive Dun, Golden Dun Midge, Ash Fly, Red Quill, Stove Fly, Coch-a-bondu, Cowdung, Greenwell's Glory, Red Spinner, March Brown, Red Hackle, Soldier Palmer, Orange Wren, Scarlet Wren and Dotted Dun. It must be remembered that this list only shows the flies which killed most fish, and many a day would this creel have been empty but for the assistance of other varieties.

It seems to me unreasonable to argue that a fly which kills well in the North of Scotland should kill equally well in the South of England or the west of Ireland, at all seasons and in all weathers; but how and where is the line to be drawn at this necessary variety? I would therefore suggest to the beginner the following list for general purposes, to be altered or added to as occasion may demand:—

March Brown, Red Spinner, Red Hackle, Greenwell's Glory, Governor, Coschuan, Cowdung, Alder, Black Gnat, Red Quill Gnat, Coch-a-bondu, Hare's Ear and Yellow, Hare's Ear Dun, Olive Dun, Golden Dun Midge, Blue Dun, Stone Fly, Partridges and Grouse Hackles, Scarlet Wren, Orange Wren, August Dun, Yellow Dun, Sedge Fly, Soldier Palmer, Wickham's Fancy, Red and Black Spiders, Dotted Dun. These flies should be in two sizes—medium and small.

Odds and Ends.—It will be found very convenient to carry a few rubber bands, some pins, a piece of twine, some waxed thread, and two or three yards of brass wire (size about No. 27 B. W. G.). The angler should also be provided with a good strong knife (with a corkscrew), a pair of scissors, a pair of 4 in. cutting pliers, and a fine three-cornered file.

How to Fish.—I have as yet come across no description of how to cast which fulfills its object. The truth is, as I have previously observed, that no book can teach one the use of the rod. The only suggestions of much practical value are:—Allow the line to extend itself behind you before bringing it forward for the cast; use the wrist and forearm in casting as much as possible; do not commence with too long a line; under all circumstances, use the shortest line possible, for you can strike quicker, and the fish is more under control than with a long line. Of course, there are occasions in which the latter must be employed.

Fish up-stream whenever you can, in preference to fishing down, for the following reasons:—

1. The fish lying with their heads up stream are not so likely to be aware of your approach.
2. On hooking a fish you are better able to bring it down to you in water already fished, thus avoiding the disturbance of water ahead of you.
3. The flies come down more naturally and with less commotion.
4. You have more command over the fish, and can consequently kill it more easily.
5. You are less likely to a breakage by striking a heavy fish too hard, as the weight of the stream is for you.

But it frequently occurs that the most favorable wind is down stream, owing to the course of the river. You will therefore use a longer line, and it is necessary to take advantage of every shelter obtainable. The line must be cast as much across the stream as the wind or the impediments on the banks will permit. As the flies float down, follow them with the point of the rod, and before the line is carried out to its full extent withdraw for a fresh cast, for it is evident that should the line be allowed to get taut the stream would cause a considerable ripple round the flies, and the sight of an insect, presumably drowned, making headway against a strong current, is not likely to establish any confidence in a wary trout.

If, from the position you happen to be in, it should seem desirable to fish some spot below you, possibly under low-stretching branches, or in an eddy under some overhanging bank, and beyond the reach of your original cast, pay out line with the hand as the flies are swept round, and fast enough for them to travel with the current without causing a ripple. Of course with so much slack line one is very likely to miss striking, unless the trout are feeding very greedily.

In fishing down-stream care must be taken not to strike too hard. A quick raising of the rod-top and tautening of the line is only necessary. Of course, the difficulty is to execute this gently and at the same time smartly, and there are many people, in other matters experienced fishermen, too, who at the sight of a rise cannot prevent themselves from hitting the fish with unnecessary vigor.

In fishing up-stream raise the point of your rod gently as the flies come down, and when they are about abreast of you withdraw for a fresh cast. If a fish continues to feed after you have cast over him, or if he comes a second time at you, keep at him till he either takes or leaves off rising. I remember casting over, or at, the same fish fourteen times, and on the fifteenth occasion I got him—a good fish, over 1½ lbs. I was kneeling behind a clump of rushes; he was rising on the opposite side, with a strong current between us, so that the fly was often whisked away from him by the stream just as he was about to take. My rod was not long enough to prevent a considerable portion of the line getting into the current.

Do not think that because you fish up-stream you need not adopt any precautions. You must avail yourself of every inch of shelter. You must also study every place you are about to fish, so as to present your flies in the most natural manner to the trout.

Absolutely still water, such as mill-dams, you need not waste time in trying, unless there be a good ripple on, or in the evening. Until you know the best spots, fish every hit of a stream wherever the water is in motion and deep enough to cover a trout.

I have avoided entering into many details, for I should but be repeating that which Messrs. Francis Francis and Stewart have so fully and clearly explained in their respective works. Space, moreover, is wanting for a complete and comprehensive treatment of the subject.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Oct. 15, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Datee Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 21st
Sixth District Agricultural Assn., Los Angeles, Oct. 10th to 15th.
Willows, Oct. 19th, 20th to 21st.
Eureka Jockey Club, November 23d to 26th.
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Oct. 28th to Nov. 5th.

Closing of Entries.

NOVEMBER 16th.—Eureka Jockey Club.

Do not forget that the nominations in stakes, Washington Park, Chicago, close to-day. An entry plainly postmarked Oct. 15th will be valid.

The Fall Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Those who have the least acquaintance with racing matters, and who looked over the list of entries published in this paper of last week, do not require to be told that there are the brightest of prospects for a brilliant meeting.

There are nearly two hundred and thirty entries in the sixteen purses, and, making due allowance for withdrawals, there is an assurance of a large number of starters in every race.

With a portion of the Rancho del Paso stable in the East, and the whole of the Santa Anita string on the other side of the mountains, some have thought there would be a paucity of horses. The entry list is the best proof of that idea being erroneous. People forget that there are so many race-horses on the Pacific Coast now, and the increase in the last few years has been so great that few of those who are engaged in the business realize the situation as compared with that of a few years ago. In all probability there are four times as many thoroughbred horses in California to-day as there were five years ago, and the ratio of those in training still greater.

The arrangement of purses and stakes is very good. There are such varying distances and conditions that the chances are that there will be no abatement of interest from the time the first race is started until the curtain is rung down on the last scene. What with the stakes for colts, two and three-year-olds, and races for all ages, handicaps, penalties, allowances, selling races, there are new problems presented for solution at every turn.

The "glorious uncertainty" is the charm of the turf sports, and so far as can be foretold at present there is not a race in the programme which will be easy to guess.

We thought of selecting those which have gained celebrity in their past career, and picking some of the notable contests they have participated in, but after looking over the pages of the racing calendar there are so many which have gained renown that it would be a longer job than we like to undertake, and without a full history it might lead to misconceptions. Still, a not very extended search convinced us that whoever should make an attempt to select winners in prospective, and strike right one time in five, would have to be sharp, indeed, and with a good deal of luck on his side to boot.

It is some years since the Pacific Coast Blood Horse

Association has held a meeting in Oakland. The first meeting ever held under its auspices was on the Oakland Trotting Park, and several others in after years. In some respects the Bay District course has advantages, in others Oakland deserves the preference. There is no necessity for comparison, or dwelling on the reasons which influenced the Board of Trustees in their choice. That a first-class race meeting can be held on the other side of the bay is beyond question. The course, when in proper condition to run upon, is as good as the most exacting could desire, and that it will be put and kept in the best order is fully assured. There is plenty of water, and with that absolute necessity for a race-course in California at hand, the track is easily "worked." The soil is a mixture of sediment, and the natural soil permitting softening to any required depth. It harrows up without any tendency to breaking into clods, and, at this period of the year, when rains may come at any time, has the advantage of drying quickly.

There is plenty of stable room, and notwithstanding the large number of horses to provide for, there are stalls for all of them. There is not a track in the whole country which offers superior advantages for shipment of horses to and from it. Even the regular station at Sixteenth street is not far off, and with streets from the depot to the course which are never so thronged as to make the trip troublesome. But there is a "siding" and platform within two hundred yards of the stables, and arrangements can be made whereby the horses can be landed and reshipped from there. Thus for convenience and accommodation for the horses, the actors which will play the most prominent part in the meeting, there can be few objections.

There is only one objectionable feature that has any bearing, that being the stands. Not that there is a lack of seating room, or that a good view of the races cannot be obtained, as the first is ample to seat thousands, and not a seat where the horses cannot be seen from start to finish. But there is no attempt at ornamentation. There is a democratic plainness which may be somewhat offensive to an esthetic taste, though we cannot see that this should mar the pleasure of witnessing the races, and the cheers which greet the winners will be just as hearty as though they emanated from cushioned boxes, and grand stands gorgeous with tinsel and embellished with all the gew-gaws which fashion dictates.

It is, of course, a source of pleasure that all the adjuncts of racing should be in keeping with the highest type of animal beauty, and fine grounds, grand equipages and sumptuous apparel complete the picture. Not absolutely essential, however, and, provided comfort is not sacrificed, adornments can be waived until the time comes when elegance can be added.

The facilities for reaching the Oakland Park are ample. From the foot of Market street, San Francisco, thirty-five minutes is all the time that is required to reach Shell Mound station. Unquestionably arrangements can be made with the railway officials to put on specials, or, which will answer every purpose, half-hourly trains from 12:30 until 4:00, at which time the trains run every half-hour until 7 P. M. The regular Berkeley trains run every hour, and the boats and Oakland trains every half-hour, so that there is little question that this much will be granted.

It is a pleasant trip across the bay, and the short railway ride is also pleasant. For nearly fourteen years we have journeyed between Oakland and San Francisco, and the sail across the bay is an enjoyable interlude. This is the peculiarly attractive season of the year on all sides of the bay. The trade winds have ceased, and should there be rains, it is not likely they will be of long duration.

There are indications of rain at the time of writing, Thursday, and should there be rainfall in this or the coming week, good weather for the races is a reasonable expectation.

Buccaneer, Crown Point and Sydney Stock at Auction.

R. B. Milroy has given Killip & Co. a commission to offer at public sale, Wednesday, Nov. 2d, Bay District Course, a choice selection of trotting-hred stock, the get of Buccaneer, Crown Point and Sydney. Twenty-seven in all—brood-mares, stallions and colts. Mr. Milroy obtained them from G. Valensin, Arno Stud Farm, and it is within bounds to say that separately and in the whole it is seldom that as much merit is offered at "public outcry." The get of Buccaneer are noted for speed; the son of Crown Point, Valensin, was one of the most remarkable three-year-olds that ever appeared on a track; and the youngsters by Sydney are of such promise as to mark him as one of the "coming sires" while he is only six years old. Catalogues can be procured of Killip & Co., 22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, in which appear full information.

It may be thought that the portraits in that have been painted with a too highly-tinted brush, though those who have seen the work of the colts during the past season can endorse the eulogisms.

What's in a Name?

A good deal. Those who have struggled over the task of naming a lot of colts are fully aware of the tribulations which beset one who is laboring to select appropriate titles. Novelty is one of the objects sought after, appropriateness another, and then euphony puts in a claim. There is nothing new under the sun, was the remark of one that has been credited with more than an ordinary share of wisdom, though wise as he must have been when so many centuries have endorsed his position, this will not apply in the nineteenth century. What with the wonders which fire, water and the more subtle spirit of electricity have accomplished, the trite, saying will not apply in all cases, though to find a name for a colt which has not done duty before is oftentimes a hothoriation far greater than was anticipated.

Two-hundred and twenty years ago the Duke of Newcastle presented a list selected from four languages. Thirty-six Italian and Spanish, to seventy-five from the French, and a heggarly half-dozen for Dutch horses. Some of them appear awkward enough to suit the views of those who fancy a grotesque appellation, few of them which would sound well if pronounced in accordance with common ideas.

We felt that we had been fairly successful in naming the first and second sons of Columbine. Anteo and Antevolo had the merit of novelty, as in all the stud-books, racing calendars and catalogues printed prior to the date of christening they were not to be found. They are easily spoken and somewhat musical withal, though it was in a measure hazardous to select names which implied qualities that might be found wanting, when the recipients were only a few days old when christened. That has turned out fairly well, too, and may prove still more appropriate hereafter. But in the endeavor to keep up a nomenclature which would give a cue to the pedigree, there is the danger of duplicating the sound until there is difficulty in separating those which bear the family title.

It is hothersome to remember which son of Almont is meant when the almost universal prefix of Al is the handle to the rest of the name, and in California there have been several sons of that famous sire, a trio of them, bearing distinct names and yet easily mixed up, as Alcona, Altoona and Algona. We have named four of the get of Anteo, Antecado, Antaeus, Antaire and Anteo-Viva, so that there is more than a likelihood of the "An" becoming still more common than "Al," as numbers of others have followed the same plan.

Lately we have cogitated a good deal upon this subject, having been fortunate enough to exchange a thoroughbred mare for the first foal that Antevolo has had from a thoroughbred mother, and luckily, too, that of the masculine gender. Particularly anxious that a good name should be chosen, as we are sanguine enough to anticipate a bright future for him, there was a desire that the name should give a starting point for the lineage, and to do this, required a combination of the titles of the sire and dam.

It would be comparatively easy to select one which was based on the sire, but with so much expected from the dam there must be a union. Although not so satisfactory to the ear as others which could have been selected in order to fill the pedigree part of the bill, it was decided to claim the name of:

VOLOVIVA for dark bay colt, no white, foaled at Palo Alto May 7th, 1887. By Antevolo.
First dam Lady Viva by Thraa Cheers.
Second dam Lady Amanda by imp. Hurrah.
Third dam Lady Lancaster by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam Lady Canton by imp. Tranby.
Fifth dam Mary Randolph by Johanna.
Sixth dam by Independence.
Seventh dam Meg of Wepping by imp. Bedford.
Eighth dam imported Alexandria by Alexander.
Ninth dam by Woodpecker.
Tenth dam by Phlegon.
Eleventh dam Lord Egremont's Highflyer mare.

We are of the opinion that Mr. Wallace will admit that if our trotting pedigrees are to be contaminated with "hood-horse" strains that those in the pedigree of Voloviva are not so bad as might be.

Two crosses of imp. Hurrah, the sire of Anniversary, two of Monarch, the grandsire of Monarch Jr. and Monarch Rule, Bonnie Scotland, Trustee and Tranby, the latter the sire of the dam of American Clay. The ownership of this colt will give us the opportunity to carry out our theory of the advantage of racing blood in trotters with less trouble than otherwise would be the case. Should he trot as fast as we feel warranted to expect, he will be coupled with a thoroughbred mare when old enough for service, and though mounting well upon the steps of age, we hope to live long enough to keep expanding the mare's blood until there are only a few black drops left. We have just the right mare to couple him with, and, by the way, the only broodmare that we have retained. That is Santa Cruz by Double Cross, her dam by Norfolk, and with two other Lexington crosses, and so far as can be told from being partially

broken, has the trotting instinct pretty well developed. She is of fine size, and her configuration admirable.

As the dam of Voloviva with a little driving showed a three minute gait, and her filly by Anteeo, sold to Mr. Corbitt, showed a 40 clip, it is reasonable to expect that the son of Anteeo should not be lacking in trotting inclinations. At all events a few years will determine, and should he prove what we fondly anticipate it cannot be said that there was a chance for selection.

After the above was in type we were not fully satisfied with the name. The accent does not come in right, and it is rather on the effeminate order. The meaning would answer, as the definition, if it can be said to have any, is to fly cheerfully, and a horse which can "fly away on a trot and do it cheerfully" has two good qualities.

But, all things considered, we will make a change, and therefore, in place of Voloviva, dub the young knight with the name Praevolo, which signifies exactly the same as that of his sire—to fly first or before.

Great Auction Sale of High Bred Cattle.

Killip & Co. on Wednesday, October 26th, will offer at public auction, at Railroad Stables, corner of Turk and Steiner streets, San Francisco, a number of highly bred cattle. There are thirty Herefords in the catalogue, and these of the best strains. They are from the herd of James Kay, England, and to those who are acquainted with the stock of that gentleman further praise would be unnecessary. The sale includes the sweepstake premium hull Novelist, which is an exceptionally fine specimen of the breed, and also a two-year-old son of Lord Wilton a \$20,000 lord of the whitefaces. There is no question that this will be a grand chance to get some of this extremely popular blood. During the whole of next week these cattle can be seen at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, when they will be shipped, and from their arrival open to inspection until the afternoon of the sale. There will also be offered in connection with the Hereford a pair of imported Welsh ponies, perfectly gentle in harness, or saddle and so thoroughly broken as to be entirely safe for ladies or children to ride or drive. Ponies from Wales are great favorites in Great Britain, and there is quite a romantic account of their origin. According to the best of our recollection the patriarch of the tribe was an Arah named Katerfelto, and "The Druid," a noted English writer on turf affairs, extols them highly.

On the same day, and at the same place, Killip & Co. will sell a draft from the Shorthorn herd of Robert Ashburner, Baden Station, San Mateo county, Cal., and people who visited the fairs are aware that the Baden stock are of high excellence. Knowing people are also aware that it will not do to depend on scraps to make money in cattle-breeding at this day. There is a steady appreciation in the price of beef, and animals which will put on the most and of the best quality for the amount of food consumed will rule the roost. Herefords and Shorthorns have stood the test for so many years that they may be termed beef breeds without rivals. Polled Angus have undoubtedly many good qualities, and there are others which have demonstrated that as meat-producing animals they are not unworthy of a place. Still the lordly Durham and insignificant Herefords bear the same relation to the stalls as the thoroughbred horse does to the race course, and Hambletonians to the trotting tracks. There are other families which can trot fast, though the highest award must be given to the dominant family, and few will dispute the right of those named to the first place. Mr. Ashburner also offers six horses at the sale.

Postponement of Pacing Race.

The pacing race which was first set for Wednesday last, on the Bay District Course, has been postponed until today, Saturday, the 15th inst. In it are Killarney, Ella S., Chapman and Billy Bunker. This should result in a good race, as the horses are very evenly matched.

There is also a trotting race in which Eros, Emma, Anderson, Eddie F., Milkmaid and Loretta are engaged, and from what we learn of the entries it will be a nip-and-tuck affair.

The Races—Los Angeles Fair.

The condition of the race track at Agricultural Park, yesterday morning, was very rough indeed. The rain of the night before had ruined all hopes of speed, if any race at all could be had. The unfinished trotting race of the evening before had been advertised to come off at 12 o'clock, and many interested in that event were on hand to witness the race notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather.

At 12 o'clock a meeting of the judges was held in the stand, and the question whether to proceed with the day's programme or not was discussed. During the meeting the rain poured down in such a manner that little hope could reasonably be entertained for a day's sport, and it was suggested by a member that the races be postponed. To this proposition the objection arose that many who were in attendance had no right to any return of gate money for the very excellent reason that they had paid nothing to enter upon the grounds. Light peals of distant thunder aided to dampen the ardor of the enthusiasts and owners of horses entered on the day's programme. This condition of affairs remained until about 2 o'clock when the rain ceased and the skies brightened. The judges deciding that the half mile and repeat running race should come off. It was the desire of the judges that the race should take place on the inside track, owing to the torn-up condition of the main track. To this the owners of the

horses concurred, and the riders were ordered up to be weighed. There were at least 2,000 people present when the first race was called. The purse was \$200; \$120 to best, \$80 to second, \$20 to third. Weight for age. Half-mile heats.

The favorite in the pools was the handsome black filly, Minnie Stratton, owned by Thomas Stratton of San Diego. The brown gelding, Telephone, was entered by George L. Waring of Santa Monica. The third entry was a chestnut gelding, Glenell, of the Arcadia stable, Santa Monica.

At precisely 2 o'clock everything was declared ready for the race, when an officer rode up excitedly to the judges' stand and said that the track was clear barring the presence of a dog that refused to move on or off the course. On inquiry it was declared that the objectionable canine was the property of a prominent journalist of this city. That gentleman was called upon and the dog being removed the horses were placed in position for the start, Telephone to the pole, Glenell second, and Stratton third. Minnie was decidedly favorite, and it was after repeated trials by her excellent rider, Leo Newell, that she was held back sufficiently to get anything like an even send-off with her two competitors.

A set-back of seventy yards was taken from the half-mile pole, it being claimed that the inside track was at least thirty-five and one-half yards short at either turn.

A start having at length been accomplished, Minnie at once took the lead, keeping a length in advance to the three-quarter pole, with Glenell a good second, leading Telephone by a length and a half. On the stretch the positions were but slightly changed, and coming under the wire Minnie showed two lengths of daylight between herself and her only competitor, Glenell, as Telephone was laboring hard under a heavy whip and made a fair third. Time, 0:55. The second heat was a repetition of the first. Minnie was more troublesome than before to start. At every effort to effect a good send-off she would shoot away under a strong pull by her rider, and would only quiet for a turn back after running 500 yards or more. When at length the flag dropped, Minnie took the lead as before and held it until she reached home, Glenell holding second place, Telephone receiving the whip as before all down the home stretch, but could only hold the third position in the heat. The race and first money was given to Minnie; second to Glenell.

The judge here announced that the unfinished trotting race of the day previous would take place. This race was for a purse of \$400, mile heats; three in five. The six entries were C. Edgar Smith's h g Pendennis, J. B. Donmore's h g Victor, J. L. Garneey's b c Danger, D. G. Whiting's ch a Inoa Jr., L. J. Felton's b g Oliver, and W. M. Smith's h m Belle Forest. In the first heat Pendennis took the lead at the start and maintained it to the finish in 2:39, with Danger a fine second; Oliver J., the favorite, third. The next two heats were won by Belle Forest.

Although Belle was the favorite on Monday by large odds, Pendennis, by his good behavior in the first heat, had lowered Belle's stock somewhat.

It only remained for Belle to get a heat to win the race yesterday, and this she accomplished in a very pretty race, her rival of the day before cutting but fifth figure in the contest. A start was accomplished after a couple of failures, and the half-mile pole was reached, with Danger leading, Oliver breaking badly second, and Belle third. Pendennis held the rear end of the race and had no chance to maintain the position assumed by him in the first heat of the day previous. Coming down the stretch it was a very pretty race. The horses were so hunched that it was difficult to tell where the advantage lay, but the white colors of Belle's driver soon appeared at the front, although the advantage was not so great but that a sudden burst by Danger, who was close to her heels, might leave her to play the art of second fiddle. Down the home stretch they plodded bravely through the mud, passing under the wire with Belle winning by a neck ahead of Danger, Inca Jr. third, Oliver J. fourth, Pendennis fifth and Victor bringing up the rear.

Some complaint was made that Pendennis should be allowed a position, owing to the fact of his running, but the judges awarded him the fifth place and second money. Belle got first money and place, Danger second place, Inca Jr. third place, Oliver J. fourth, Pendennis fifth and Victor sixth. Time, 3:03.

The special purse for \$1,000, best three in five, in which great anticipations are held, was postponed on account of the terrible condition of the track. The favorite bay gelding Arrow and Arab will make, no doubt, a hot contest for this purse.

The next event announced from the stand was for two-year-old colts, best two in three, to harness. The several hundred carriages within the enclosure were here granted the privilege of taking a few turns around the track, the object being to see if it were not possible to pack some of the mud, the time of the last contest, together with the condition of the mud-heaped drivers, showing that something must needs be done if anything of interest was to be accomplished on the track. Then followed about the only fun of the day. Every description of a horse was driven by the grand stand, from the handsome span of the capitalist to the spavined roadster of some rural conveyance or the over-driven animal of a local livery stable. Several teams engaged in what might be called a huah. Passing the stand the respective drivers were greeted with "go" or "come heck," the driver of a raw-boned hack being greeted with "come back," "hold him in," "turn him loose," etc. One contest of speed between a couple of private teams caused the changing of a few dollars, and the excellent time of five minutes was announced as the correct time. Miss Louie Perkins drove a handsome span around the track a couple of times, and showed herself to be an adept with the whip.

When the crowd of vehicles had been called in the last contest of the day was announced, Ramon, a bay colt, entered and driven by C. A. Durfee, was by right the favorite and was given the pole. The chestnut colt, Saltandin, belonging to C. Edgar Smith, was driven by Dowell.

The start was effected with Ramon in the lead and Saltandin breaking badly. Ramon, although breaking twice, showed splendid movement, and had the excellent qualification of gaining when breaking and recovering in quick order. The lead was held by him throughout. At the half-mile pole the driver of Saltandin evidently considered his chances of saving his distance were very slim, for he not only allowed his horse to break, but apparently used no effort to ban his horse up. He ran for at least one-fifth of a mile, bringing his horse up only when within 300 feet of home. The race and money were given to Ramon, Saltandin being distanced on account of running.

This ended the day's racing.

Second Day.

The weather yesterday was all that could be desired for a day's sport at Agricultural Park, and the 4,000 people who attended the races were amply repaid for their visit. The warm sun of the morning, aided by a stiff breeze coming up about noon, dried the track so that by a thorough harrowing and repeated rollings the course was placed in a very fair

condition. The track was by no means fast though, and accounts for the slow time of horses who have many times before traveled in the "teens."

Aside from the weather there were two attractions, namely, the ladies' tournament and the three-out-of-five special race between the celebrated horses Arab and Arrow, which aided materially in drawing together so large a concourse of people. The pool men were kept very busy, and in the running race many pools were bought, Grover Cleveland being the favorite, though Ed. McGinnis had many strong supporters.

First Race.—The running race for a purse of \$200 was the first on the programme; \$120 was offered for the first, \$60 to the second, and \$20 to the third. All ages; weight for age. One and one-sixteenth mile dash. The starters were Grover Cleveland by Monday, dam Robin Girl, a handsome chestnut colt entered by Matt Storn of Oakland, who was ridden by Newell at 115 pounds; Ed. McGinnis by Grinstead, dam Jennie G., a bay colt entered by H. L. Samuels of Los Angeles, and ridden by Durfee at 83 pounds; Carmelita by Harwood, dam by Jack Hawking, entered by Al Morine of San Diego, and ridden by McCurdy at 106 pounds; Fred Collier by Joe Hooker, dam Puss, by Norfolk, entered by S. B. Dennis of Los Angeles, and ridden by Clifford at 115 pounds; Dublin Boy, a fine bay stallion by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune, entered by F. M. Slaughter and ridden by Devoy at 113 pounds. Dublin Boy was awarded the pole, McGinnis second position, Carmelita third, Fred Collier fourth, and Grover Cleveland fifth. Gen. Gordon was scratched.

Three ineffectual efforts were made for a start, the rider of McGinnis acting in such a manner as to make his backers feel auspicious that everything was not all O. K. A start was at length accomplished with Cleveland in the lead at the quarter pole. At the half-mile Cleveland was still in the lead, the others being pretty well hunched, with the exception of McGinnis, who was far in the rear. At the three-quarter pole McGinnis closed up the gap and managed to get into third position in the stretch. Cleveland passed under the wire ahead, Carmelita second, McGinnis third, Dublin Boy fourth and Fred Collier fifth.

At the start, Durfee, the rider of McGinnis, came near losing his seat, and so strong did the opinion prevail that he held his horse back that he was called to the stand and questioned about it. He stated that he did only as he had been instructed. The time made in this race was 1:55.

Second race.—The next race was for a purse of \$400, \$240 to first, \$120 to second, \$40 to third; open to all 2:35 horses, mile heats, best three in five. There were only two starters. H. Hitchcock of Denver, Colo., entered ch g Carl by Hildago, dam Lottie Swigert, driven by Mr. Hitchcock. C. R. Fickell, of Los Angeles, entered hr g Contractor, by Sultan, dam by Overland, driven by Walter Mayben. Carl was the favorite at the poolstand.

At the start Contractor showed a disposition to break, and at the eighth was badly broken up. He gathered himself together before reaching the quarter, however, and at that point was well up to his competitor, when he once more went off his feet. At the three-quarter pole the brown was slightly ahead, but he lost his advantage, and Carl came in under the wire, winning the first heat in 2:37.

The second heat was started with a good send off, Contractor taking the lead. At the quarter Carl crawled well up on the brown and the race down the home stretch looked fine to those in the stand. Coming under the wire, however, it was noticed that Carl was travelling under a hard pull by his driver, and it was claimed that he would have won the heat had all been as it should have been. The heat was awarded to Contractor. Time, 2:33.

Several attempts were made before a start was effected for the third heat. Carl broke badly after leaving the stand, though the start was a fair one. Contractor led to the half-mile pole, Carl gaining up to three-quarter. Contractor broke once coming around the turn, but quickly recovered himself. Coming down the home stretch Carl managed to catch up and pass Contractor, coming in half a length ahead. Time, 2:35.

The next heat was won by Carl in 2:35. At the half-mile pole he was two lengths behind but gained on and passed Contractor at the three-quarter pole. He came in three lengths ahead, the brown horse seemingly taking it very good-naturedly, and was not urged in the least by his driver. There was a good deal of talk as to the honesty of this race, and the knowing ones assert that the second heat had been planned beforehand to come out the reverse to what happened.

Third race.—The event of the day was the contest between the fine trotter Arab, driven by O. A. Hickok, and the pacer Arrow, driven by the owner Durfee. Both horses have good records, and great expectations were had of them. The race was a special one, for \$750, best three in five. Arab won the pole.

Pools were selling at \$100 and \$120 on Arrow to \$45 and \$50 on Arab. Arab took the lead by a neck, and kept the same to the back stretch, along which it was a beautiful race. It was as if they were being driven double. At no time was there a hitch or a break, and daylight was never shown once between them. The half was made in 1:13, and together they made the turn. The enthusiasm at this time was great among the spectators, and it would have been a matter of impossibility to have guessed the winner, as the horses were neck and neck until within fifty feet of the wire, when Arrow managed to get under the string a short neck in the lead. Time, 2:24.

The second heat was got off in excellent shape, the pacer leading by half a length at the quarter, reaching the half in 1:12. The contest down the home stretch was as even as in the first heat. No choice could be had between the pair until their arrival at the grand stand, when Arrow, as before, won by a half length, lowering the time of the last heat by two seconds.

The third and last heat was won by Arrow by a head in 2:23. At the quarter pole the pacer was a full length ahead, reaching that point in 0:36. The half was reached in 1:16.

No prettier race could have been witnessed. At no time did either animal show a disposition to go off his feet. In all three heats, going along the back stretch, it was as even as two horses could have traveled hitched double. Both horses worked with a will, and the people seemed to feel that each driver was doing his best to win, for the applause was deafening at the end of each heat. The pools and betting were as lively as they well could be, though the odds were largely in favor of the pacer. Had the track been in first-class order of course better time would have been recorded.

Brood-mare for Sale.

Mr. Wempe advertises a brood-mare, by Hambletonian Jr., for sale. She is not safe to drive, but judging from her filly by Anteeo and Director she is likely to prove a superior breeder.

Pierre Lorillard on Racing and Race-Horses.

We reprint from the *World* the following interview with Mr. P. Lorillard, which will be found of interest:

As there has for some time been a rumor going the rounds that Mr. Lorillard contemplated an early return to the turf, the writer recently talked with him at some length on the subject, during which Mr. Lorillard said many things of interest to sportsmen, and related many incidents in his famous career which have never appeared in print, and which cannot fail to prove interesting.

"Is it true, Mr. Lorillard, that you meditate a return to the turf?" was asked.

"No; I have no such intention at present," he answered, "I have too much to occupy my attention. There's Tuxedo Park—that absorbs all my leisure. No; my farm at Rancocas is for sale. I have offered it for \$250,000 on easy terms. That includes everything, the farm, buildings, and broodmares left. I will only retain a few pictures of my racehorses and the yearlings now at the place, which my son will use for racing. He is very fond of the sport and will maintain a small stable."

"Don't you ever feel like mixing again with the sport?"

"Oh, yes; sometimes when I go to the races I feel the old fondness return, but I manage to keep out of it pretty well."

"Is there not a chance that you will come back some day?"

"Not as I feel at present; but a man can't foretell what will happen. Should I ever come back I will race on very different principles."

"May I ask how?"

"Well, I would keep a very small end select establishment. My mistake before was in going into it on too large a scale. Look at what a big stable I kept in training. And then my stud! Why, it was the best thing that ever happened that I sold out when I did. Just see; with about sixty foals each year I was getting overstocked—they accumulated too fast. It's too great a strain on a man to keep up such an affair."

"Should you return to the turf would you breed your own horses?"

"I would breed and buy both, I suppose. I like the sentiment of a man who breeds his own horses. There is some glory about it, but none in a purchased horse. If I bred I would send to England and buy 'a Newminster horse'—one of the speedy Lord Clifden or Hermit stock. Then I would never keep above a dozen mares. But they would be only first-class ones—mares that came from the dams of winners and had shown high form on the turf themselves—that's Lord Falmouth's principle, and it's the only one."

"And your racing stable?"

"I should keep that down to small proportions also and endeavor to make it pay expenses. I would go in for the big two and three-year-old stakes. I have found that the only way to do is to keep your good colts 'dark,' enter them in big stakes, and back them well, and, if they win, sell them immediately."

"Why sell them then?"

"Because their form is 'exposed' and you can never get any odds against them again. Moreover, they will bring more money than later when they get penalized and may be defeated, and their prestige is gone."

"Which was the best horse you ever raced, Mr. Lorillard?"

"That's too hard a question. Falsetto, Iroquois or Katrina—it's too hard to say. Falsetto was tried in England to give Parole 16 lbs. and a beating. Iroquois was very highly tried."

"Was Katrina really better than Wanda?"

"She was—the highest-tried mare at Rancocas. I thought she had all the three-year-old stakes safe, but she took the epidemic at Coney Island in 1835 and was never the same mare. Besides she was unlucky—some horses are—they always fouled her or run her out on the turns, and ended by cutting her leg almost off in the stake the same fall at Coney Island."

"Your last season on the turf was your best?"

"I suppose it was; but I had a greater share of ill-luck. That spring, before my stable started for Sheephead Bay, I thought I had the best lot man ever owned at one time. I had tried seven horses at Rancocas good enough to beat the world. They were Pontiac, Emperor, Katrine, Wanda, Cyclops, Savane and Dewdrop—all first-class. But misfortune came. The first day at Sheephead Bay they were in great form. Emperor and Heva won their races, and Pontiac won the Suburban. But the authorities stopped the betting, you remember, and there was little chance to utilize the opportunity, although I had backed Pontiac pretty well in advance. Then all my horses took the epidemic and the magnificent racing team couldn't win a selling race. Cyclops came near dying, and Katrine was never again herself."

"Katrine, then, was the best of the lot?"

"Of the three-year-olds, yes. As to the older horses, Pontiac held them up to a mile and a quarter—he did his Suburban trial in 2:09 on my track, which is three-quarters of a mile—beyond that distance Emperor could always beat him. If Emperor hadn't gone amiss I think I'd have given Miss Woodford a great race with him. He was a tremendously good horse; so good that we are breeding all our mares to him. Like Falsetto, he was a son of Enquirer, but I'd prefer him to Falsetto, as he had more constitution. Just wait till his colts come out."

"Do you consider that Mortemer has made a success?"

"Yes; what could beat Wanda? The only trouble with the Mortemers was they were too big; but I don't know whether to blame the horse, as most of my colts the last two or three years were very large. My grass at Rancocas improved and was very rich."

"Has the system of training changed much since you began raising?"

"I think it has. When I began there were fewer races and horses were trained more severely. Why, when I won the Belmont Stakes with Saxon, in 1874, my trainer, Pryor, gave him a trial in the moonlight, and the colt was so finely drawn that I thought him overdone, but he won it. Attilla, too, was trained as if he was a four-miler, but he won on it. Nowadays horses race so often you cannot train them so fine."

"And how about riding?"

"Riding has improved; that is, there are more good riders, but they get it purely by practice instead of teaching. The great trouble is our jockeys are not selected from as good a class of people as in England, where they are apprenticed by respectable, intelligent parents, to some careful trainer, who sees to their education and brings them up as reputable men. Besides, they are carefully instructed in the art of handling a horse, and before they ride in regular races are put into 'apprentices' races,' as they are called. Hence they come into the profession perfected, while most of our boys, picked up here and there, are thrown upon a horse and have to find out for themselves."

"Do you not think there is almost as wide a field for the improvement of the art of shoeing race-horses as there has

been made with trotting horses—the use of toe-weights, etc?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Lorillard. Then he added, with sudden spirit: "I'll tell you something you may not know, few did; I ran Wanda in aluminum plates in nearly all her races."

"On account of their lightness?"

"Of course; the entire set of four plates weighed only two and three-quarter ounces, while you know a set of ordinary racing plates will weigh eight or nine ounces. The difference of weight must be an advantage; I should say it was equal to the difference between a man running in ordinary street shoes and a pair of light slippers."

"How came you to discover the idea of the aluminum plates?"

"Well, it had long occurred to me that if a light shoe or plate could be made it would give the horse wearing it a great advantage. I had several experiments made in Europe with different metals. A great many were tried and failed. They were light enough, but not strong enough—liable to twist or break—and of course dangerous. Finally, out of a dozen experiments, we evolved the aluminum plates."

"Were not even those rather delicate and dangerous?"

"Oh, yes. On some horses they wouldn't do at all—Dreks Carter, for instance. I tried them on him, and he tore them all to pieces. But on a light-moving, perfectly-actioned horse you could use them. Wanda, you know, was one of the smoothest, lightest movers in the world."

"How is it nobody ever discovered your use of them?"

"We kept our secret. When I first used them Byrnes, my trainer, asked me how we could keep it from the boys in the stable. I told him to urge 'bad feet,' or some such excuse. But it was needless, for nobody ever noticed it."

"Has there not been a great improvement in the condition of stakes since you first began racing?"

"A very great improvement. The conditions are now far more favorable to owners than they were. I may say I was the first to use the declaration clause in this country. I was drawing conditions for the Lorillard Stakes in 1879. Up to that time we had followed steadily in the old beaten track of our grandfathers, and all our stakes were 'pay or play' or 'half forfeit.' I saw that these entailed too heavy a tax on owners and we could never hope to receive a large entry, so I made my stake \$250, half forfeit, or only \$25 if declared out by August 1st as two-year-olds, or \$50 if declared out the day before the meeting began at which the race was run. It was a big success—108 subscribers—a great number in those days. It netted \$pendthrift, the winner, nearly \$10,000."

"What changes would you suggest in the conditions of stakes?"

"I would make the forfeits as light as possible, but the entrance money for actual starters should be as high as possible. Now, take the great Futurity Stakes to be run at Coney Island in 1888. The conditions say \$25 for the original entry, \$50 if struck out as yearlings, \$100 if struck out two months before the race, and \$250 additional for starters. Now I would make the forfeits half what they are and double the money on starters."

"But that would diminish the number of starters?"

"That is just what I aim at. The field will be too large, and it is fifty to one the best horse will not win. The race will be a big scramble to see who will get off in front, and a horse who does not is beaten to a certainty. The trouble is that too many owners of inferior colts will willingly pay \$250 for the chance of getting off in front and winning \$50,000. It's a game worth playing. But double it—make it \$500—and it would keep some out."

"That brings up the question of straightaway tracks?"

"Yes; and we shall have to come to straight tracks of three-quarters of a mile for our two-year-old races. It's bound to come. Racing large fields over circular tracks around sharp turns is a humbug. The races are not fairly or truly run; too much depends on the start, and valuable horses are ruined. It accounts for 'in-and-out running' of our two-year-olds; the same colt does not win two races in succession when the fields are large. They have no such trouble in England over straight courses. The 'form' is more true, and the relative merit of horses is apparent, and not a mere matter of opinion or guesswork, as it is here."

Death of Gen. Knox.

Some weeks ago the famous old stallion Gen. Knox succumbed to the weight of years and was buried at Fashion Farm beside Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and Lady Thorn, 2:18½. Gen. Knox was the most famous stallion bred in New England, and was once perhaps the most noted horse of his time. His name is yet potent in the East.

Gen. Knox was bred by Daniel Huestis, Bridport, Vt., and was by Vermont Hero, son of Sherman Black Hawk, by Vermont Black Hawk. His dam was a daughter of Searcher, by Barney Henry, a horse whose breeding has defied investigation. Knox was foaled in 1855, and was sold with his dam to Oliver Eldridge, then to D. A. Bennett, of Bridport, and when three years old to Denny & Buah, "whose breeding establishment was near the east shore of Lake Champlain, in the town of Shoreham." In January, 1859, he was purchased from this firm by Col. T. S. Lang and taken to Maine. He was then known as Slasher, and in that year won a race at Augusta. The next year he defeated Penobscot Boy and Lewiston Boy, and was in turn beaten by Hiram Drew. In 1863 he met and defeated Hiram Drew, at Waterville, in 2:32½, 2:32, 2:34, which was the last contest between these rivals, over whose respective merits discussion was warm. At Springfield, Mass., in December, 1864, Gen. Knox defeated Draco and two others in 2:31½, 2:37, 2:34½, and at the same time and place he was awarded first premium in the show ring. In 1871 he was purchased by Mr. H. N. Smith, of Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., and shortly afterward he trotted a mile and repeat at Prospect Park in 2:25½ and 2:24. In 1872 he was in service in Westchester Co., N. Y., and the year following he went to Fashion Farm, where he has since remained.

As a trotter Gen. Knox was unparelleled, and he was quite a positive sire of speed. Eleven of his get have records in or better than 2:30, among them Lady Maud, 2:18½, Camors 2:19½, and Independence, 2:21½. Thirteen of his sons have sired trotters, and four or five of his daughters have produced trotters. The best part of his life was spent in an out-of-the-way town in Maine, and it has been justly said of him that he filled his part of the State with trotters and excellent roadsters. Individually, he was somewhat coarse, especially about the head, neck and shoulders. Otherwise, although the writer never saw Gen. Knox until extreme age was upon him, he should say there was much of excellence in his conformation. Considering his inheritance and his opportunities, Gen. Knox must be conceded to have proved himself a highly prepotent sire. His reputation yet rests wholly upon what he did in Maine. Of his eleven performers only one, Independence, was from a dam of positive trotting blood. The breeding of Camors' dam is unknown—the blood of Lady

Maud's dam was not a strain of value. All in all, barring Daniel Lambert, it is fair to concede that Gen. Knox was the best of the Vermont Black Hawk line.—*L., in Wallace's Monthly.*

Trotting on the Bay District.

As a sort of overture to the regular trotting meeting on the Bay District course, there were races on Friday and Saturday of last week. The opening race brought another Electioneer into this list, and from the showing he made it is altogether probable that it will not be very long until he gains admission into the class which requires ten seconds more speed than the rules now require. Clifton Bell is a magnificent young horse, sixteen hands and one inch high, and of such true proportion that his size is lost sight of unless closely scrutinized. A fine bay, set off by one fore and one hind foot end ankle white, with a few white hairs in forehead his color would be hard to improve. He was bred and is owned by Governor Stanford, foaled March 5, 1883, and his pedigree is somewhat remarkable. By Electioneer.

First dam Claramel by Abdallah Star.

Second dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam Emma Mills by Seely's American Star.

Fourth dam by Rediker's Alexander W.

This shows a breeding to both Hambletonian and Seely's American Star, and this double portion of double gilt unquestionable tells.

The first race, 2:35 class, Clifton Bell was such a favorite in the pools as to sell for \$50 against \$12 for the field, in which were Perihelion, Baby Mine, Anita J. and Emma Anderson. The long odds never appeared to be in doubt, as the Palo Alto representative out-classed the others and won easily in straight heats in 2:23½, 2:25½, 2:26. In the first and second heats Clifton Bell assumed the lead from the start, with Perihelion from a length to two lengths behind, and thus they finished, Baby Mine being third in each instance, with Emma Anderson distanced in the first heat. In the final mile Clifton Bell broke in the backstretch, losing some ten lengths, but rallying on the straight, finally made up the lost ground, winning by half a length from Baby Mine, she on the run at the wire, with Perihelion a good third and Anita J. distanced.

The second race was a match between Mission Boy and Damiana, the odds being five to one on the chances of the latter. This was a second victory for the backers of the favorite, as Damiana, in carrying Mission Boy to a run on the third turn beat him home handily in straight heats in 2:34, 2:30½, 2:34.

Taking into consideration the beautiful weather and the programme offered at the Bay District track, the attendance Saturday was not so large as might have been expected, but then it must also be stated that a great many wealthy patrons of the turf are enjoying sylvan sports during this time spell, and they will only return to town when the wet season may be expected. There are also a number of country visitors who generally make a trip to San Francisco during the fall, who are going this round of the fairs where numerous attractions are offered.

The chief event on the card Saturday was the purse for the 2:27 class, but owing to untoward events some of the chief entries were withdrawn, leaving but Gus Wilkes, Wells-Fargo and Lester to contest for the honors. As was to be supposed, there was such a rush to get on Gus Wilkes that he was rapidly made a great favorite, selling up to \$50 against \$20 for Wells-Fargo and \$8 for Lester. At these odds, even, the fields seemed to possess but little confidence, and in many cases, if they were accepted, it was more with a view of hedging than of standing pat on the proposition. Wells-Fargo afforded them this opportunity by the very brilliant display of speed he made in the opening heat, when he covered the quarter mile in 37½ seconds and leading Wilkes all the way around to the seven-furlong post, where he carried him to a bed break; he won by six lengths from Gus Wilkes in 2:21, with Lester just leisurely saving his distance, the last three-quarters of a mile having been made in 1:43½.

This fine exhibition of speed caused Wells-Fargo to be in great demand in the pools, he bringing \$80 against \$50 for Gus Wilkes and \$15 for Lester, but on second sober thoughts doubts were expressed if Wells-Fargo could repeat on any such terms, so Gus Wilkes was gradually again made first choice at \$42 against \$40 for Wells-Fargo and \$8 for Lester. In the second heat the pace was very severe to the quarter between the two favorites, but shortly afterward Wells-Fargo indulged in one of his wild runs that lost him a dozen lengths, so Gus Wilkes passed the half in 1:10½, and trotting with a sure, even, and fleet gait, won easily in 2:22½, Lester again reserving his forces for future eventualities. It was now \$50 to \$20 on Gus Wilkes, and in each of the succeeding heats that horse showed that he not only possessed fine speed and endurance, but that he had the gift of skillful catching on a slight skip that would give him a great advantage over such a wretched breaker as Wells-Fargo has shown himself to be. In fact, it may be stated that the latter horse had shot his bolt in the two first heats, Lester trying, but in vain, to retrieve the honors of the day in the two final heats, that were taken after a pretty tussle by Gus Wilkes in 2:23½ and 2:24, with Lester a good second on each occasion. There were a good many visitors who expressed their opinion that Wells-Fargo should have won, but on what reasons they based their ideas remains to be known. In the opinion of the majority Wells-Fargo is one of those horses on whom but little reliance can be placed when in a tight box, but the future will show as to the soundest judgment in respect to the merits of these horses.

The meeting proper commenced on Tuesday last, and a very good opening it proved in the way of sport. Though the attendance was small, there was a spirited time among the speculators. Favoritism shifted about so that Wells Fargo and Lester alternated in carrying the bulk of the money, and had supporters of the "short end" stuck to the cheap ones all through, a handsome winning, whichever came to the score first, would have been the result. The weather was pleasant, and, as is always the case at the Bay District when the elements are favorable, the track was in the best possible condition.

On the call of the judges the following horses made their appearance for the contest for supremacy in the 2:26 class for a purse of \$500, mile heats, three in five. Lester, behind whom sat A. Lewis, sold in the pools at \$20; Wells-Fargo, driven by George Bayless, brought \$12; Platina, piloted by her owner, and Maid of Oaks engineered by the veteran Andy

McDowell, sold as the field for \$6. After several attempts they got the word for the first heat on a very even send-off. At this quarter Wells-Fargo showed in front of Platina, but up the back stretch they trotted head and head and opened a gap on the Maid and Lester of about five lengths. At the half the leaders were nose and nose. Around the upper turn Lindsey drew away about a length, but Bayliss was after him fast and close at the three-quarter pole, and down the stretch, after a driving finish, landed Wells-Fargo the winner by a short head, Platina second, Lester an easy third, as also Maid of Oaks, who was fourth. Time, 2:24.

The pools now sold, Lester and Wells-Fargo even money at \$40 each, while the field brought \$15.

Second Heat—Considerable tediums and unnecessary scoring was indulged in before the bell tapped, when Lester was on a run behind, Wells-Fargo in the lead by about a length from Maid of Oaks. On the back stretch the spotted mare took second place, and at the half, in 1:10, was lapped on Wells-Fargo. Around the turn to the three-quarter pole Maid of Oaks came very fast on the inside and collared Wells-Fargo on the stretch, but broke and fell back, caught again handily, and amid the cheers of the "short-eareds," won the heat by about half a length, Platina third, and the favorite (Lester) last. Time, 2:23. The pools now sold: field \$20, Wells-Fargo \$11, and Lester \$17.

Third Heat—On the stroke of the gong Lester fell away behind, the result of a break, and the Maid opened a gap on Wells-Fargo at the quarter of two lengths. At a merry pace down the back stretch she reached the half in 1:12, and which lead was never disputed until the head of the stretch, when Wells-Fargo made a brush for the lead, but broke badly, and Maid of Oaks finished an easy winner of the heat by ten lengths, Platina second, Lester third, and the namesake of the express company last. Time, 2:24.

The pools now sold: field \$20, Lester \$3, Wells-Fargo \$3. In the fourth heat at the start Maid of Oaks and Lester broke just after the tap of the bell, and before they recovered Wells-Fargo took the lead, and at the half all four were in Indian file. Around the turn Lester trotted fast, and steady, making a much better effort than before, under the guidance of Dick Havy, who had been substituted for Lewis. Down the stretch Bayliss drove hard and fast, and won the heat by two lengths from Lester, Maid of Oaks third, and the spotted mare last. Time, 2:23.

The field now sold for \$25, Wells-Fargo \$17, and Lester \$10.

Fifth Heat—An even send-off, and at the quarter the Maid broke and Platina and Wells-Fargo went lapped to the half—where Lester moved up and down the stretch—was on even terms with Wells-Fargo. Here both broke and Lester, catching handily, won the heat by three lengths, Maid of Oaks second and Platina last. Time, 2:25.

In the sixth heat Platina was sent to the stable for not winning a heat in five, and the other three were soon tapped off with Wells-Fargo in the lead, which advantage he retained to wire, although Lester made quite a struggle for the heat, Wells-Fargo winning quite easily in 2:27, Lester second and Maid of Oaks last. The following is the summary:

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, Oct. 11, 1887.—Purse of \$1,500; 2:26 class.
George Bayliss enters s g Wells-Fargo..... 1 2 4 1 3 1
Andy McDowell enters b m Maid of Oaks..... 4 1 1 3 2 8
A. Lewis enters b g Lester..... 3 4 3 2 1 2
Mr. Lindsey enters spotted m Platina..... 2 3 2 4 4 ro
Time, 2:24, 2:25, 2:24, 2:23, 2:25, 2:27.

Reform in Trotting Methods.

We are very glad to observe that the Detroit Association has initiated a real and much-needed reform at the meeting in progress as we write. This reform is simply the restoration of the old-fashioned "mule heats" instead of "mild heats, best three in five," which in practice and in large fields means best three in six, eight or ten heats. The formula, "best three in five," was brought into requisition originally in matches between two horses, when one or the other expected to win on his superior staying qualities. This formula provided for the possibility of five heats, and a contest thus extended was considered a very severe one. If a proposition had then been made to apply the conditions of "best three in five" to a field of eight or ten horses it would have been considered very wild and very foolish. Regardless of the nature of contests limited to two or three horses, we still retain the conditions when our fields of starters embrace three or four times as many contestants.

The only answer that can be made and the only reason, that can be urged in favor of retaining the "best three in five" formula in all contests, is the stale and unreasonable one of testing the endurance of our trotters. "We want horses that can stay the route, and not quitters." If this is the real reason for retaining "three in five," why not make the distance two miles instead of one? How many of these advocates for "three in five" would enter in a two-mile contest?

Against the abuses growing out of an old formula intended for two but now applied to a dozen horses, many reasons, both moral and physical, might be adduced. At present we have not time to elaborate these reasons, but we will try to indicate two or three of them. 1. In large fields, three in five, there are many opportunities for dishonest combinations to beat the favorite and really the best horse in the race, by first sending one and then another after him until he is exhausted. Under such circumstances he may be able to win two heats, but a fresh horse can beat him in the third. Thus the race from that time out is a struggle between the best horse and two or three others combined against him. 2. The struggle is thus prolonged till it ceases to be sport, and degenerates into the most heartless cruelty. It is no longer a question of which is the best horse, but who will scoop in the contents of the pool-box. 3. These prolonged contests not only take away the speed, but they impair the soundness of the animals competing. A horse may have a weak spot—and many of our best have more than one—he may stand up for two or three heats without injury, but if you send him six or eight heats you may ruin him forever and fix in him an unsoundness that will be propagated in his descendants. The races at Detroit furnish this example in the direction of reform:

Purse \$1,000, 2:40 class.
Miss Woodford..... 5 1 4 1
Senator..... 2 5 1 2
Emma E..... 1 2 6 3
Roy..... 2 2 ro
Alkyon..... 8 4 3 ro
Jennie Sprague..... 4 8 5 ro
Catharine S..... 5 6 8 ro
Prince..... 8 7 7 ro
Time, 2:22, 2:23, 2:25, 2:26.

This summary had in it the elements of an eight-heat race, but it was finished in four heats, notwithstanding that one or perhaps two heats were "laid up" by the winner. The striking feature of the summary is that the five animals not winning a heat in three were honorably dismissed to the stable, instead of being pounded through two more heats without the shadow of a hope of winning. These animals

made their three attempts, and were thus left comparatively fresh to recuperate for their engagements of the next week. There was comparatively but little exhaustion and no cruelty in the contest. It is possible that after one heat was trotted there may have been a combination to prevent the winner of that heat from winning the race, but the margin was so narrow and all the horses still so fresh, that a decided superiority on the part of the winner of the first heat could not prevent him from winning the second and the race.

This objection that a two-in-three race does not show the "bottom" of the performers has nothing in it, but the claim that it would cut off a large percentage of receipts from the sale of pools is probably valid, and right here is where the war against the reform will have its stronghold. The gamblers, whether they be in the sulks, or surrounding the pool-box, will be apt to fight it to the hilt and, without disclosing the real basis of their hostility. All managers of crooked predilections will oppose it, because it would deprive them of the opportunity for "fixing" things. Thus, between gamblers, racing associations and "crooked" people generally, the measures will have but few friends, and it must look in another direction for its support. That support will eventually rally, and will prevail over all opposition, for the American people who love the trotting horse will not continue to see him cruelly treated merely to put money in the pockets of a few unprincipled speculators.—Wallace's Monthly.

Relative Size of Sire and Dam.

The relative size of sire and dam is a subject upon which much has been written, and upon which I am satisfied there has been much wrong teaching. It is true that nearly all writers have laid down the rule that, in coupling the mals should be smaller than the female, but it is also true that many persons write dogmatically upon subjects which they know but little about; and it is further true that writers upon heredity, for years and years past, have done but little more than to repeat each other, accepting what has been said by others as true without question, not knowing or caring to know anything about the facts in the case. I imbibed the doctrine that the mals should be smaller than the female from my early reading upon the subject, and began writing from the same standpoint, but very early in my career as a writer upon stock-breeding my esteemed friend, Judge T. C. Jones, of Ohio, from whom I have taken many valuable lessons, called my attention to the manifest unsoundness of this theory, and said that he was fully convinced that the teaching of the book upon this subject was all wrong, and that while he did not advocate disparity in the size of parents, he was satisfied that when there was a difference it should be the reverse of what the books taught—that the male should, as a rule, be larger than the female. It was a startling proposition to me, but it set me to thinking and watching the subject closely; and now, looking back over more than a quarter of a century of experience, I say emphatically that nature's plan, as exemplified in all mammalia, is that the male parent should be the larger of the two. In all animals, from the horse down to the pig, wild or tame, the male as a rule is larger than the female of the same breed. No observant man can have failed to notice this. What pure breed or race of animals, in any country, can be named as an exception to this rule? And is this not also true of the human race? How many of my readers are there who can call to mind numerous instances of handsome, well formed and robust children, the offspring of a large father and a small mother. The same result has been observed in hundreds of other cases, where large draft horses have been coupled with small or medium-sized mares. In fact it is the almost universal testimony of those who have watched closely the result of the cross of the imprisoned draft stallions, brought to this country from France and Great Britain, that the very best results have been obtained, not from large, coarse and loosely made mares, as theorists would have us suppose would be the case, but from those of medium size, compactly made and highly bred.

The excellent results obtained by crossing breeds upon our small native cows—also the health, vigor and fine form of the lambs got by large Cotswolds out of small ewes of the Marino breed—all go to prove that this supposed law of nature is no law at all. In fact, if we study nature, we shall be compelled to admit that her law is just the reverse of what has been claimed; for, with scarcely an exception, through all the stages of animal life, the males of any given species, race or breed are larger than the females. It is, therefore, safe to assume that the results are more likely to be satisfactory where large males and small females are coupled for breeding purposes than where the reverse is the method practiced. I would not recommend, neither does it follow as a legitimate deduction from this general law, that great extremes in size should be coupled. In fact, nature has herself interposed many obstacles to prevent such a course of breeding.

There is not, as has often been alleged, any increased danger in parturition from the use of sires larger than the dam. It is the dam that determines the size and growth of the foetus, and not the sire. Wrong presentations, faulty construction of some parts of the organ of generation or of the pelvic bones of the female, an emaciated or too plethoric condition of the dam at the time of parturition, an unnatural or deformed foetus, are the usual causes of difficult parturition, and these conditions are brought about independent of the relative size of sire and dam. It goes for nothing to say that improvement in any breed has resulted from the use of males of smaller breed upon females of a larger. If one desires to bring about improvement in any direction he must select with a view to that quality, independent of other considerations. Were I desirous of improving the butter producing qualities of a Holstein cow I should use a Jersey bull, notwithstanding the male might be smaller than the female. I would couple large, coarse-wooled ewes with a Merino ram if I desired to increase the density of the fleeces; and I would breed large draft mares to thoroughbred or trotting sires if I desired to procure fine style, better action and greater powers of endurance. But all this is independent of, and does not conflict with, the general law of relative size, and does not disprove the proposition—that it is nature's plan that the male should be the larger of the two parents.—Sander's Horse Breeding.

The Newmarket Stakes, to be decided at the second Spring Meeting, 1889, has closed with 204 subscriptions. The value of the race is fixed at 7,500 sovs., the second to receive 1,000 sovs., and the third 500 sovs. out of the stakes. The list of subscribers is headed by the Prince of Wales, who nominates Montagu, by Hermit—Bonnie Doon. Mr. Arington, Lord Gerard, Mr. J. Lowther and Mr. Mantou are all numerously represented, and few names among those of our best-known owners are absent. Among the Duke of Westminster's lot is Fleur de Lys, sister to Ormonde. Lord Hastings enters a sister to Malton, and Mr. Hamar Bass (a new hand) a sister to Paradox.

Racing at Walla Walla, W. T.

Sept. 25th.—Walla Walla Derby—Running, one and one half miles, for three-year-olds. \$50 entrance and \$250 added.
W. H. Babb's b c Diavolo by Shannon, dam Dame Winnie..... 1
J. H. Hamilton's b c Rosa Lewis by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis..... 2
W. H. Babb's b g Duffy Winters by Patsy Duffy, dam Neva Winters..... 3
Oregon Stable's b g Mark Twain by Monday, dam Jennie O..... 0
Time, 2:40.

Sept. 27th.—Trotting. 2:40 class, purse \$250.
T. H. Tongue's b m Kitty Ham by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Kitty Lewis-Sawyer..... 1 1 2 1
J. Sorenson's b m Susie S. by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Bellefounder Girl—Woods..... 2 2 1 2
Osgood Maid, b m..... 3 3 dis.
Time, 2:37, 2:31, 2:30, 2:32.

Sept. 27th.—Pioneer Stake, for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Prizes \$200, added to a sweepstakes of \$50 each.
W. L. Whitmore's b c Coloma by Jos Hooker, dam Caille Smart..... 1
W. H. Babb's b c Hilda by Geo. Wilkes, dam Neva Winters..... 2
Oregon Stable's b c Oregon by Monday, dam Planetia..... 3
J. H. Hamilton's b c Miss Dudley by Glen Dudley, dam Laura C..... 0
Time, 1:04.

Sept. 27th.—Running. Half mile dash, purse \$200.
Bones' b c by Old George, dam by Lummu..... 1
Forward Four, b c by Lodi..... 2
Klickitat Tom, b g..... 3
Sagebrush Sam, b g..... 6
Time, 0:50.

Sept. 28, 1887.—Running, three-quarters of a mile, purse \$300.
J. Paquet's b m Keepsake, 4, by Flood, dam Katharion, 107, O'Hara..... 1
B. E. Snipes' b c Twenty One, by Norwich, dam unknown..... 2
J. C. Ross' b b Forward Four, by Lodi, dam unknown..... 3
J. A. Porter's b m Laura D., by Glen Dudley, dam Laura C..... 0
Time, 1:15.

Sept. 28th.—Running, three-eighths mile dash, purse \$150.
W. H. Babb's b c Bogus, aged, by Ophir, dam unknown..... 1
C. William's b m Pappoose..... 2
F. Ross' s g Walt McCullough, pedigree unknown..... 3
J. H. Hamilton's b h Napa, aged, by son of Napa, dam unknown..... 0
Time, 0:35.

Sept. 28th.—Trotting, 3:40 class, purse \$100.
George Kinney, s g by Alwood..... 2 1 1 1
Black Bee, b m by California Prince..... 1 2 2
Belvidere, b b by Bellefounder Chief, dam by Bellefounder..... 3 3 dis
Lady Belle, b m by Bellefounder..... 4 dis
Time, 2:58, 2:54, 2:52, 2:52.

Sept. 29th.—Handicap, one-half mile dash, purse \$300.
C. William's b m Pappoose, 114 pounds..... *
W. H. Babb's b c Hilda, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Neva Winters, 95 lbs..... *
F. Ross' b g Walt McCullough, pedigree unknown, 105 lbs..... 3
J. H. Hamilton's b g Napa, by son of Napa, dam unknown..... 0
W. H. Babb's b c Bogus, by Ophir..... 0
W. L. Whitmore's b g Adam, aged, pedigree unknown, 105 lbs..... 0
Time, 0:45.

*Dead heat for first place. Pappoose won the run off in 0:30.

Sept. 29, 1887.—Trotting, 2:50 class, purse \$250.
T. H. Tongue's b m Kitty Ham, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Kitty Lewis-Sawyer..... 1 1 1 1
A. C. Brey's b k Blackwood, by Rockwood, dam unknown..... 2 2 2
Smiley..... 2 2 2
J. Sorenson's b m Susie S. by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Bellefounder Girl—Woods..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:31, 2:31, 2:32.

Sept. 29th, 1887.—Trotting, Two-year-old class, purse \$200.
Silvertail, c h c by Badger..... 1 3 1
T. H. Tongue's b c Eric Hambleton by Fred Hambleton, dam Buttercup—Sawyer..... 2 1 3
Mart Hallett's b k Truella by Altamont, dam Opella—Childs..... 5 2 2
John Pender's b k Lady Altamont by Altamont, dam Lady..... 3 4 5
Clas—Under..... 4 5 5
Sigaro, b c by Lee, dam Belle Driver..... 4 5 5
Time, 2:49, 3:02, 2:54.

Sept. 30th.—Running, One and one-fourth miles, handicap. Purse \$250.
Oregon Stable's b g Mark Twain by Monday, dam Jennie O..... 1
W. H. Babb's b g Tom Daly, 4, by Patsy Duffy, dam Sunshine..... 2
J. H. Hamilton's b c Rosa Lewis, 3, by Flood, dam Fannie Lewis..... 3
B. E. Snipes' b g Twenty One by Norwich..... 0
Time, 2:09.

Sept. 30th.—Trotting, 2:40 class, purse \$300.
Nellie Russell, b m by Bellefounder, dam Black Bee..... 2 1 2 2 1 1
Democrat, b g by Kiebler, dam Mother of Broker..... 3 2 1 1 2 2
Osgood Maid, b m by Osgood..... 1 3 3 3 3 3
Bellefounder Chief, b b by Bellefounder..... 4 4 4 4 4
Von Tromp, b c by Badger Boy, dam Spring Maid..... dis
Time, 2:37, 2:40, 2:40, 2:44, 2:56, 2:38.

* Ruled out for not winning one heat in five.
† Started to rain.

Oct. 1, 1887.—Running. Mile dash, handicap.
J. A. Porter's b c Laura D., 3, by Glen Dudley, dam Laura C..... 1
J. Paquet's b m Keepsake, 4, by Flood, dam Katharion..... 2
Chas. Russell's b g Narrow Gauge by Dick Herbert, dam Fern Twigs..... 2
W. Hogboom's b c Butter Creek by Luther..... 0
B. E. Snipes' b g Klickitat Tom by Montana..... 0
Time, 1:43.

Oct. 1, 1887.—Trotting. Free for all, purse \$600; \$200 added for 2:20 or better.
A. C. Brey's b g Little Joe by Bob Hunter, dam St. Lawrence..... 2 1 1 1
Samuel Scott's b h Ranchero by Clark Chief Jr., dam Mary..... 3 2 1 1 2 2
Bagie..... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:31, 2:29, 2:30, 2:25.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association,

Fall Racing Meeting 1887,

Oakland Trotting Park.

\$15,500 in Stakes and Purses.

REGULAR DAYS,

SATURDAY, October 29th,

TUESDAY, November 1st,

THURSDAY, November 3d,

SATURDAY, November 5th.

FIRST RACE AT 2:15 O'CLOCK P. M.

Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand \$1.00

Oakland Park is at Sheli Mound Station on the Berkeley branch Railway. Trains from foot of Market street, San Francisco, every half hour, to the track. Time, 35 minutes. Fare for the round trip, 25 cents.

R. S. OLIVER, Secretary. D. MCCLURE, President.

Gaiting Young Horses.

It is oftentimes observed that the action of young horses, after having been broken to work, is disproportionate, the propelling power of their hind legs being in excess of that in the front ones. In order to overcome this difficulty, and to regulate their movements equally, the following method is to be observed:

The feet must be levelled and straightened, and the toes of the front feet pressed up close and short. If the front action is then to be accelerated, very light shoss, well rolled on the ground surface, and shortened to avoid the unnecessary friction, are to be resorted to. The hind feet should also be shod light, but long in the heels; the heels turned outward and calked lengthwise. Fit the shoss closely to the wall around both sides of the heel, and carry them over at the heels, at least one half of an inch longer than the foot—the calks to be about one-fourth of an inch high.

In consequence of these long and calked heels, the quick rising and flexing of the foot is, to a certain extent, reduced, while the rolling motion of the shoes having the effect of quickening the action in the front feet, the movement of both will thus be balanced and equalized. In case a light shoe should fail in producing these results, heavier shoes should be used on the hind feet. These should be from four to five ounces heavier than the forward ones.

In former years, it was a cruel practice among horsemen, in order to shorten and quicken the stride of young horses, to drive them over hard roads until they became sore, when, as a natural consequence, their action would become shorter and quicker. It was desirable that a more humane course be pursued, if possible, in this manner; and I sought to find in a proper method of shoeing the means necessary to accomplish the desired effect. I aim to get the horse over his toe quickly, which, of course, forces him into a more rapid stride, and this is done by shortening up both front and hind feet as much as can be conveniently done, and the use of a nice rolling-motion shoe, both in front and behind. If the action is balanced, the shoss may be of the same weight all round.

One of the greatest difficulties I have had to contend with has been the balancing of the action of the trotting horse. Since the requirements of each animal are so varied, various methods had to be observed in the treatment of them. Some being long, low striders and some high, short striders; some requiring heavy shoes and some light shoes; some bar shoes and some open shoss; some concave shoes on the ground surface; some flat shoes; others rolling-motion shoes to quicken the action in front; some toe-weight shoes to lengthen the stride; some long toes, and others short toes. When the action of a horse in front is short, high and quick, it will generally be found that the toe of the foot is too short. This can be remedied by lowering the heel as much as possible which will give the foot more to the ground. In case the front part of the foot has been filed or rasped too short the shoe should be extended over and beyond the toe and thus acquire a proper extent of ground surface. The weight of the shoe must be determined by the driver or owner as to what is best adapted for the horse to carry with ease and safety.

When the action in front is slow and low and stiff-kneed, shorten the front part of the foot as much as possible. Use the toe-weight shoe, being well rolled on the ground surface in front of the quarters to the toe.

The effects of this shoe will be to allow the horse a quickening of the step in motion, imparting, as it were, a "down-hill" effect, which, with the weight being greatest at the toe, will necessarily extend the stride. In proportion, then, as the knee action is to be increased, the roll in the shoe is likewise to be increased. Great care must at all times be exercised in levelling and straightening the foot according to the directions given for that purpose.

One of the primary causes in the bad action of horses when driven up to their best speed is a soreness in the foot, caused by improper shuing. An unlevel bearing will, as I have elsewhere shown, twist the foot and impair the action of the laminae, or by corn bruises, or by under-punching and nailing around the toe, or cramping the foot and making it sore by pressure on the sole, or by paring the sole thin, and then shoeing with light, thin shoe causing what is termed "foot-scall," or by burning the foot causing it to become hard and dry. Another is by having high heels and short toes, or by destroying the proper angle of the foot by having high toes and low heels.

Much good judgment is required in shoeing the hind feet of the trotting horse, as some have more action in those parts than in front. In this latter case we must quicken the action of the fore and retard the action of the hind feet, and this can only be done by shoeing. By shortening the toes of the front feet, and shoeing with the scoop-toed, rolling-motion shoe, the effect of this will be to lessen the ground surface—permitting the horse to get over the toe quickly—and thus get out of the way of the hind feet. In shoeing the hind feet apply this shoe so that it projects at least one-half inch beyond the heel of the foot. The effect of this shoe will be to destroy a certain portion of the down action of the flexor peroneus, and thus overcome, in a proportionate degree, the quick flexing of the foot. The weight of the shoe must be judged of according to the necessities of the case, some horses requiring more weight behind than others, so that their action may be properly balanced.

A horse with a slow action behind cannot carry much weight attached to his foot, as it would be tiresome for him. This labor being performed by the stifle and hip, the hock scarcely bending, the shoe should therefore be as light as safety of the foot will permit, being well concealed on the ground surface without heel calkings. Another class of trotting horses, when in violent action, will sometimes carry one or both of their hind feet between their front feet, producing what is known as frogging or clicking, and causing them to leave their trot and break or run, evidently from the effects of fright. On close examination, the defect will be found in the formation of the animal. Their stifle generally sets straight, and the toes of their hind feet are inclined in. The only way to overcome this difficulty is to quicken the action in front. For this purpose, the scoop-toe, rolling-motion shoe should be used, being bellevued on the inside and outside of shoe, from the ground surface to the foot-haring surface, concealing the shoe on the ground surface, in order that the hind foot may not strike under the toe when the foot is lifted. By shortening the toe of the front foot, it will be assisted in getting over easily, and thus pass out of the way of the hind members. The shoes on the front feet should be short, so as to have as little ground surface as possible.

In paring and dressing the hind feet, lower the heels as low as safety will permit, carefully preserving the natural angle.

A style of shoe designed for horses that wear heavily on one side of the foot, is made by being thicker and wider on one side, and can be used in many cases to prevent ankle cutting. If the horse wears hard on the in or outside of the foot, place the thick branch of the shoe on the side of the greatest wear; if he twists or screws his foot at the heels when raising it from the ground, put heel calkin on the shoe, bowing the shoe heels inwardly to prevent twist. When used in trotting, the weight must be made to suit the gait of the horse. When more weight is required to carry the foot out, increase the web of the shoe. In case this does not do, cut off the inside branch of the shoe in front of the first toe-nail, punch two nail holes on the inside arm of the branch, and bevel the shoe on the ground surface around the inside toe. In case the inside branch of the shoe is cut off, lower the outside of the foot as much as the thickness of the shoe requires to make both sides of the foot level from the coronet to ground surface. If the above instructions are observed this style of shoe will not fail to produce the desired alteration in the style of the animal's going.

It is certain, however, that the web keeps the foot on the side of greater wear from sinking into the ground at each step. The natural movement of the foot is obviously in the line of action of the leg. If, therefore, there is a tendency on the part of the foot, with a plain shoe, to sink in the ground on the outside, if the web be placed on that side it will serve not only to keep the foot from sinking in the ground, but also, on springing from the ground, to carry it outside of the front foot without hitting or bruising the hind members of the shank or cannon bone.

Photographing Finishers.

The *New York Sportsman* speaks thus of a project which, if carried to successful operation, would give results invaluable for many reasons:

From time to time we have suggested to managers of racing and trotting associations the feasibility and desirability of having every finish photographed by the instantaneous process. The events of the first two days of the meeting now in progress at Jerome Park have amply demonstrated how necessary to a successful meeting the camera has become, and this experience alone should prompt all our prominent associations to provide suitable accommodations for an operator, and have every finish photographed in the future.

The sight at Jerome Park on Tuesday after the decision in the Le Logos-Royal Arch race was one that should never again be witnessed on any track. Even admitting that the judges were right, there were thousands present who will always believe that Royal Arch won, and that his backers should have got their money. We talked with Garrison after the race and found he had no doubts as to having won, and his belief was that of probably eight out of every ten persons present.

A photographer stationed at the finish with a suitable camera and the convenience for developing the plate would have been able, inside of half an hour, and probably in ten minutes, to have shown the judges the exact position of the horses as reflected on the plate, and thus have removed any chance for error.

On Wednesday another similar unfortunate event occurred in the decision regarding the finish of the selling race, which was awarded to Phil Lee, although many believed that Grenadier was the winner.

Where it requires so little precaution to be absolutely correct, why jeopardize the interests of patrons by trusting entirely to the human eye?

As we have stated, when treating this subject heretofore, the human eye cannot distinguish objects passing before it at intervals of less than one-sixtieth of a second, and when horses are moving at a rate of speed covering fifty feet in a second, it is simply impossible for the human eye to be absolutely correct in a close finish. Especially is this true where two horses finish with one close under the

judges' stand, and the other well out in the course.

The expense of fitting up a dark room where an operator could develop his plates would be trifling, and while many finishes would be photographed that were easily determined by the human eye unaided, one doubtful finish, decided beyond question, would amply repay the management for the additional precaution.

In the bright lexicon of the average French jockey there is no such word as "shame-faced." At least so M. du Boisgohy in his "Coeur Volant" would have the world believe. There is nothing underhand about the villainous Mowbridge's work on the peerless Snowflake. He courts not the tail end of the bunch at the flag fall, he chokes not the life out of her in the first half-mile, he lingereth not in an opportune "pocket" until it is just too late to quite get up. No! He scorns such time-worn "fakes." When "near home" he simply bends down, fumbles a while in the saddle cloth, extracts a two-pound weight and throws it away! Poor Snowflake is thus disqualified and the Comte de Sartilly divorced from many hard-earned duets. M. du Boisgohy does not state just where he threw the weight. He probably hit one of the judges with it so as to attract his best attention to its amputation.

Mowbridge is not the only original character in the book, however. Oxwall, the bookie, is delightfully bizarre. His special idiosyncrasy is laying 10 to 1 against 4 to 1 shots. He is willing to take all handed up to him at this rate; the other bookies probably keeping at a safe distance and impatiently awaiting the two keepers and the straight jacket. The spectators have their original little theories, too. The most horse personage in the book is astounded at Mowbridge's hustling along in front on a "horse that has any amount of staying powers," and another worthy goes into ecstasies over a series of convulsions—"as if he lifting his horse along by his knees"—in which Mowbridge indulges a good mile from home. M. du Boisgohy's ideal jock would evidently "look on for the first mile" on a horse with "any amount of staying powers," and would continually execute some approximation to a sailor's hornpipe on the impalpable ether on either side of his horse's body!

Brother Simpson has been spending the beautiful September afternoons on the Pacific coast re-reading the works of England's star authors. Naturally the author of Waverley and Marjorie occupies a warm corner in his affection, and where is there a Scot whose heart does not swell with pride when the "Wizard of the North" or Burns is mentioned? Scott's love for dogs and horses was almost a passion, and his description of them prove he was a capital judge of quality in both. While reading the selections which Mr. Simpson takes from the "Legend of Montrose" and "Goy Mannerings," a group described in the "Fair Maid of Perth" comes to mind, and one that contains a class of horses which, if we are to believe many writers of the present day, was never seen in England or the Sister Kingdom beyond the Cheviot Hills. That is the pacer.

It occurs in the description of a deputa-tion from the fair City of Perth, and is proved on that eventful St. Valentine's Day on which Hal of the Wynd deprived Sir John Ramorny of a hand. Referring to the mounts, Henry Smith is placed on a black horse of the old Galloway breed, of an undersize, and not exceeding fourteen hands, but high-shouldered, strong-limbed, well coupled, and round-barreled. A judge of the animal might see in his eyes a spark of vicious temper which is frequently the accompaniment of the form that is most enduring and vigorous. The bonnet-maker was perched on a great trampling Flemish mare, with a nose turned up in the air like a camel, a huge fleece of hair at each foot, and every foot full as large in circumference as a frying pan. Simon Glover, however, was mounted on a pacing paltry, a class of horse that must have been in use in the fourteenth century, or Scott would not have mentioned it, as he was very accurate in every descriptive detail that entered into his works.—*Albemarle, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Englishmen who have given attention to the breeding of trotters in the United States, are at a loss to account for the wonderful development of the American trotter, and still further at a loss to understand how he descended from Messenger, who was a thoroughbred, without a known drop of trotting blood in his veins. The London *Field*, commenting upon this seeming phenomenon, mentions the fact that this excellence is sometimes attributed to the strong cross of Barb, as distinguished from the Arabian. It says that the Darley Arabian and Godolphin Arabian were in reality Barbs, and came from Barbary, in Africa, and not from Arabia or Asia. The *Field* says Barbary is a rough country, hilly, and intersected with ravines, and in many places covered with prickly bushes. The districts of Asia in which the purest Arab horses are bred, present, on the other hand, flat or slightly undulating surfaces, with scanty vegetation, while for the most part they are carpeted with thick layers of sand. In Africa, the horse, being unable to gallop with safety, accustomed himself to the trot, as being the safest and easiest gait under the circumstances, and the adoption of this action forces him to bend the knee and develop the muscles which are thus brought into play. In other words, Barb horses trot, while Arabian horses gallop, because Nature

imposes upon each the necessity of adapting their action to the ground in the midst of which they are severally born.—*Newark Call.*

Waterville, Me., claims to have raised the first horse which ever trotted a mile inside of three minutes in this country. The *Mail* of that balliwick says that in 1818 a horse named Snarrow, owned by David Nourse, the father of the late Henry Nourse, trotted a full mile in Boston in 2:57½. Mr. Nourse was engaged in the boating business, and about that time a club was formed in Boston called the Boston Jockey Club, who offered, through the press, \$1,000 for a horse that could trot a full mile in three minutes. There was a man then living in Waterville by the name of Palmer, who, on seeing the offer in the Boston paper, and being convinced that Snarrow could perform it, made an exchange with Mr. Nourse and obtained the horse, and, after training, proceeded to Boston and trotted the mile in the time as above, on which he was paid the \$1,000 for the horse, and obtained nearly as much on a wager. This was the fastest time ever made in the country in a public race at that period.

IMPORTANT!

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Imported, Full Blood, Recorded

HEREFORD

Cattle,

—AT—

RAILROAD STABLES,

Cor. Turk and Steiner Sts., San Francisco.

—ON—

Wednesday, October 26,

At 1 P.M. (Sharp),

Being the day following the Horse Sale of J. B. Haggin.

About 30 Head of Imported.

Hereford Bulls,

Cows and Calves.

Said stock being a portion of the celebrated prize winning herd of James Kay, direct from England, including the Sweepstake Premium Bull Novelist, also a two-year-old son of the renowned Lord Wiltton (the \$20,000 bull). At the same time and place will be offered a beautiful

Pair of Imported Welsh Ponies. Perfectly gentle in harness or sad and adapted for ladies and children to ride or drive. For further particulars and cognos, apply to

VAUGHN & WILLIAMS,

Agricultural Fair Grounds, SACRAMENTO.

Or to **KILLIP & CO.,** Auctioneers, 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

The Cattle can be seen up to the 22d of October at the Agricultural Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

PURE BRED

Shorthorn Cattle

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

20 Head of Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers; also 6 Head of Horses,

—BELONGING TO—

ROBERT ASHBURNER,

Baden Station, San Mateo Co., Cal.

—ON—

Wednesday, Oct. 26th,

at 1 P.M.,

Being the day after Mr. J. B. Haggin's sale of horses

—AT—

RAILROAD STABLES,

Corner Turk and Steiner Streets, S. F.

Catalogues can be had of

KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery St., S. F.

Or of **R. ASHBURNER,**

Baden Station, San Mateo Co., Cal.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers

Change of Date of Entries. PROGRAMME —OF THE— FALL MEETING —AT THE— OAKLAND TROTTING PARK

Oct. 19, 20, 21 and 22, '87.

Entries Close 11 O'Clock P. M. Monday,
October 10th, 1887.

First Day—Wednesday, Oct. 19th.
1. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance
\$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$40 to second, third to save
stakes; non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds.
Heats of five-eighths of a mile.
2. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:28 Class.
3. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:24 Class.

Second Day—Thursday, Oct. 20th.
4. Running—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages;
\$25 entrance; \$10 declaration; \$200 added; \$50 to sec-
ond, third to save stake. Weights announced Oct.
17th. Declarations due 6 P. M., Oct. 19th. One mile
and a half.

5. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:20 Class.
6. Pacing—Purse \$200; 2:35 Class.

Third Day—Friday, Oct. 21st.

7. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$20 each
P. M. \$150 added; \$50 to second third to save stake.
Non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats
of three-quarters of a mile.
8. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:27 Class.
9. Pacing—Purse \$300; 2:20 Class.

Fourth Day—Saturday, Oct. 22d.

10. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 en-
trance; \$10 forfeit. \$200 added; \$50 to second, third to
save stake. Non-winners this year allowed fifteen
pounds. Heats of a mile.
11. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:24 Class.
12. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:24 Class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in
five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and
three to start. But the proprietor reserves the right
to hold a less number than five to fill, by the with-
drawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entrance fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany
nomination.

HORSES ELIGIBLE.—The records of all horses will be
considered that were made before September 14, 1887.
A American Association rules to govern trotting; but
the proprietor reserves the right to trot heats of any
two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's
racing or to trot a special race between heats. A
horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the
entrance money paid in. When less than the required
number of starters appear they may contest for the
entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66% to the
first, and 33% to the second.

In all races horses not declared on by 6 P. M. of the
day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person,
or in one interest, the particular horse they are to
start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the
race. No added money paid for a walk-over except
as otherwise specified. Running races will be con-
ducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood
Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear
caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their
entries.

Trotting and pacing purses divided; 50 per cent. to
first, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, 10
per cent. to fourth horse.

Purses and stakes will be paid each day at the con-
clusion of the racing.

Entries close Monday, October 10th, with the Sec-
retary.

J. D. MORRIS, 411 1-2 California St., S. F.
Admission to grounds and grand stands \$1; Ladies
free.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Races will be given each week during the winter,
weather being favorable.

J. D. MORRIS, Secretary. sept24

FOR SALE!

ONE GRAY GELDING,

163 hands high. Weight 1050 lbs. A fine disposi-
tion, the best of constitution. Five years old, perfectly
sound and without a blemish. A natural trotter with
a high, open, pure gait. Has had 4 months training.
Can trot 3 or 4 heats from 2:30 to 2:35. Has a record
of 2:52.

Sire Peacock, record 2:23, by Whipple's Hamblin-
tonian.

Dam Young Molly, by Budd Dohls, s by Gao. M.
Patchen Jr.

Young Molly is the dam of Brown Jug, by Nnt-
wood. Brown Jug's private trials were made in
2:19.

Anyone looking for a first-class young horse, that
bids fair to trot low down in the sixties in his six-
year-old form, should not overlook this promising
horse. Anyone desiring to see him work with a
view to purchase can do so by calling at the Big
Tres Store, Sacramento, Cal.

For terms address,

F. A. Jones,

P. O. Box 154,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

CORRIN'S GREAT HORSE LINIMENT.

Sure cure for Swinney, weakness of the spine,
sprains, strains, etc. It neither blister nor causes
the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse
from work during treatment. Though there have
been many drugs on the market which are claimed
to cure the above evils, they all fail, and the horse
from the number of lame horses which heavey where
meets, and that are mostly suffering from the
scurvy, Swinney, which not only causes the shoe to
be gradually shirk away, but also the body to ex-
clude. Now where is the horseman so kind to his own
interest as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial?

For sale by all druggists. Mrs. A. C. Joseph,
Prop., San Francisco. All rights secured in U. S.
Patent Office. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle. 23j13

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
Breeder and Sportsman.**

THE Washington Park Club, CHICAGO, ILL.

Announces the following stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1887, and to be run at their Summer Meeting of 1888.

\$1,000. The Drexel Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of
1885), \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared on or
before February 1st; or \$20 April 1st, 1888. All de-
clarations void unless accompanied with the
money; with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200,
and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of
any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to
carry three pounds; of \$1,500, five pounds; of three
or more three-year-old stake races of any value,
seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds.
One mile.

\$1,000. The Kenwood Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for colts two years old (foals of
1886); \$50 each, h. f.; or only \$10 if declared on or
before February 1st; or \$15 by April 1st, 1888. All
declarations void unless accompanied with the

money; with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200
and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of
any stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three
pounds; of three or more stake races of any value,
five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds.
Five furlongs.

\$1,000. The Lakeside Stakes. \$1,000.

A sweepstakes for fillies two years old (foals of
1886); \$50 each, h. f.; or only \$10 if declared on or
before February 1st; or \$15 by April 1st, 1888. All de-
clarations void unless accompanied with the money;
with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the
third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any stake
race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of
three or more such races of any value, five pounds
extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. Five fur-
longs.

FIXED EVENTS FOR 1889.

To close Oct. 15th, 1887, to be run at the Summer Meeting of 1889.

\$7,500. The American Derby. \$7,500.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1885), at
\$250 each, \$100 f.; or only \$20 if declared on or before
February 1st; or \$40 April 1st, 1889. All de-
clarations void unless accompanied with the money; with
\$7,500 added, the second to receive \$1,000, the third
\$500, out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old
stake race of the value of \$2,000 to carry three pounds;
of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value,
seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. To be run on the
first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.

\$1,500. The Hyde Park Stakes. \$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1887);
\$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared on or before
February 1st, or \$30 by April 1st, 1889. All de-
clarations void unless accompanied with the money; with
\$1,500 added, the second to receive \$300, and the third
\$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any stake race
of the value of \$1,500 to carry three pounds; of three
or more stake races of any value five pounds extra.
Maidens allowed seven pounds. Three-quarters of a
mile.

In addition to the above, additional stakes for two and three-year-olds and all ages will be advertised in due
time, to close January 15, 1888.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary or at the office of
this paper.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Room 27, Palmer House, Chicago,
ILL.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.
Sept 21

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FALL RACES —OF THE— Eureka Jockey Club —AT— EUREKA,

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CAL.,

Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

1. Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free-for-all,
dash of one mile. \$35 at first quarter \$40 at the half, \$50
at the three-quarter and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up
entries over five to be added, and equally divided
between each winner.

2. Purse \$250.—Trotting. Free for all horses that
have not beaten 2:35 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Cadmus
and Bonner eligible to start.) First horse \$115, second
\$75, third \$25.

SECOND DAY.

3. MERCHANTS' PURSE \$200. Free-for-all, for
all ages. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. First
horse \$200, second horse \$70, third horse \$30.

4. Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for
horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st,
1887. (Patchen barred.) First horse \$55, second horse
\$50, third horse to save entrance.

THIRD DAY.

5. HOTEL PURSE \$400. Free for all, for all ages.
One mile and repeat. First horse \$250, second horse
\$100, third horse \$50.

6. EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROT-
TING STAKE—Mile and repeat. \$10 entrance; half forfeit,
\$100 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save
stake. Entries to this race to close with the Sec-
retary Sept. 17, 1887.

FOURTH DAY.

7. Purse \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 600
yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.

8. Purse \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat.
First horse \$125, second horse \$25.

9. Purse \$400. Trotting. Free for all. First horse
\$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are the best three in five, except the
two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter
and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to
hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal
of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee
in purse races ten per cent.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trot-
ting Association, and all running races the rules of the
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but
the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two
classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's
racing.

In all entries not declared on by 6 P. M. of the day
preceding the race, shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over. In all races
noted above, hys or hors paid-up entries required to
fill and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting
races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct
colors which must be named in entries.

Entries to all the above races, except the two-year-
old trot, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 16,
1887.

One-half the entrance money must be paid at the
time of making entries and the other half at 6 P. M. the
night preceding the race.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to
the Secretary.

DAN L. MURPHY, President.

H. COHN, Secretary. sept3

THREE DAYS RACING

Under the auspices of the

WILLOWS

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

October 19, 20, 21, 1887,

—AT—

WILLOWS.

AGRICULTURAL PARK,

WILLOWS, COLUSA COUNTY, CAL.

First Day—Wednesday, October 19, 1887.

No. 1. Trotting—\$300. Three-minute class. Free for
all.

No. 2. Trotting and Pacing—\$200. Free for all horses
owned in Colusa County August 1st, 1887. Almost
Patchen, Tilton, Almont and Daisy S. barred.

No. 3. Running—\$150. Free for all. Three-fourths
of a mile.

Second Day—Thursday, October 20, 1887.

No. 4. Pacing—\$300. Free for all.

No. 5. Trotting—\$300. 2:40 class. Free for all.

No. 6. Running—\$100. Free for all. One-half mile
and repeat.

Third Day—Friday, October 21, 1887.

No. 7. Running—\$200. Free for all. One and one-
fourth miles.

No. 8. Trotting—\$400. Free for all.

No. 9. Trotting—\$600. Nearest to four minutes.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all
trotting and pacing races. Entrance fee 10 per
cent. of purse to accompany nominations.

In all trotting and pacing races the purse is to be
divided into three money: six-tenths, three-tenths
and one-tenth.

The Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern
all running races.

In all the above races, five or more paid-up entries
required to fill, and three or more horses to start, but
the Board reserves the right to hold the entries and
start the race with a less number and deduct a prop-
ortionate amount of the purse or stake.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of
any two races, alternately, or to call a special race
between heats; also to change the day and hour of any
race if deemed necessary.


For a walk-over a horse is only entitled to its own
entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received
from the other entries of said race. A horse winning
a race is entitled to first money only, except when dis-
tancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

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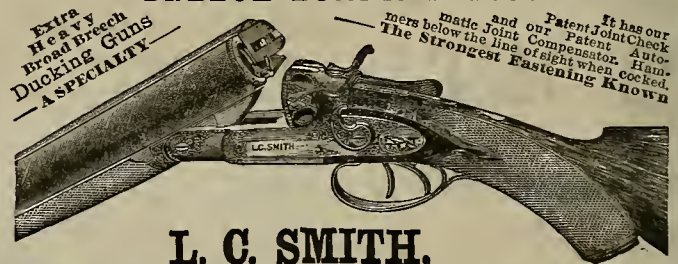


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We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety clms.

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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.
 2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
 3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
 4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose heretofore described.
 5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-straps or bands G and H, and the rear band J and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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Champion Apollo—Fee \$100.

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Litter brother to English champion SIRIUS, and sire of champion Hector, Rigi and other noted prize winners.

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Entries will close for part Four on December 30, 1887. Address,

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Catalogues are now ready.

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FOR SALE.

MISCHIEF, Standard, b m, 15½ hands high, foaled 1875, sired by Young Tuckahoe by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, dam Lide by Flaxtail; grandam Fanny Fern by Irwin's Tuckahoe, son of Hero's Tuckahoe, by Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diamede; great grandam by Lemie's Counsel, son of Shepherd's Counsel, by Boud's First Counsel. Recorded in "d Vol. Wallace's Trotting Register. Mischieff is the dam of Dr. Hicke's fast young stallion Brilliant, that showed a two-minute gall to cart this summer. Her last year's colt wee L. Director, which is a aqua, trotter, and shows fast, for which \$1,000 has recently been refused. She has a weanling by Fallis, a square trotter, and shows even more promising than the Director colt. She is again with foal by Fallis (son of Electioner) and will be due about Feb. 29th.

PANSY, Standard, sorrel filly 15½ hands high, foaled 1884, sired by Sterling, by Equant, by Belmont (sire of Nutwood 2:18½). Sterling's dam is Mary by Flaxtail (dam of Apex, four-year-old record 2:26). Flaxtail is the sire of the dams of Buccaneer (five-year-old public trial 2:24½); of Pearl, record 2:32½; of Fawn, 2:30½; of Right, 2:29; of Pride, yearling record 2:44 and two-year-old 2:38½; of Shamrock, two-year-old record 2:25, and of many others that are enowing fast. Pansy's dam is Mischieff, pedigree as above. Pansy can undoubtedly be made to pace or trot very fast with proper handling as she is full sister to Brilliant. These mares will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.

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Embracing the valuable stallions Buchanan, Miser and Erdenheim, and the choicely bred brood-mares, yearlings and weanlings formerly owned by the late CAPT. COTTRILL, the Edgewater yearlings, get of Sprucebark and Warwick, the royally bred stallions Bertram, Arctino, Tontine, Harry Hill and a large number of brood-mares from the best racing and producing families, among them the great race-mare Brambletta. Also a valuable lot of two-year-olds and yearlings, the get of the famous sires Longfellow, Ten Brock, Morimer, King Alfonso, Falsetto, King Han and others, out of the best producing dams; in all about 200 head and representing all the most distinguished racing families.

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Proposals For Privileges

Separate bids will be received by the undersigned up to November 7th, 1887, for the privilege of pooling, running of the wheel of fortune, and the selling of candies, nuts and soda water during the race of the Eureka Jockey Club, November 26th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 1887.

Eureka, Cal.

H. COHN,
Secretary.

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FOR SALE.

OF

No. 1.—Bay Marc, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont) and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI No. 17,
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

General Topics.

In passing the desk of our Kennel and general sporting editor last Saturday, I picked up the October number of *Outing*. Turning over the pages in a mechanical sort of way, some horse cuts were brought to view, and very expressive they were, as, beside the steel, there was an equestrienne to finish the picture. Now as a rule I prefer to see the horse alone without adjuncts or accessories, and also insist that the subject shall be shown at rest. But that is when an individual portrait is delineated, and in this case they were fancy pictures to illustrate the accompanying article, that was under a caption of "a chat from a side-saddle" and rarely, indeed, is so much good sense exhibited in long and labored articles on horsemanship as there is in this with so unpretentious a title. At first I thought of publishing it entire, and then a better plan, at least in my estimation, was presented of cutting it up into sections with comments, and as praise must be awarded the main portion of the article, a little adverse criticism can be pardoned. The first quotation I will call No. 1, and this treats of the selection of the horse. Had there been no other merit than the recommendation of the thoroughbred as the best horse for a woman to ride, the fair authoress would have gained many points in my admiration, but as to that is joined so much sterling advice on other points that one so well posted could not fail to be right on the first proposition. The Duke of Newcastle, in extolling the Spanish horse, writes—though it must be born in mind that the thoroughbred proper was unknown in his day, used the following language, which I copy literally:

"If he be well chosen, I assure you, He is the Nobles; Horse in the World: First, There is no Horse so Curiously Shaped, all over from Head to Crump: He is the most Beautiful that can be; For he is not so Thin and Lady like as the Barb; nor so Gross as the Neapolitan; but between Both. He is of great Spirit, and of great Courage, and Docile: Hath the Prondlest Walk, the Proudest Trot, and the Best Action in his Trot; the Loftiest Gallop, the Swiftest Careers; and is the Loveliest and Gentlest Horse, and Fittest for a King in a Day of TRIUMPH to Shew himself to his People, or in the Head of an Army, or any Horse in the World." What with following capitals and italics it is troublesome to copy literally from the greatest horseman of the seventeenth century, though, with the change from Spanish to thoroughbred, "them's my sentiments." "Constance Borland," however, in recommending the blood-horse, wisely says that she does not mean the "weedy, nervous, leggy animals." There are thoroughbreds that are unfit for any purpose from the faults she points out, though there are fewer in those of high lineage than are found in other families.

Many women appear to think that the possession of a habit and its adjuncts, and ability to sit a gentle horse, will make a br-awoman, and even this form of riding is better than none; but to my mind the conditions favorable to this noble recreation are many, although extremely simple. They are as follows: a thoroughly good horse; good, light hands; fearlessness (not recklessness); a saddle comfortable to horse and rider; and last, but by no means least, a neat and comfortable habit, etc.

The horse is naturally the most difficult to obtain, for in this country, where park riding is a comparatively modern amusement, "ladie's hacks" are not a recognized class of horses, as in England. I have always found thoroughbred horses the pleasantest, for they are characterized by honesty and courage, which one rarely finds in common-bred horses, and they are far less prone to mean and vicious tricks. But I do not wish to be misunderstood as to the stamp of thoroughbred, for the weedy, nervous, leggy animal—many people's sole idea of a well-bred horse—is as unsuited to the purpose as one that has been trained for racing. Horses' memories are extremely retentive, and I consider most horses unsafe for women's riding that have had any experience of racing. Nor do I ever like to see a woman mounted on too large a horse, and I think a compactly built horse, showing good breeding, and fifteen hands in height, the proper thing for the purpose.

The next selection from this sensible chat has a more important bearing on other branches of horsemanship than even a majority of horsemen are aware. Again, a quotation from William Cavendish will not be out of place. "Light hands" are discussed, and though too briefly to bring out all of the points, will attract attention enough to be of service. The Duke writes: "A Light Hand is the greatest Secret we have." As the writer states, it is a peculiar gift, and though English authors have dwelt on its importance, there have been few instructions as to how the necessary facility can be acquired. In my opinion this has, in a great measure, to be a natural inheritance. While it is true that the reverse can be overcome so that a man whose only knowledge of horsemanship is to tug with all his force at the bit may be taught to lighten his pull, there is a nicety of touch needed which it is difficult to describe. Strong at times when the restraining power must be felt, but the instant that necessity has passed gentleness of touch takes the place of severity. I think it was Chifney who advised to ride as though the reins were silken cords liable to be broken with a sudden effort. This I would change so that the rider or driver would feel that while the reins were strong enough to resist his strength, if fourfold greater, that they were attached to a bit which could be made an instrument of torture or lead to a willing acquiescence in his desires. His, as whenever a woman has become entitled to be called more than an apprentice in the royal craft it is long odds that she has mastered this part of the profession. There is a natural delicacy of touch which has more controlling influence than any amount of brute force, that and their better temperament being unquestionably the causes why horses, as a rule, are more amenable under their guidance to that of man.

"Light was the touch, but it thrilled to the bone." So Byron says in one of his weirdest poems, and that is the magic of the light hand which restrains, and then excites heart, nerves and muscles in renewed exertion. Unless a horse is light on the hand it is entirely unfitted for a woman to ride, and anything but pleasant for a man. The native horses of California were trained so that the slightest tension on the rein would bring them to a full stop, a touch on either side of the neck turn them in the desired direction. What little I have seen of the mode of riding practiced in California by the natives and adopted by those who came here in an early day, much can be learned in the way of hauda. The horse is left to himself, and even when galloping over rough ground or down quite a steep grade there does not appear to be the least danger of stumbling. I have been informed that in the very early days, before horses were shod, a horse falling was a rare occurrence, some of my informants claiming that it never occurred unless caused by some unusual obstacle.

How can I describe "light hands," and how can they be too highly praised? I can only say that I consider them as constituting a rare gift which will give to its possessor more than half the battle where riding is concerned. If people will only remember that a horse's mouth is a most delicate piece of mechanism, and very tender, they will be more inclined to treat it considerately, and thus gain comfort for themselves as well as ease for the animal.

Very few horses pull unless they are pulled at, and, in consequence, the seemingly paradoxical statement that the lighter the bit used with a pulling horse, the less he will pull, is in many cases a true one, and has been frequently proved so in my own experience. Light hands are more common with women than with men, and I have many times seen a horse conquered by a woman, by virtue of good hands, where a man's superior strength has entirely failed.

In this connection, dear sisters, let me urge you to use all patience, for a good horse is well worth it, and once your temper is gone, all hope of doing anything with your horse is done away with, and you may as well give up the attempt, for the delicate instrument you have to manage feels every impatient jerk, and instead of gaining your point you will be farther from it than ever. Indiscriminate punishment has had much to do with ruining the temper of many a good horse, and, although I am a firm advocate of the opinion that a horse must be made to know his master, yet I am equally

positive that the individual character of the horse must be carefully studied, and the whip and spur used with great judgment.

The illustrations to endorse the writer's advice in relation to government do not require much preface. That there are various tempers among thoroughbreds is well known to those who have had much experience with them, though as a rule they are more tractable than other breeds. Such examples as the Virginia mare and the son of Warminster are not infrequently met. It is manifest that such divergent natures require different treatment, though the foundation of all successful training is firmness, tempered with uniform kindness and absolute control of the temper.

To illustrate this point I will quote two instances from my own experience, where equally well-bred horses had to be treated by entirely opposite methods, and had the same rule been rigidly enforced in both cases, one of the two would have become utterly spoiled and dangerous as a hack. No. 1 was a thoroughbred Virginia mare of faunne lineage, without exception the most courageous animal I have ever seen, and, when properly treated, gentle to a degree. Of course like all creatures, human or brute, she had her failings, and while they were rarely exhibited, her obstinacy was very great. I cannot recall any worse fault than an occasional very determined effort to turn around when she thought it time to go home, and then, if punishment were resorted to, plunging and a general exhibition of bad temper were the result, while a firm, steady hold of the reins, with a determination that she should not have her way, would win the day, and my beautiful mare would quickly acknowledge her master. I don't think that I ever knew her to give in when punishment was resorted to as a means of subduing her.

On the other hand, No. 2, a wonderfully compactly built horse by imported Warminster, was a rank coward, although perfectly good-tempered, and had an insuperable objection to any unusual object, vehicles coming towards him, especially covered ones, being regarded with terror. No one could have had a very successful ride on him who was not provided with whip and spurs, and prepared to use them.

He was very cunning, and would take advantage of a stranger to shy more frequently and persistently than usual. I remember very well riding this horse one day, in company with a friend, who was mounted on a fine hunter, quite worthy of Leicestershire, and as he wanted me to try his horse over a fence, we changed mounts, and he offered to give me a lead. He started, but not being fully acquainted with the peculiarities of the animal he bethrode, he failed to use his spurs when he came to the fence, so that my friend went over, while the horse, not liking the object in front of him, stopped very short and resolutely, remaining on my side and I had to pull up suddenly not to ride over the prostrate form of my would-be guide. How angry he was when I asked him if he was hurt, for a more decided "voluntary" was never seen.

There are some very sensible remarks contrasting fearlessness and recklessness. The definition of fearlessness as a proper mingling of courage and prudence is very good, and that of recklessness a total ignorance of possible dangers to horse and rider is also good. Foolhardiness is an appropriate synonym, and is not an exhibition of pluck but rather a want of common sense. In giving a preference to the plainest English saddle, so that it is well made and of proper shape, so far as man can judge, is correct, though a "Western side-saddle" weighing over forty pounds is rather too weighty an affair when added to the avoidances of some of our haughty California girls of more than eleven stone, and who are models of symmetry at that. It seems to one who has not the same "right" to know as the person who uses it that a side-saddle if less than half that weight would give plenty of bearing, and certainly equally as good a chance for ventilation. With one more quotation I reluctantly leave the subject, feeling that a great deal more could be copied with advantage to those of our fair readers who share with the authoress the pleasure of "horseback" exercise.

In conclusion let me add that one great requisite to thorough enjoyment of horsemanship is love of your horse, but the "right sort" always have it, and I am not writing except for that delightful class. Can you imagine anything more thoroughly calculated to drive the cobweb out of one's brain than a good gallop on a good horse? For a better, truer friend than this

live things which people it in its later growth come in gradually from that side. When the young blades begin to thicken and creep about the ground, as young wheat in contrast to oats always does, there is a perpetual spring dampness underneath. Grubs and slugs are generated, and big green frogs from the river reeds follow in natural sequence, as well as landrails, which feed variously on water insects or the soft-fleshed caterpillars clambering on the young wheat. The wheat springs higher, and the lower blades dying away leave space between the stalks. Then the field mice begin to congregate, and wherever mice and frogs are gathered together there will the snakes come also. As the summer advances the grass is burned away out on the pastures, and the quail of different kinds which live on the open plains are attracted to the crops, and remain there for the nesting season. What with the quail, hares and water-hens, a pair of large hawks soon discover the field is a splendid hunting-ground, and as they like to camp near their game they at once start to carry things to the most advanced patch—generally a tuft of wild oats—ad to weave a bulky and not very comfortable nest. If there are large trees in the field, with a hollow bough broken off, the chances are largely in favor of finding a couple of buff kestrels established there, with their round rich-brown eggs almost lost in the soft decayed wood of exactly the same tone. The birds hover about the margin of the field, or beat along the furrows, and in the open are a worse enemy to the field mouse than even the snake. When the field is reaped and the corn stored, the mice are taken away with the sheaves, and the kestrels follow them to the stack-yards, and live there through the winter, nipping up every mouse that ventures into the open, and making life eventful and uncertain for the sparrows also.

The snake seems to have a love for some geographical feature about his home. If there is a quarry, a stone-covered ridge, a gully, or a bank about the margin of a field that has been constantly cultivated for hay or grain, a snake will find a home there. When the paddock is bordered on one side by a dusty lane, you can approximately fix the residence by so often noticing the curving trail in the same locality where the snake has crawled across into the wheat and back home again. They hunt largely about the borders of the field, and this is why the mice are always more plentiful towards the centre. The snake is unquestionably their worst enemy. The kestrel is quicker in seizing them when abroad in the day, but they are not very fond of daylight, and so the hawk is handicapped in his chase. But the snake follows the mouse home, thrusts his small sinewy head and neck into the burrow and drags out the owners. The frogs and toads, when they get away from the water, are a very easy capture. When there is but one field by the river the snakes travel to it along the banks, and as they have very much the same architectural tastes, it is not unusual to find more than one in the same home. Once, at the corner of a wheat-field in harvest time, I saw no less than five dug from beneath the same dry stump, and two of these were tiger and the other three brown snakes.

But the bird above all others closely associated with the wheat-field is the quail, and of the three kinds once plentiful within a few miles of Melbourne two build largely in the wheat, while the other, true to its earlier traditions, clings to the grass lands even if bare, but is sometimes found in the stubble. As the reaper comes down the field, felling another swathe in the square of standing corn, you see the quail leave the wheat and run like guinea chicks down the line of the log fence. The birds following in train—I write of an older era in wheat cultivation—find the homely nests filled with a handful of eggs, sometimes slightly under, sometimes over a dozen. This is the partridge quail, and its eggs are always of one color—a bluish-white lightly speckled with yellow, and sharply pointed at one end. The young are rarely seen, for, like most of the plain wanderers, they have a wonderful knack of hiding where there is no apparent shelter. The color of the partridge quail is brown lined with dull white, and its yellow legs, as well as the freckled eggs, are very much in harmony with the stubble. The pectoral quail lays occasionally, but not so often as the partridge quail in the wheat field. Its eggs vary most remarkably in color, so much so that anyone taking them as a guide to species would be led to believe that at least a dozen varieties of quail were native to the same locality. From a cream ground heavily blotched with chocolate-brown the colors range through a score of tints, principally greys and browns, down to that universal duetting of colors, which, in tweeds, is popularly known as "pepper and salt." The third quail, more often found on the plains than in the cornfields, lays four large eggs—the underground buff, thickly dotted with ashen-brown. The nest is a mere hole scratched in the earth, and one could hardly avoid noticing that however often he may have startled the quail from the grass and been startled by them in return, as they sprang with a burr of wings from almost under foot, the birds were yet rarely found near home. To-day, as you walk along, your eye rests by chance upon the single egg lying in the little hollow. To-morrow as you pace, there is a second egg, and finally the customary four; but come as often and as carefully as you may you never find the mother bird there. Often the eggs are warm, showing that she has just left them, but the quail seems to have the gift of lying flat as a flounder upon sand, and must be constantly on the alert. She probably runs from the nest as soon as a footfall is heard in the distance, or an object is seen upon the plain. Sometimes the nest of eggs is the only evidence that there are quail in the locality. The rarest and most interesting of the grass quail is the plain wanderer, more timid of aspect, longer in neck and leg, while generally more awkward also than the other species. Its egg differs from the others in being less sharply pointed, and the bird takes flight so reluctantly that an adult quail is often mistaken for a fledgling. It is unfortunate for the quail that the two largest breeders among them build so often in the hay-fields, for the fact of the eggs being added year after year must thin them down greatly. They fared best in the wheat, for where the stubble was long they were not driven away, but brought out their broods. When fields are planted for hay the land is rolled in the spring until not a clod remains, so that at harvest time the mower may shave close down to the ground where the cornstalk is thick and weighs best. What the mower spares the hay-rake is certain to destroy. The landrails suffer considerably also by building in the fields. Their large white eggs, with flesh-colored spots, are much more easily seen when exposed to the daylight, and are taken by the first predatory bird that passes, and they are always on the lookout for these tasty morsels when flying over freshly-cut stubble. The landrail, with its black-barred breast, beautifully marked wings and back, tilted tail and bright red eyes, is the smallest, and certainly the most handsome of Australian coots. The name "water-hen" is given in the country to all the coots. Out in the west the porphyry coot is the water-hen, but down about the Gippsland Lakes the water-hen is a little black coot, while amongst the bayfields round about the Werribee and Kallor Plains the landrail is rarely called by any other name.—*Ed.*

ROD.

A Handful of Autumn Leaves for the Grave of P. McShane.

[For the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN].

I would some finer gift were mine to place
Upon the silent earth that forms thy grave,
Than these poor, wind-swept children of a race,
Born for the restless elements to save,
And yet, full oft, it is the simplest thing
That to the soul most welcome message bears;
The violet breathes the sweetest tale of spring,
The rose as truly summer's grace declares,
And these stray, upland waifs, borne to my hand
On steady, noiseless wings of destiny,
Bring recent tidings, thoughtful little band!
Of quiet, sylva haunts well known to thee.

These yellow needles of the tamarack,
When in full vigor of their green life-tide,
Grew where blue water's bosom imaged back
The fretted hills that rose on every side,
Fair was the cloud-wreathed sky, spread wide above
The moving bough on which they swung,
And odors, cheering as the voice of love,
From leaf and spray, from bud and blossom sprung.
Below, in sunlit shadows of the lake,
Gay trout their opal-tinted sides displayed;
While darting tussles followed in the wake
And strange fantastic chords of color made.

Bright scarlet things, wild grape from sweet Marlin
Are these that scarce can bid their rustlings cease,
Such tender happenings have they seen,
So many days have dwelt in Nature's peace,
Beneath their screening shade the timid quail
Have plighted troth and reared a chirping brood;
The robin, nesting close, has told his tale
Of love to plump, brown mate in merry mood,
And from the stream that, singing, found its way
Through canyons dim and full of mystery,
Have tired anglers come at noon of day
To rest and dream of pleasures still to be.

This tiny, withered oak leaf, brown and dry,
Came from a hillside bordering low Sulun;
Where, on marshes green, the white mists lie,
And sweeping fens above them croon.
Here lives the wild duck, and his clucking call
Breaks harshly on the tranquil morning air,
As soft, October's rain begins to fall,
And cunning beaver's winter homes prepare.
Here, too, the slender snipe, with anxious heart,
That fills life's merry-making full of fear,
Through hending tule makes a sudden dart,
Least crafty totem lurk in ambush near.

Not strangers, these I've brought, ah, no! old friends,
That settle on the turf with murmurs low,
And if their presence deeper sadness lends,
A treasured interest, too, 'twould show.
Thus, then, with all their tidings yet untold,
I leave them on this still and touching spot,
That thou may'st know thy friends are not grown cold,
That thou may'st see thou art not forgot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22, 1887.

PETRONELLA.

Free-Rising Trout.

Many anglers have no doubt been often puzzled to account for the fact that in some streams and lakes trout rise with the most reckless freedom, and suffer grievous penalties in consequence; whilst in other streams and lakes in the same district, and of much the same character, they are what we call in Scotland very "dour," or scarcely ever rise at all, say the Honorary Chaplain of the English Fishing Gazette. One old Scotch Professor, who was a great theologian, used to declare that trout were in one respect like men. In fact, that there were wicked trout and good trout, and that there some trout so utterly profligate and abandoned that their whole and sole object in life was to worry and thwart honest anglers. As a proof of the truth of his assertion he used to mention a certain lake, and tell us that if one began on a Monday morning and fished till Saturday night with the fly, never a single trout would rise—the surface of the whole lake would be undisturbed by a single ring during the whole week; but the moment one put on a worm or minnow the whole lake would be in a boil. Change to the fly, and in a moment the surface became a mirror again. The Professor used always to smile when he told this story.

Certain discussions which we used to hold on this subject were brought to my mind by a remark in the "F. G." that it would be a good plan to put some free-rising trout into the Hungerford Club waters; but if the Professor's theory was as true as his story, it might happen that the good, or free, rising trout, might have wicked children, or that, at all events, a large proportion of them might be led away by the children of the present very wicked inhabitants of the water. That animals and birds are much more ready to learn bad habits than good ones is patent to anyone who has studied them with attention. As the Professor proved the truth of this theory by a story, let me do the same. Once upon a time there was an old lady who had a magnificent parrot. Not only would it learn any word or sentence with astonishing quickness, but it really seemed to understand what was said to it, and also what it said itself. It lived in a room in which mothers' meetings, district visitors' meetings, and Sunday-school meetings were wont to be held. And it would every now and then astonish its audience by an ejaculation, or a quotation, or a remark of an eminently edifying flavor. No naughty word was ever heard to pass its beak. And if it had any naughty thoughts, it evidently had absolute power to echo and tame its tongue. The unexceptionable demeanor and edifying conversation of the bird awoke a feeling of jealousy, and perhaps of envy, in the breast of a neighboring elderly spinster. She also would have a parrot. So, a nephew who was an officer on a ship trading in the far East was commissioned to bring home a parrot for his dear aunt, one of a kind that would most quickly learn to talk. For months the old lady thought and dreamed of little else but what she would teach her parrot. It should learn more phrases, and better phrases, and ejaculations of even a higher flavor than those of that other parrot on which she already looked as a rival. At last it arrived. The gorgeous creature which had long been prepared received its tenant. No word however, could it be persuaded to speak. It received its food and all the little delicacies which parrots love in a dignified manner, as if they were its right. It accepted blandishments in a gentle way, and never attempted to bite. But, as for speaking, it would not even try. When the old lady spoke to it it looked at her with amazement—it could not understand, much less would it try to imitate a word. The members of the mothers' meetings were called in in conclave to consider the question of its education. Whilst they were all petting and talking to the bird it happened that the nephew called to see his dear aunt. He was somewhat reproached for bringing home a parrot that could not talk. He declared that it could talk. He said that he had so much to do on board ship that it was impossible for him to take care of the bird on its passage home, and that as sailors are very fond of pets he had entrusted it to the men, who had fed it well and taken great care of it, and assured him it could talk a good deal. He went up to the cage, stroked the bird, talked to it in the most seductive tone, and used all the

fond epithets that parrots are supposed to love and admire. Not the slightest notice would it take. At last, losing his temper, he twitched its tail, and said: "Hang it all, Polly, say something!"

"Hang it all," screamed Polly, in a fury, and then poured forth a torrent of language such as only sailors could have taught it. The nephew himself was fairly astonished and a good deal vexed, and found himself alone in the room, the aunt, and the members of the mothers' meeting having fled on the instant with their fingers in their ears. He sought his aunt, apologized for the parrot, offered to take it away and get her another; but in an evil moment the good old lady determined to try and reform the bird and teach him better. The nephew shook his head, and expressed doubts on the subject; but the Sunday-school teachers suggested that the wicked bird should be put into the cage with the good bird and be taught by him. The only fear was that the birds would fight. However, they made great friends, and seemed heartily glad to have companionship in their captivity. The mistress of the good bird was leaving home for a fortnight, and the old housekeeper, who was as deaf as a post, was solemnly charged to take care of the two pets. On her return, she hurried to the cage to greet her pet, and to her horror was calmed by a duet of language such as cannot be written down. They called her in concert every bad name that she knew and a great many that she had never heard of. I really believe her bird was delighted to see her, and that both of them meant the names they called her for terms of endearment. But the result of the experiment was that both birds had to be got rid of. The naughty bird had not learned one single good word, and the good bird had learned every naughty word that the other could say. So I fear that the naughty trout at Hungerford would teach the good ones that might be introduced all their evil ways.

But I have something better than theory to offer with regard to Hungerford trout. I have known the Hungerford water for more than twenty years, and have had every opportunity of knowing all that has been done with regard to stocking the water with trout since the club was formed, and have watched their doings with great interest.

Very soon after the formation of the club, when I doubt if there were 150 brace of killable trout in the whole of their water on the Kennett, trout were introduced from High Wycombe, from the Pang, and a few from a stream in the Mundip Hills. These last I know to be very free risers in their native waters. Since that a number of Loch Leven trout have been introduced. The result has been that there is at this moment a magnificent stock of trout in the water. I do not believe that there is any stretch of water in England of the same length in which so many trout have been killed this season, and which has so large a stock left.

I happened to be at Hungerford when the river was netted and saw the wonderful haul at the Wine Cellar Bridge. The net was put in about one hundred yards above the bridge and I fancy that 519 trout in one haul of a hundred yard must be a "record" for any stream.

I heard in the town from some of the commoners that the stock was poor. But after what I saw I have come to the conclusion that the commoners of Hungerford are like the anglers that I have known; when they cannot catch fish they say "There are none in the water." My private opinion is that there are quite as many trout in the water as it will carry. They are, however, as you have hinted in your "Note" bad risers, except in the May fly season. And now, with your permission, I will air my opinion as to some of the reasons which combine to make trout bad risers. Bad risers I mean trout that very seldom feed on the surface. A friend of mine always uses the expression "bad riser" meaning a trout which will not take his artificial fly. Last season he complained that the trout on a certain piece of water were bad risers. "Why, my dear fellow," I exclaimed, "they have been rising like mad for the last hour." "Oh," said he, "that is only play; I have covered dozens, and never had a rise." They were taking every dun that came over them, but because they would not take big fly they were to him "bad risers."

But there are rivers—and the Kennett is one of them—on which for days, and sometimes even weeks, in the spring you may walk the banks from early morn till dewy eve and scarcely see a rise. Why? Simply because there are no flies to rise at. The river-keeper at Hungerford informed me the last spring and the spring before the scarcity of duns was remarkable. On the other hand, last September there was wonderful rise of duns, which lasted more or less all day, and then the Kennett trout became transformed into excellent risers; but nobody came to catch them.

Again, over-fishing makes shy risers. A trout that has been pricked once or twice in a season gets very nervous. He will fly after fly past over him, and if he does take one he seems ashamed of himself, and frightened at his own rashness. And as for the artificial fly, when he is in that state of nervousness one look at it is enough for him. He turns to and is off, and we see him no more that day.

But there is another cause which is the most fruitful of a in making shy risers of the trout, and that is an overabundance of food on the bottom. Where minnows swarm in myriads, where every weed is covered with innumerable animalcules, and where freshwater shrimps and transparent little water snails can be scooped up in thousands, sensible trout would come up to the top of the water and wait for a possible dun which might float over him once in five or ten minutes? It has happened to me more than once twice to see a good rise of fly come on, and the trout take notice of them for half an hour or so. Then would come rise here, and another there, till all the trout were well on the feed, and perhaps, just as they had settled well in the places, and were taking the flies, a good trout should, rise was over, and every fish returned to his well-known pastures on the bottom.

I once saw this happen on a broad shallow below the Hungerford Club water, when the May fly was on. The fly has been on for some days and the trout knew it. One afternoon I was waiting for the rise, but the fly was late. The trout were feeding on the bottom; one could see great, broad tail waving about the water every now and then in all directions. There came a sudden heavy shower. In a moment the whole water was covered with May flies, which floated down the stream in the most lovely way. Never a single trout rose whether they were taking the larvae on the bottom, or waiting on shrimps and snails, I know not, but on only gave that their attention was so taken up with something at the bottom that they never noticed the flies on the surface. The rise lasted nearly an hour and never a fish came up, and never made a cast. If I am right that these are some of the causes which make trout shy risers, I would suggest one or two questions, answers to which from men of experience would be interesting and valuable.

Let. Can anything be done, and what, to increase the stock of flies, especially duns, on a river? I once heard some talk of transporting the grannion from the Test to the Kennett. I was proposed to catch a quantity in large nets, such as at

used for catching moths, to transport the flies in large hampers and let them out on the banks of the Kennett. That the grannion will live on the Kennett is certain; I have seen three on its banks in the last few years.

24. If there are a vast multitude of minnows in a stream, would it be wise to destroy the greater part of them?

If it were done, would the trout rise any better? No don't minnows afford food for trout, but they eat an enormous amount of food which would find its way straight into the trout's stomach if they were not in the water. Poor Francie suggested to me once that the use of the dry fly might have something to do with making trout shy. In old days the trout knew well that certain strange creatures which periodically executed wild dances below the surface had very sharp stings, and that some of their brethren who tasted them behaved in the wildest way and never came back to tell them whether they were good or not; but they were perfectly safe with anything that floated well on the surface. Of late years they have found that all this is changed. The fine fat larvae which rise from the bottom and struggle for a while on the surface before they take wing are not only harmless but most toothsome and fatiguing food. But many of those flies which float down so nicely under the bank have got stings. Many a poor trout can tell how his head was half pulled off, or a piece of his lip snatched away by one of these stinging flies. Verily, it is a bad lookout for the dry-fly fisher. If the wicked trout will not rise at a fly at all and prefer lazily to feed on fat minnows and worms and grubs on the bottom, and good young trout attend, as they probably will, to the admonitions of their parents who have made acquaintance with the floating stinging flies, where shall we dry fly fishers be a few years hence?

Some of the Life-Needs of Fish.

Water is the main condition of the life and well-being of fish. The water should contain food in the shape of infusoria, snails, worms and insect larvae, but people trust to kind nature to furnish a constant supply of these. In the vast majority of cases this confidence is somewhat well placed, but as a general rule nature will supply only the absolute needs. If a good harvest of fish is to be a certainty, the needs and habits of fish should be thoroughly studied, and care should be taken to remove everything which will interfere with these needs and habits.

Fish breathe through their gills, which consist of four double rows of cartilaginous leaflets. The blood-vessels distributed through them give to the gills a bright red color. Four bony arches support the double lamella, which exercise their important functions under a piece of horny skin called the "gill-cover." For the purpose of breathing, the fish pushes water into the branchial chamber; here it comes in contact with fringe-like leaflets, which it supplies with oxygen. The water makes its escape by the gill-opening. If you take a fish out of the water its breathing process is interrupted, the gill-leaflets begin to shrink and become dry, when they are unable to absorb the needed air from the atmosphere.

Anyone who has carefully examined the gill-fringes of a whiting or pike must be convinced that these tender organs will be injured by muddy or impure water, just as our lungs are injured by inhaling hot air or air filled with particles of dust. The first point to be observed, therefore, should be to prevent water, in which fish are to be kept, from becoming impure by the refuse from factories, mines, etc. Refuse floating in the water will exercise some chemical, but principally a mechanical, influence by constantly irritating the respiratory organs. In this respect the refuse from wood-turning establishments must be considered as dangerous, for the fine particles of wood-fibre will easily adhere to the gills and form a basis for fungous growth. This may easily affect the entire fish, and if a river contains a great quantity of small particles of wood fibre there is danger that all the fish in it will perish. Trout are particularly liable to be affected by this kind of refuse, and many cool and clear brooks would contain a much larger number of these fine salmonoids if there were fewer paper factories and wood-turning establishments in their valleys. If the refuse contained in the water is not of a soft and silky character, but is hard, the fish are exposed to harmful influences of another kind. One of our most prominent zoologists, the late Professor Von Siebold, of Munich, has proved that fish kept during continued rainy weather in a fish-tank, through which passed the water of a brook rendered impure by mud containing small particles of quartz, became totally blind. In this case the constant mechanical irritation produced by small particles of quartz had caused inflammation in the eyes of the fish. They had also received actual injuries to their gills.

It will be evident that water, as well as sated as possible, and as clear as possible, is the first and self-evident condition required wherever rational fish culture is to be carried on. The water, however, is not merely the medium of breathing, but is the bearer of food to the fish. If they are to prosper and increase they need a superabundant quantity of food, consisting mainly of living organisms. These, in turn, used food themselves. But this can be furnished only if the banks are fringed with aquatic plants, and if the mud settling at the bottom contains a great deal of humus, so that it may form food supplying substratum for numerous microscopic algae (*Desmidiaceae*), etc. All the numberless infusoria and lower crustaceans (varieties of *Cladocera* and *Cyclops*) contained in the waters find their food in this microscopic vegetation, and, therefore, directly dependent on it. As the young fish live principally on the above-mentioned crustaceans and infusoria, it is evident that anything which causes a decrease in the vegetation of the waters (beyond a certain degree) must receive an injurious influence on the life and increase of fish. The various organisms in nature are dependent upon each other to a wonderful and complicated degree, and the great nature is by various ways and means connected with the smallest. When we see refuse and impure fluids from a factory pass into the beautiful clear water of a brook, we think the first place only of the direct injuries to which fish will thereby be exposed. But the indirect injuries are much greater because they extend not only to the present generation but to the organic conditions of life, which, if endangered, will make it questionable whether any fish will, in future, be able to live in such water. By the settling of insoluble mineral particles at the bottom of a river the microscopic vegetation is gradually killed, and the immediate consequence of this will be that those animals which live on fresh or decayed vegetable matter will disappear. In consequence of this the young fry, if any is raised, is insufficiently fed, and comparatively few fish reach sexual maturity. In this way the fish of the brooks and rivers are constantly decreasing, and, as we have seen, from natural causes, which can be misjudged only by persons who have never studied the needs of fish.

The degree to which the abundance of fish in large water bodies is dependent on very small (partly microscopical) animals, which entirely escape the attention of the casual observer, may be observed in the large diluvial lakes in the north of Germany. Last summer I investigated the waters of the Mecklenburg and Pomerania, and am able to state,

as the general result of my investigations, that those lakes which, among the rural population, had the reputation of being particularly rich in fish were also particularly rich in crustaceans, worms and infusoria. With a fine gauze net one can, in a few minutes, catch myriads of small crustaceans and rotifers, so as to cover the bottom of the net to the depth of over an inch with a thick mass consisting entirely of diminutive animals. A person who has not seen the great mass of these little animals brought up at a single haul has no idea of the enormous quantity of living things contained in a lake with an area of several square miles. An inexhaustible wealth of life moves in the clear waters of such a basin; and in exact proportion to the quantity of small crustaceans and infusoria will be the product of fish.—*Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission.*

Two kinds of malformations most frequent among the fry are those with two heads and one body or trunk, and those known as Stimes-twine, from the fact of their being connected similarly to that celebrated monstrosity. Rare cases occur where the fish have three heads on one body. Among the millions of young fry that have passed under my observation I have seen but two specimens of this kind. The fry are also subject to all sorts of curvatures of the backbones. The curves are found at nearly all degrees, from a slight bend to a complete circle—the head and tail meeting. Some which are affected in this way are able to swim, but they go round and round in a continuous circle. Others are so knotted as to be unable to make any progress whatever. The cause of death to these peculiarities is the absorption of the yoke sac which is attached to each young fry. While this remains food is unnecessary, and it will sustain life in a deformed fry for about thirty days, and in a healthy fish for about forty days. When it is gone the former die of starvation, as they are unable to find food. For the sake of the experiment I have tried to prolong their lives by careful feeding, and have succeeded in so doing for about sixty days, after which they succumb. One peculiarity is that the malformed fry have a tendency toward a superabundance of heads rather than tails. I have never found a specimen with more than its share of caudal appendage. Albinism is not infrequent. The fish are perfect albinos in every respect, even to the pink eyes. These we have raised, and they are really beautiful little creatures, and when placed in a glass jar every bone and fibre in their nearly transparent bodies, fine and tails, can be plainly discerned.—*Seth Green.*

CANOEING.

American Influence on English Canoes.

The influence of recent developments of canoeing in America was very evident amongst the canoes assembled at the recent meet, on the Broade, to which we have already referred in our issue of the 3d inst.

In the first place nearly every canoe present was steered by a deck-tiller, and the crew sat on deck, and, as a natural consequence, there was a remarkable absence of ballast. The "lead mine" is a thing of the past in canoeing, and only some of the large two and three-men canoes of the Humber yawl had any ballast, the canoe proper being "held up" by the weight of the crew on deck to windward, and ballasted only with stores and kit.

The canoeists over the water were represented by a Canadian, Mr. W. M'Kendrick, of the Toronto Canoe Club, in the Mac, a Canadian-built canoe, somewhat after the style of Pecowise. There were the same sharp lines and crank midship section of the American crack, but a little more boat above water, a very light and small centre-plate, and a drop rudder, while the rig was like Pecowise's, but improved to this extent that the scull could be lowered, running on rings around the mast, instead of being laced, as in the original. The Mac showed a rare turn of speed, and was certainly faster than most of the canoes present, probably faster than any except Mr. W. Stewart's Charm, a canoe that is also a copy of Pecowise's leading features, but being built on a thoroughly scientific design is probably faster than her prototype, especially as Charm carries a large balance lug mainsail fitted with reefing gear that enables her to shorten or make sail almost as quickly as it can be thought about.

Charm was sailed at first under pure Pecowise rig, and could never show the speed that she has since displayed under the rig so generally adopted for canoes in this country.

The bad feature about the Charm is the fact that every consideration of utility and comfort in cruising is sacrificed to attain speed in racing, consequently her freeboard and sheer have been cut down till there is so little boat left that there is no possibility of her being made to carry the camping equipment and stores required on a cruise.

Her speed is certainly remarkable, and in the race at Onlton she beat with the greatest ease boats that could take three of her inside. It seems in these small craft, now that stability is attained by the weight of the crew out to windward, that ballast and displacement cannot compete with sharp water-lines and diminished beam, and all the ordinary allowances of time for size have to be reversed, the bigger boat requiring to receive instead of give allowance. If the existing rules for the classification of canoes, so far as regards the decrease of beam in proportion as the length is increased, were abolished, it seems likely that no one would be tempted to exceed the usual proportion of beam in order to win races. Before the deck, or rather the outside, position of the crew was adopted, there were frequent complaints that canoes were being built too large and ballasted too heavily to be of any use for cruising, and that some further limits should be put on size and weight so as to discourage the construction of racing machines. Now, some are already beginning to cry out for a rule to prevent canoes being built so small as to be useless for anything but racing. However, as the first evil has found its own cure so may the second. At any rate, canoeists have a tough problem before them to produce a design that shall combine the size necessary to carry cruising equipment and the speed of the Pecowise racing machines. In America the problem seems to have been solved by Mr. R. W. Gibson, of Albany, who has again won the A. C. A. Challenge Cup with a good cruiser, the Notus, an improvement on the Vesper, with which he won the trophy last year. Pecowise has again won most of the other races, and, although the experience of the Charm here would induce us to think the balance lug mainsail is best, the Notus and Pecowise both won their races with sails that were all about the mast.

A very noticeable thing about the canoes assembled at the meet on the Norfolk Broads was the number of canoes present that were larger than the R. C. C. classification, Cassie, Tesse, Sabrina, Muriel, Doris, Brownia, and many others having 3 ft. to 4 ft. beam, and being built with a special view to cruising in rough waters and carrying two men. There were also the Irene and Buttercup which, with a beam of 2 ft. 7 in.,

had a length of 17 ft. and could carry two, but these boats were propelled by paddle, whereas the other large boats of greater beam were sculled when there was no wind. The sculls having flat blades stowed very snugly on deck, the blades sliding under brass catches on the fore-deck. These larger boats, on all the long passages, whether the wind was high or low, or flat calm, always held their own very well, and there was certainly an amount of room and solid comfort about them that made them well suited for long trips of this kind. The Brownie seemed to have an endless supply of ship chandlery and tools on board, and whether it was a halcyon, a centreboard chain, or a hatch cover that had sustained damage, a block or screw-eye that was wanted by any of the fleet, there was always the article that was wanted and the tools to accomplish the work; yet the boat never seemed crowded with stores, there always being plenty of room to spare. The owners of the large boats, too, always had room for the ladies, and so a great deal of pleasure was experienced by their owners, and it is probable that many more of these large canoes will be built. It is already reported that four are ordered on the Humber, and one has just been built by S. Bond, of Birkenhead, for Mr. C. S. Madan.

The bandmaster canoe at the meet was certainly the Daisy, built by Mr. Livingstone for his own use. She is 13 ft. by 2 ft. 10 in., and has no hollow in her water line. All her rigging was very neat and remarkable for the absence of complications.—*Ex.*

THE RIFLE

Shell Mound.

A general representation of sharpshooters was present to meet Captain Siebe's popular range, on Sunday last. The practice averaged high, but the work done by Major Sheldon I. Kellogg and Mr. R. C. Moore was so superior as to be worthy especial note.

Company F, First Infantry, held its regular monthly club shoot. Following are the best scores:

A. Barker.....	200 yards—3	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	2—37
	500 yards—5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—48—65
E. Kehrlott.....	200 yards—5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
	500 yards—5	4	5	3	3	5	4	3	5—41—83
R. L. Ott.....	200 yards—5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
	500 yards—5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—41—83
H. L. Pendleton.....	200 yards—4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4—41
	500 yards—4	3	3	3	2	2	3	5	4—54—75

The German Fusilier Guard shot for company medals at the short range, and made fair averages.

Major S. I. Kellogg shot his State record, with the regulation Springfield, and made a score that antedates him to a sharpshooter's gold cap. The Major, in other days, was one of the famous sharpshooters that made the name of California's marksmen known among riflemen all over the world. Of late, however, he has given up practicing, appearing upon the range only occasionally. His performance Sunday shows he can hold a gun almost as straight as he ever could. This is his State score:

Kellogg..... 200 yards—4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—45

Major Kellogg fired another string at the short range and two strings at the 500-yard target, making the following splendid totals:

Kellogg.....	200 yards—4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—46
	500 yards—5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—37—92
	200 yards—5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—42
	500 yards—5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—46—94

R. C. Moore kept the Major company with a champion's record at the double distance. His score:

Moors.....	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—46
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—47—93

A. J. Smith and Lieutenant White of Battery A, had a match at the 100-ft. target with regulation revolvers, twenty shots each, Smith being the victor. Their scores:

Smith.....	100 feet—4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—52
White.....	100 feet—4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4—40

Gus Hult, a recent recruit in the Nationals, who has shot a military rifle but few times, bids fair to take a good place in that band of noted marksmen. He shot two strings at the short range with a Springfield yesterday, with excellent effect for a beginner. His score:

Hult.....	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41
	500 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40—81

The California Schuetzen Club held its monthly medal shoot at Harbor View with the following result: Champion medal, A. Johnson, 422 rings; first class medal, J. W. Browning, 403 rings; second class medal, A. L. Fields, 412 rings; third class medal, A. Browning, 352 rings; fourth class medal, Jacob Straub, 364 rings. Cadets—First class medal, A. Ehrenpfort, 342 rings; second class medal, Mr. Wath, 270 rings.

In all probability there will be no match between the Nationals of this city and Company G, First Artillery of Sacramento. Captain Klein of the Nationals wrote Captain Hall at Sacramento that he would shoot twenty-five men at 200 yards, with Springfield rifles, but Captain Hall writes back that he will only accept a match upon condition that each marksman may shoot with either a Sharp or Springfield, as he may choose. As Captain Klein has but three men who use the Sharp-Borohardt, it would be giving the match away to go into a contest with old Springfields against one of the best short-range rifles ever made.

A match has been made between Companies A. and F. Fifth Infantry, to shoot teams of sixteen men each, at 200 yards, on the 30th instant.

TRAP.

Lincoln Grounds.

The traps of the Lincoln Gun Club were used on late Sunday by a few members of the club at artificial targets. The club grounds will be open to those holding membership throughout the winter, and many little private matches will doubtless be shot.

At fifteen single clay pigeons, 18 yards rise. Screened traps.

Campbell.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—10
Geo. Dodge.....	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—12
Edler.....	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0—11
Brown.....	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0—11
Davidson.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1—9

At 10 single clay pigeons.

Campbell.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Dodge.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Edler.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—8

At 10 single clay pigeons.

Campbell.....	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—7
Dodge.....	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—8
Edler.....	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—7
Brown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8

At 5 pairs clay pigeons, 15 yards rise.

Campbell.....	10	10	10	10	10—6
Dodge.....	10	10	11	11	11—8
Edler.....	11	10	11	11	10—7
Brown.....	11	10	10	10	11—6

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—Ireland again just claims the pioneership of the coursing season. They set ball in motion at Moorne Park. I was always under the impression that it was an enclosed park, as a speculation. Such is not the case, so I am told; it is the private ground of the Earl of Kilmoray, situated about six miles from the nearest town. When the coursers arrive they nibble the horses and make a grand stand of their waggon on the side of a hill. Hares are beaten from a long distance into a meadow, which makes the running splendid. There was good representation of English dogs sent over to give battle to the sons and daughters of old Ireland, and returned victors easy, as the result will show. Kilmoray Cup, Sydney's English dog Master Tom Harbison, by Mister and Mrs. Eliza and Mr. Alexander's Irish dog Harry Hillyard Or—Lady Leah, divided Brownlow Stakes. Mr. Dixon's Irish dog Duke Macpherson by Macpherson—Penez and Jones' English dog Java by Aberhriant—Jet of Steam, divided Needham Purse. Mr. O'Rourke Moran's Irish dog Made by Quichobo—Ooida, beat Mr. Grahem's English Jane Eyre by Shawood—Kate Macpherson, and won the Bore's Plate. Mr. Hink's English dog Birmingham by Bouo, beat Earl of Kilmoray's, names, English dog Jock by Lindhill—Morvau, and won. The Earl and Countess have been so much pleased at the success of the meeting that mission has been granted for another this season, and ladyship adds a valuable piece of plate. Gosforth Park (Newcastle) was the next to show up with a strong card. The lovers of the leach were much pleased to see that respectable Scotch courser's dogs sea the end of the big stake. Many years since he touched the strings of the money. Coursing men now see the utility of running dogs and bite separate. It is a point that I have for years advocated with ever a chance offered, particularly with puppies. Generally a dog leads to the hare, but the bitch outworks him at the quarter, as they are three months better matured. Gosforth brought out 91 dog puppies at £4 10s. Sir R. Jardine's two dogs Wigton by Lochline—Woodroff, and his son Yet by Britain Still—Japouica, and Mr. Crosse's Carraco, Oni Bone—Miss Eastlake, divided, otherwise Sir R. would have to draw one of his dogs. Carraco gets the half first and second money, while Sir Robert gets the same third money. Gosforth Oaks, for 69 bitch puppies at £4 each, Mr. Huntley's Forget-me-not II, by London—Mary and Mr. Jones' Charming Sally by Macpherson—Avon Con divided. Both bitches were sold, after they had run course, for a pretty stiff figure. Gosforth Stakes, at £4 5s, all ages, Mr. Dent names Oni Mola by Oni Bone—Mestunova, and Mr. Dunn's Meol's Hero by Macpherson—The Vixen, divided. Four eight-dog stakes were added to card, that made the three days' meeting a busy one. Attendance was only slim, as the people have not got used down to their work. Some smart puppies toad the morning, which will be heard from farther on in the season. The Kennel Editor, I will say right here that I am deeply indebted to Bros. Watson and Fritsch for forwarding to

address a fine specimen of a well-bred native of San Francisco. H. Mangels E. q., who turned up in prime condition, traugers at the first meet, but rest assured it did not take a few minutes to wipe that out until we became allied. Our young friend struck the keynote "dog," and yours truly bined in; whether it was F sharp or B flat I know not, anyhow it was in harmony, sweet harmony, together unite, and we drank the health of the members of the Pacific Kennel Club. We went plom through, from our esteemed president, Col. Taylor, to the highest private. Being satisfied we had one full justice to our brother sports, coursing came on the carpet, a sight our young friend never saw, and wished to see: Hold hard on the left; you have "struck oil," my boy. programme was soon marked out, he to visit the green isle of Erin, and to report to us in person on the 27th of September, and in the meantime I would put myself in communication with this clerk of the weather, informing him that I had a young sportsman from the beautiful Golden West who wished to be initiated into the mysteries of coursing. I would ask would he fine weather during installation days, and prayers would be offered long and loud to be heard on the Lord's End to John O'Groats. Mr. Mangels turned up as per agreement. Harroon, we shaped our course for Haydock Park, the Queen's coursing ground. The weather was all that could be desired. On our arrival I was sadly disappointed at the comparatively limited general attendance. Of course, other meetings elsewhere clashing together had its feet, but so far as the influential patronage was concerned, however, the Haydock ex-cultives were fairly supportful. Any, tho-e that did attend were amply rewarded. Take it all I never saw better coursing on this famed ground, thanks to the gallant way in which the hares mostly ran. Any of the puppies showed up in good form, galloping smoothly and bending their game like top sawyers, that imparted additional interest in the trials. The dogs that took my fancy are Meggie Park, Corby Hill, Harp-x, Crack-a-Lea, Alice 5th and Bonnie E.burgh. Your coursing readers mark them, as they are sure to give a good account of themselves later on. Haydock Park Stakes only brought out thirty dog puppies at £4 10 each; Mr. Dent's Crack-a-Lea by sister-Miss Taylor and Mr. Eorahy's Barpax by Handafismann-Hoar, divided, Newton Stakes, for twenty-one puppies, at £4 10 each, which Mr. Graham's Maggie Ark by Misterton-Glegowson and Mr. Dent's Lily Alice by London-Mery Morrison divided. September Stakes, £3 10, all ages, at £4 each, which Mr. Pilkington's Barnaby B. Joyful-Barouess and Mr. Lirge's Lammas by stretch-Liberty divided. Three eight dog stakes were added to this card and run out to the hither end that caused me excitement. I think this reason why there was so much are and shrs business done amongst the youngsters is at the Haydock Company gives another meeting two weeks hence, with a Champion Produce Stake, the winner guaranteed £500. With that amount staring a smart dog in a few is some inducement to let up on your dog, as was in the above. The second and concluding day brought a weather, but did not add to the muster roll. The trials are mostly of a thoroughly legitimate character. Hares that are consrad to-day had tried conclusions with the longtails of spring. They showed clean heels to the dogs, and very few were killed. In fact, in my opinion, some of the juvenis could put some of their older brethren to blash. I am glad to say that the first lesson Mr. Mangels got of coursing impressed him very much, and he will return to his firs land a full blown courser. It did not require a few hemmer to knock it into his cranium. The first light job went right home, and I have an idea the plaster is taking well, sir. The best of friends must part, and I am very glad that he could not prolong his stay in old England. But managed to drown our sorrow over a "was drop of Rodk Dhn." I am sure his many friends in S. F. will be ased to hear that he is in fine spirits and the picture of id health. He left here for honnis Scotland and the Camland Lakess, thence to the continent and God knows where and he won't tell me. Now, Mr. Kennel Editor, I have to the end of my tether. My paper spun out, but the up holds on to harro, so you can cry out Hold! Enough! LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4th, 1887. WALTONT.

Captain H. E. Hamilton About Setters.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Though a constant der of your valuable paper, I miss your occasional notes owing that your Eastern friends are "yat to memory dear." It Spring I wrote you that my streak of bad luck had been ken by my little (Brimmy) Brimstone presenting me b a fine litter of nine puppies. Six are living and their deities. Quick as a flash, high headed; for tail action did not be better, and never tire. Am not foolish enough can a six months' pup all day, for this reason: A pup is a boy full of fire and vim. I run them with the fastest it to be had until they show signs of tiring; then call in to heal, walk home slowly, and by the time they arrive he harn they are thoroughly rested; then wait until even- and give them another run. My experiences has shown that enoh a course makes the pup ambitious, and teaches it to go at his best speed every minute. It has resulted producing a dog, at eighteen months, of great endurance a flyer. You will remember at High Point my Brimstone no slow dog, and when aided by sight of a wtip she nt doubled her speed. To-day she is as fast as any men ld ask, and her little six-end-one-half month old pup, by Jr., can beat her. Ruby runs evenly, with no appearance, and seems to skin along. No jumping in the air every jump and on striking the ground pounding the elders as was often ese, but sends the fore-feet well for- d, and gathers herself like a greyhound. She is much, very high-headed, and is, in my opinion, the most cocious pup in speed, nose, action, and form I have ever i. Every one of the litter is the same, though beforea them among friends I saved the best for my own use. One who condemned my course in breeding Brimmy to her, my Count Fritz, ere now as loud in their praises of the boy. You will remember my letter on this inbreeding a three-quarter Rake ex Fenny and one-fourth Gladstone ded stock, and my most engine hopes are more than ized. So well pleased, in fact, that in December I shall the same cross again. Dog men to day condemn inbreed- and evidently from a lack of study and the course of ding by their convictions. Instead of looking for blood, ug constitutions, intellect, and a desire to get a dog for k, they breed to a bench-show winner who has won a of blue ribbons that would make a streamer ten to twelve long and how about his performances on the bench, when he field this dog couldn't get out of his own way. None at for me. My experience with that kind of dogs cost some thousands, until our friend, Coster, induced me to my old Ruby, of Druid and Ruby fame. That little a, Ruby, in her own peculiar way, backed up with her st human sens, taught me more in dog sense than I ever culled from hooks or aver could. It converted me a bench-show dog man, and if some of our "doggy

writers" will only confine with their theoretical letters or dog breeding a year or two, they will have a chance to either see or read of inbred setters that can, as a family, "clean the deck." You well know that there are phenomenal dogs in some litters—Paul Gladstone, for instance; Roderigo; also Harrison's London, Gronsdade, etc. Whoever bears of the litter brothers and sisters of these? Take the great Gladstone, too. Two years ago I was offered a litter brother and sister of his for sixty dollars. I have been studying form, endurance, hunting instinct, intellect, ambition, until I am sure that there are in my possession the dogs and bitches that can produce what a shooter wants. To show you that I am on the right track, look at the litters produced from my old Ruby by Druid. They were Sue, Bucklewell, Black Meria, Maximilian, Ruby's Druid, Florence, Flaxie, Flint, Van Druid, Gray, Ruby II. Find the same number of good ones from any other bitch. After two years of quiet search I discovered that Brimstone, owned by Coster, was the nearest approach in action, courage, bird sense, etc., to old Ruby. Sue is by Gladstone and Swaza (a litter sister of Ruby) and combines the Dan blood so thoroughly that she lacks three and one-eighths percent of being half Dan blood. Bred to Count Fritz who is also strong in Dan blood, their progeny is over seven sixteenths Dan blood, and in the Dan and Dra bloods almost five-eighths, (60 per cent). Every pup whelped by Brimmy has been a natural hunter, points and backs naturally, and with speed and endurance on both sides dog men have got to go a long way to find their equals. D. C. Bergundhal told me when he sold Fritz to me "as a dog to shoot over you have better. As a dog for blood and reproducing field qualities you will never see or hear of a better, and not one his equal." B-r-g-y's prediction has come true. Since death of Lilwellin's Dan, Count Wind em has the strongest blood of Duke Rubees of any stud dog there (England) and he has but twenty-five per cent. Count Noble has but thirty-seven and one-half, and he came to America. It behooves Americans to save this Duke Rubees blood for ere long England has got to come here for it if they use it at all. In language of Dr. Rowe, my dogs are "English setter," and not Lilwellins. I yet hope to deliver in your city, for you, a Count Fritz ex Brimstone pup that will "clean them up." H. E. HAMILTON.

New York, Oct. 12th, 1887.

[Thoughts of the rare sportsmen of the Eastern seaboard are more common with us than are such valuable contributions from them as that from Captain Hamilton. It is not hard to understand why one deeply engaged in working out breeding problems should forget to jot down the results for publication. We shall be at all times pleased to hear from the many competent and eloquent fanatics, into association with whom a kindly fate threw us during last winter.—Ed.]

THE GUN.

From Mr. George Fletcher, Secretary, there comes an invitation to attend the annual quail hunt and camp stew of the Grass Valley Sportsman's Club, at Fenn Valley, on October 22d. It was our good fortune to be present at a like affair under the auspices of the club, last year, and we can never forget the sport enjoyed or the hospitality of the club. Despite the heat and the saddening jokes of Mr. Fletcher, the day passed fittingly. The club has a complete camping outfit—pots, table, crockery, etc.—and its stews are artistic. Last spring a sample of the stew made at the "Dovehunt" of the club was sent to this office and submitted to the criticism of the senior editor, whose taste in such matters is the result of an experience covering several continents and many sections of America. The editor pronounced the stew "tip top," which is praise enough.

Club hunts, as they are styled, do not seem to be such unmixed evils as Doctor Rowe considers them. It matters little whether seven or eight dozens of birds are killed by a company of gentlemen hunting as a club, or whether they are shot by the same persons individually. No extravagant bags are made, at least, by some clubs, but when each has killed enough for his own supper, with perhaps a few to meet the needs of some chance guest, he returns to camp and passes the time in resting or in characteristic jollity until the spoils of the chase are ready for mastication. In fact, fewer birds are destroyed when a club goes into camp, as does the Grass Valley Club, than would be killed by the same keen sportsmen if alone. A "side hunt" for a stake or some substantial reward is an unparadiseable thing, because it is nothing but butchery, every man killing for "points" without regard to decency or sportsmanlike practices. But against a hunt in which a club of gentlemen participates, in which the shooting is done over dogs and on the wing, in which moderation is practiced, there is no cogent argument. It is a good thing for many reasons. It is most pleasurable; makes men better acquainted; develops skill by openness to the criticism of friends; affords opportunity for interchange of ideas on sport in all its phases; and, what is more important than all else, it gives an opportunity to non-experts to learn the pleasure that lies in shooting when it is done with fitting adjuncts. The fellow who lies by a water hole and "pots" a dozen quail at a discharge, is no whit better than the tramping monster; in fact, not so desirable an acquaintance.

The leather medal presented to the State Association by Mr. E. T. Allen, has already caused much sadness, and its mission seems yet unfulfilled. Judge Freer insisted upon disfiguring the Secretary of the Association by "decorating" him with it, but fortunately the brilliant score of eight out of fifteen made by that officer saved him, and the medal was passed on to Mr. Geo. Fletcher, on whose large sternum it seemed likely to repose indefinitely. It seems, however, that there was even a worse score than Mr. Fletcher's, and that gentleman writes from Grass Valley, under date Oct. 12th, as follows:

"Thinking probably, from the extremely mixed state of affairs at the presentation of the leather medal, you may conceive and publish that I am the recipient of it, I beg to state clearly that I took it only for Dr. J. W. Hays Jr., to whom I presented it in due form. If you will take the average of the score you will find he is justly entitled to it, Judge Freer being next. He also is pleased to receive it, no joke. You can't set him back when a medal with \$10 in it is in question."

At the next meeting of the Association it might be a good idea to offer a medal to be competed for in a special match by those only whose average is less than four or five birds in the dozen. We could name a good many eligible competitors in such a match, as to none of whom a win could be predicted.

We learn from Mr. F. E. Lane that the Stockton sportsmen are pleased because the State Association is to meet there in '88. Their pleasure cannot equal that of those who have enjoyed the courtesies of Stocktonians in the past, and who rely upon a repetition of the friendly treatment. The Asso-

ciation was formed at Stockton, in '81, amid such a concatenation of joys that it is little wonder it has survived so long. Some of the then leaders have fallen to the wayside, rest their souls! but enough are left to make the town luminous in October next, even without the phosphorescent brilliancy of Messrs. Lane and Sperry. When that is added, there is prospect of a supernatural glare.

Gan notes during such hot October days as have recently smelted all outgoing sportsmen, are mostly a record of blank days. In the hills cover is scant, traveling noisy, and water an unknown quantity. The best dogs are fainter when they try to work running birds after the sun has been shining for an hour, while their perspiring masters had better remain at home. After the first showers the shooting will improve. On the marshes there is still less reward except along the San Joaquin, and even there the reward is by no means adequate. The Solson Clubs are all in readiness for the season, and some members go up regularly now, but the bags are very small. The best of them are made on the Teal preserve where Mr. Edwin Goodall has retrieved thirty-four in a morning. Last week Messrs. Goodall and G. Frank Smith visited Teal, but the day was hot, clear and calm, and, except just at day-break, there was no shooting.

Messrs. Hall McAllister Jr., and Ely I. Hutchinson used their ponds at the Ibis Club, but spent the day in singing and yelling at their spaniels, ducks being absent.

Mr. C. W. Kellogg has made a decent bag or two at the Correlia, but not on flight birds, which are just beginning to come in freely.

Messrs. Bancroft, J. M. Adams, and Ches. Josselyn visited their comfortable shooting lodge at the Pale Belle, and had with them Mr. Dan O'Connell and another chronicler. This party destroyed several of Mr. Josselyn's formidable salads and obscured several immense steaks, but did little else in the way of sport except to imbibe sulphur water and play the hose on one another. Ducks were not present at the festivities, but Mr. O'Connell segregated a few English snipe, larding the marsh betimes as he groaned and snort.

The Byron Club was visited by Messrs. Willard, Barling and Fraser, all of whom brought home good assorted sizes of knobs resultant upon mosquito bites, but little else.

Among the quail hunters about the same luck prevailed. Mr. William Schreiber went up to Nevada and got back. Mr. Will Kittle carried a new story to Payne Sant r at Oema, and after laughing a few laughs retired. Mr. David Thom walked through the vegetation up some hills, they walked down again. Mr. L. B. Cooper puffed some of the Turlock-morton race and reached home in safety. It really seems absurd that no mention of quail can be made in a recital of quail hunts, but while confronted with the fact that few or no birds are being killed, a proper regard for the "waving pillar" enjoins mention of the facts merely.

There seems every reason to expect a "dry winter" and consequent good shooting until spring. There are many blue-bills coming into the bay, and a good flight of widgeon began on Thursday, at Alviso.

Some instantaneous photographs of the distinguished shots who attended the State Tournament were made. They show the men in position at the traps after the word "pull" has been given, and are very interesting. They can be had on application to this office.

Wild Life Among the Crops.

There is no better illustration in miniatures of the birth, progress and destruction of a world than is given every summer in the wheat fields. This planting, growth and the reaping are a cycle in natural life, except that both creation and decay are forced and artificial. Where either plants or animals run wild and multiply they die at length of their own exuberances. When some particular weed becomes a pest the farmer finds it best to let it thrive and take possession of the field, for finally will come a spring when it disappears entirely from the face of the earth. It may be possible that, as with in-breeding, the race deteriorates. If the weed has taken entire possession of the field the bees and honey-seeking insects move only from one flower to another of its kindred, and so cross-fertilization with the dust of other flowerets is denied. The republic of the wheat field, is rarely over-crowded, however. The animals, birds and insects gather and commingle, and their enemies follow. But before the struggle has developed men steps in with his reaper on some warm summer morning, and in a few days the community is destroyed or dispersed.

The hares are about the first to establish themselves in the young wheat. Perhaps on some windy night towards the close of winter they come down from the plains to feed, and not cering to face the bitter cold of the plateau again, lodge in the young wheat as well as feeding there. Hares and rabbits attack the young crop in somewhat different fashion. If it borders a river bank the rabbits nibble it down on that side, leaving their traces in a hundred little burrows scratched in the soft mould. But the hares commence on the side next the pastures or the open plain, and eat the blades down evenly. They are less prone to play and run about at meals than the rabbit. They feed round about them, and having taken off everything within reach, move with one long lope forward to higher pastures. Hares seem to have a strong sense of safety in what scientists call "uniformity of environment." Where fields of red soil have been ploughed they take up their residence quickly, and are slow to leave their forms when alarmed. It is an interesting study to come within a few feet of a hare thus squatted. It is so flat in the form that nothing breaks the evenness of the surface, but just before the field is harrowed a practiced eye may sometimes note a slight unevenness in one of the lines formed by the nicely-pecked sods which induces a second look and a discovery. The chestnut eyes, so closely in harmony with the yellow tip of the fur, stand out on either side, so that front or rear they see you as plainly as you see them. The plant ears are flat along the neck, and to accommodate the higher hind-quarters the form is hollowed out a little more at that end. Indecision is the characteristic felling of the hare. It is rarely satisfied with its first form, but after settling down cosily for a minute, moves away to another part of the field. So when in motion the ears are back for an instant, and a few strides are taken in real earnest. Then the black-tipped signals, which seem to say "stop her," go up, the hare eases her pace, hes, perhaps, one curious look at the enemy while standing on her hind legs, then away again at full speed and out of sight before another halt is made. Living in the young crop, and finding it grow up and shelter her, the hare breeds there; and just as the season is late or early, the young, becoming venturesome and independent, leave the field when the reaping begins, or lying close, as very young hares do, are out to pieces with the knives of the machine.

If the field border a river with sorbby banks, most of the

excellent individual is rarely to be found. I often wish that more people could know the exquisite pleasure to be derived from the thorough love and friendship for horses which I have been fortunate enough to gain from my bringing up and surroundings, and that they could share with me the keen enjoyment of galloping for miles and miles over the beautiful prairies of my western home, feeling a real love for the animal that I am mounted upon, and boundless confidence in our mutual knowledge of each other.

We Americans have been accused of Anglomania within the last few years, and with our National tendency to exaggeration we have undoubtedly driven this, in many cases commendable infatuation, into the ground; but surely if it has been the cause of increased love of, and interest in, sport and outdoor amusements, it is not altogether to be laughed at. I would, therefore, say that as we should all be glad to resemble English women of the upper classes in their fine physiques and splendid figures, let us carry our Anglomania to the point of trying to resemble them in their love for horses and their familiarity with the saddle, and thus gain health and a thousand times more enjoyment than is to be derived from the hot-house existence common to so large a proportion of my compatriots.

A few days ago I had a conversation with two friends, one of the topics being the two trotting associations. As one was a director and the other the secretary of a society which held membership in the N. T. A., it was expected that would be their preference. But in making the statement that the A. T. A. would have to succumb, they showed a lack of knowledge which I endeavored to rectify by a clearer conception of the situation. There is no likelihood of either being abandoned, but if that should be the case the N. T. A. will be the one which will be the "dead cock in the pit." The rule adopted some time ago that tracks which had formerly belonged to the N. T. A. and had joined the other, should be denied privileges which had been solemnly contracted, will deter associations from joining, and if not rescinded will greatly interfere with obtaining members in the future. It is a virtual mandate that even should there be a desire to change, that in case it is done no benefit shall be derived from previous agreements. In all probability that ruling will be remedied at the next convention, so it is not likely that the Board of Review will be sustained when the biennial is held. The following "Detroit Letter," cut from *The Horseman*, shows that the new association has a membership already which is a sufficient guarantee of permanence:

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 4, 1887.

During the month of September nearly one hundred members of the American Trotting Association held meetings, and in every instance the result has been satisfactory to the member and to the horsemen. The association has now about two hundred and twenty-five active, associate members; all, with one or two exceptions, have or will hold meetings this year, and at least one hundred of these members have hitherto belonged to the "free lance" brigade, with no means or authority to protect themselves, or higher tribunal for appeal by horsemen in case of injustice or error. If the American had done nothing more than to enroll these societies during the seven months of its existence, it would have been fully worth organizing and fighting for. The principal societies enrolled since my last letter are the associations at Eaton, Deshler and Upper Sandusky, O.; Kinsley, Lyons and Kingman, Kan.; Strawberry Point, Ia.; North Platte and St. Paul, Neb.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Fond du Lac, Wis.; Mt. Carroll, Ill.; La Porte, Ind.; Cassiana, Tex., and Kittanning, Pa.

These are facts, and there are important deductions to be drawn. The American Association has two hundred and twenty-five members who will hold two hundred and twenty-five meetings in 1887. If the National Association has as many, and they claim to have, then four hundred and fifty trotting and pacing meetings will be held this year under virtually the same rules, and protected as regards horsemen by a strong parent or supervising association, certainly this is a good showing for the American Trotting Turf, and the pastures for ringers and outlaws must be growing beautifully less. How any reputable society can afford to stay out is hard to see. How any honest and intelligent horseman can afford to trot on tracks not members is yet more of a mystery. By so doing he has not only to compete with the ringers virtually forced from the association tracks, but is at the mercy without recourse of judges and officials who, even if honest, are frequently grossly incompetent, and from whose decisions, however unjust or contrary to rule, there is no appeal. Let owners and drivers stick a pin here, the Trotting Rules (those of the American and National are virtually the same) were framed in the interest of honest trotting and pacing. They protect the horseman equally with the society, and the president or judge on an association track can no more override them with impunity than the owner or driver of the least valuable horse entered or performing at the meeting.

To show the injustice perpetrated and the risk incurred, it is unnecessary to go further than the last few issues of *The Horseman*. Its correspondent's column has weekly contained accounts of decisions made by officers and judges of outside societies that were clearly unwarranted under any trotting rules, and manifestly unjust to the horsemen engaged. In each case the question was, "What can be done about it?" "Is there no appeal?" The answer was: "As the society on whose track the race was trotted is not a member of either parent organizations, the authority of the president or other officials is paramount, and there is no remedy." The best and strongest societies everywhere are members of either the American or National Associations. They offer the largest purses and greatest inducements to horsemen. They are bound by rules that give equal protection to society and horseman. They are in every way the best. The outside societies are necessarily more subject to ringers. They are bound by no rules save those of their own making, and with the best intention, often commit grave injustices and error for which there is no redress. Which is most likely to prove advantageous to horsemen, owners or drivers? The advantages of the parent society to the associate members have been persistently urged, and with reason and good effect, but the advantage to honest and intelligent owners, of the protection afforded by an "Association Track" would seem to be still more obvious and important. The society can to some extent protect itself. The horseman is absolutely powerless to do so.—X.

I am fully assured that there will be nothing thrown in the way of complete harmony of action by the American, and it will rest with the National whether there shall be discordant notes. There was nothing to justify the bitter antagon-

ism which was displayed by the N. T. A. The whole country, with the exception of a few partisans of an individual, demurred that the affairs of the track should be conducted on another basis than that of "brotherhood." Refusing reasonable requests for better management, treating with contempt petitions for a more efficient, and, by all means, an honest transaction of the business, a deaf ear was turned to supplications, and in place of recognizing that it was the servant of every member of the association, put on the air of a master, and arrogantly refused to heed complaints, justified all the mismanagement, all of the crimes which had been committed in the name of the N. T. A. and added to the historical query, "What are you going to do about it?" by abusing the promoters of an association which would remedy the existing evils. Much can be forgiven that is done while the temper is hot, and allowance made for actions prompted on the spur of the moment, but after there is time for calm consideration and the wrong course still pursued, pardon is not so readily granted. That the N. T. A. will not only reconsider that part of its proceedings which ignored the fulfillment, on its part, of a binding agreement, or which, at least, should be regarded as a sacred obligation, but also recognize the penalties of the sister organization, I fully believe, and when there is a mutual understanding on that essential, the "interests of the American Trotting Turf" will be fully promoted and protected.

When the conventions meet it would be a good idea, perhaps, to appoint conference committees to fix upon a plan which would remove all obstacles to a mutual understanding and mutual good feeling. That the American will stay should be within the scope of the weakest intellect; that the National will not withdraw from the field is also assured. But if either is driven out it must be the elder. Some of the tentacles of the old Octopus still adhere, and there is still left remembrances which rankle. Should the bulldozing tactics continue to prevail eventually it will be crowded into narrow limits which, like the dungeon with constantly encroaching walls move in and until the life is crushed out of the wasted body. Should the gratification of a mean-spirited revenge continue to govern in place of a desire to uphold the vast interests depending, it cannot be crushed any too soon. But, as has been stated before, I have not the least doubt that better counsels will prevail. In this connection the article in the *Kentucky Live-Stock Record* and the comments of *Wallace's Monthly* are appropriate.

The Trotting Associations.

We find the following commendable article in the *Kentucky Live-Stock Record*:

"We cannot see any good to arise from the efforts of parties to create a war of ill-feeling between the National Trotting Association and the American Trotting Association. There is certainly room for both, and this state of ill-feeling which has been created and kept alive by some persons cannot fail to do great injury to the trotting interests of the country.

"The East runs under a different set of racing rules from the West, and even some of the Eastern club rules differ, yet there is no ill-feeling or conflict between them. Both the trotting associations are striving for the same end, the purity and honor of the trotting turf, and the advancement and development of this great interest. They can collect entrance fees for each other like the racing associations do for each other, and any person suspended or ruled off by one association should stand suspended or ruled off by the other, and not be recognized by the other. By recognizing the rulings of each other and working in harmony in the collection of forfeits or the suspended list, they can do much to advance the interest and keep the trotting turf pure and honest.

"We do not pretend to say which association is most at fault, but the best interest of the breeders and owners of trotting stock demands that this warfare should cease and harmony prevail."

The question as to whether there is room for two associations is a dead issue now. We have the two, and in place of there ever being only one again, the number will likely increase in the future. But for the folly and blindness of those who refused to see that the new association could be until it was, and to whose obstinacy the rupture in the National Association was due, we would probably have now only one association ruling East and West. But now the American Association is here—it is growing—and has come to stay.

If the associations refuse to recognize the penalties imposed by each other, they do not only a very foolish but a culpable thing. Such a course is destructive of discipline on the turf, and utterly paralyzes the arm of authority. Such a course long pursued will lower the turf to complete degradation. The ultimate end, in a course of years of such lunacy, would be the wreck of both associations, upon the ruins of which something guided by a higher wisdom might arise.

The *Live-Stock Record* speaks wisely. To keep up discord is imbecile. Such a war is as senseless and destructive as the famous unpleasantness among the Kilkenney cats; and those disappointed parties who try to keep up bad feeling and discord are simply enemies of the trotting interest. Let harmony and order prevail.

J. C. S.

Delayed Entries.

A curious case of delayed entries has occurred with the Blood Horse Association. Mr. A. T. Stephenson entered by telegram from Reno, on October 1st, the bay mare Avondale, 5, by Marmaduke, dam Pionette, in races Nos. 8 and 12, and the chestnut filly Susie S., 2, full sister to Avondale, in Nos. 4 and 13. The telegram never reached the Secretary, and nothing was known of it until Mr. Stephenson arrived with his horses a few days ago. An examination of the Western Union Company's files showed that the dispatch was sent on the date mentioned, and received at the office in this city. It was properly addressed to the Secretary, with his address in full, but for some reason not yet explained was not delivered. The facts came to light too late to have the entries in the programme book, but they are valid and Avondale and Susie S. will run at the meeting. Occasionally entries sent by mail go astray and lose time en route, but it is rare that telegrams fail. In this case the telegraph company had the full address correctly given, and such a failure seems to be without excuse.

How to Establish a Trotting Pedigree.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER, }
230 Broadway, New York, J.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issue of October 1st, you use this language: "Trotting pedigrees are too important, at the present time, to take anything for granted when there can be absolute proof." It affords me great pleasure to place my endorsement on this remark, but I would like to ask what you would do when there cannot be "absolute proof?" When we fail to get absolute proof, after we have done our best, shall we then "take it for granted?" Here we touch the marrow of all that is valuable in pedigrees, for unless they are absolutely true they do far more harm than good. The question for you and I to consider, then, Mr. Editor, as public teachers on this subject, is how we can best reach the truth. To accomplish this we must go to work methodically, and lay down certain vital requirements which the evidence must cover, and all that is not so covered must be rejected. To afford a basis upon which to illustrate my meaning here, I will take from your issue of date cited above, the case of the phenomenal pacer, Arrow, not because it is more striking than many others, but because it is more likely to receive the attention and thought of your readers. I just now observe that the paragraph is quoted from the *Los Angeles Tribune*.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 23, 1887.

Editor *Tribune*:—The race-horse Arrow, 2:15½, (fastest best ever paced in California), was bred by Hancock M. Johnston, of Elia Hills, East Los Angeles, California. Pedigree: Bay gelding Arrow, foaled February 5, 1883; sired by A. W. Richmond, by Simpson's Blackbird (thoroughbred), dam Crichton's First, by Crichton, by imported Glencoe (thoroughbred); second dam Bay G. by Argyle (seven eighths thoroughbred); third dam a mare out of the same Manada (herd) as was Tommy Gates' dam, which mares were out of selected California mares, and were sired by a son of Fashion, (the celebrated thoroughbred). The Manada (herd) was bred and owned by Dr. John S. Griffio, who was then a large stock breeder, and his ranch was the San Pascual, the Pascuals of to-day. I have four full sisters to Arrow, and the only one worked any is a very promising filly.

Yours truly,

HANCOCK M. JOHNSTON.

1. It is here stated over Mr. Johnston's signature that he bred the colt Arrow. That he was got by A. W. Richmond, and was foaled February 5th, 1883. Under all ordinary circumstances this must be accepted as "absolute proof" of the particular horse that was the sire, and the particular mare that was the dam. This is the first step in the pedigree, and nothing but the bad character of a breeder or the possibility of the mare having been covered afterwards by another horse can overthrow it.

2. We most know when, where and by whom the Crichton mare was bred, and her full and complete identity must be established from her breeder to her owner when she was bred to Richmond. This is a vital point which may be covered, but Mr. Johnston has not attempted to cover it. How can we possibly know that Arrow is out of a Crichton mare, and how can we know that this particular mare was by Crichton unless we first know by whom she was bred? This defect in our information may be supplied, but as it now stands the pedigree breaks down at this point, and, except for purposes of illustration, it is not necessary to go further.

3. The name of the granddam is given as "Bay G." and it is stated that her sire was Argyle, "seven-eighths thoroughbred." Now, the fact that the name of this mare is given is an encouraging circumstance and implies that Mr. Johnston had some knowledge of her, but before she can be accepted even with a "sine qua non" we must know when and by whom she was bred and all about her history.

4. It is stated that the third dam was "out of the same Manada herd as was Tommy Gates' dam" which mares were sired by a son of Fashion, the celebrated thoroughbred. Further on you remark that Mr. Johnston, in an explanatory note, says this was a grandson and not a son of Fashion. Here we must apply the same method of reaching the truth, and we must know by whom this mare was bred, how it is known she was by a grandson of Fashion, and that particular grandson must be fully identified in his name and history. If this mare is a half sister to the dam of Tommy Gates and bred as here represented, we have a very grave error in our records. Tommy Gates is recorded as out of a mare by a son of Gen. Beale's horse Little John.

5. This last point suggests a very important reflection that may apply to each one of these several dams. If mares are turned out in herds and left to roam the season through without their owners once seeing them, how can we tell what horse was the sire of a given foal when it may have been any one of twenty? A mare may have been coupled with a horse before she was turned out, but not stunted, and within a few weeks half a dozen other colts and horses may have had access to her. In the nature of things it is, therefore, impossible to know the paternity of colts dropped by mares that have not been kept inclosed.

From this analysis of our "object lesson" it becomes apparent that not a single fact is established in the breeding of Arrow except that he was got by A. W. Richmond, and this even is rendered doubtful if the dam was permitted to run at large during the season of 1882. In this attempt to briefly define the vital requirements in establishing a trotting pedigree I have simply tried to illustrate the rule as laid down by the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders for my guidance in carrying forward the work of registration. That rule is imperative, and makes it my duty to cut off a pedigree of any point where there is a failure to give the breeder and a satisfactory account of any dam, and in conclusion I wish to remind you and your readers that it makes no shadow of difference whether the excluded crosses represent running, trotting or pacing blood, the vital information must be furnished or they will be cut off.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. WALLACE.

Trotting on the Bay District.

The afternoon of Saturday last was as fine as could be desired for racing, and the track in keeping with the afternoon. When the weather is suitable the track is sure to be in good condition, as the proprietor spares no pains or expense to have the course so that it must be a chronic fault finder who takes exceptions. There was a good programme too, which should have insured a fuller attendance.

The first race was a match between Ansel and the pacer Prussian Boy, which was a one-sided affair, as Ansel won as he pleased in 2:24, 2:24. This was Ansel's first race, as he had a "leg" which precluded him trotting in the circuit as was the intention. Though 2:24 is a good mark for a stallion in his first race, previous to "going wrong" he displayed a flight of speed which would, unquestionably, have landed him well down in the twenties. He is by Electioneer, from Annette, by Lexington, the dam of Camille Urso and Chonce.

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1887.—Match \$50. Beats of a mile.

Paolo's b b Ansel by Electioneer.....	1
Peter Brandow's b Prussian Boy (pacer).....	2
Time, 2:24, 2:24.	

The second race was the free-for-all pacers, with Lee and Arrow barred, for which, as Chapman was withdrawn, there were but three that remained to contest for the purses—namely, Ella S., Killarney and Billy Bunker. The betting all through the race was heavily in favor of the mare, who, it was well judged, could outspeed the others and still have something to spare. The betting opened at about two to one on the chances of Ella, and toward the close the odds were increased to \$60 to \$15. The first heat was very tame throughout, for although Bunker and Killarney made a semblance of a fight for it, the result was a hollow victory for Killarney in 2:25, the mare making no special move throughout the mile. Notwithstanding this fact Ella became a greater favorite than ever, selling at \$60 against \$10 for the field. In the second heat Bunker and Killarney went off with a strong lead, but at the half-mile post Ella was in the second position close to Bunker, and pacing very fast; the two turned into the straight almost on even terms, when the mare indulged in a disastrous run that resulted in Bunker taking the heat by two lengths from Killarney in 2:19, Ella being pulled up when the final issue was hopeless.

It was still \$50 to \$18 on Ella, and in the ensuing heat she showed her qualities to better advantage, as, taking the pole from Bunker and always holding him at a safe distance, she won handsily by two lengths, in 2:20, with Killarney a fair third.

With \$50 to \$10 offered on the mare, with no takers even at that figure, the fielders thought that perhaps a change of driver might benefit their interests, so C. Marvin took charge of Killarney, while G. Bayliss handled the reins over Billy Bunker. The new hands could do no better, however, as Killarney broke at the first turn and Bunker was altogether outspeeded on the home stretch, Ella winning by six lengths, in 2:22, from Bunker, and Killarney third. This was considered as the crucial test, so the two original drivers of Bunker and Killarney were reinstated and then Ella S. captured the heat and race in a jog in 2:25, Killarney second, but Billy Bunker got the second money.

Same day. Free for all pacers. Lee and Arrow barred. Purse \$500. Mile heats, 3 in 5.

Goldsmith's m Ella S. by Tom Hal.....	3	3	1	1
Hitchcock's b g Billy Bunker.....	2	1	2	3
Fitzgerald's blk c Killarney.....	1	2	3	3
Time, 2:25, 2:19, 2:20, 2:22, 2:25.				

Sandwiched within the final heats of the previous race there was a trot for a purse and sweepstakes between Emma Anderson, who was slightly the favorite in the betting over Eros, while Loretta and Milkmaid sold in the field. Emma Anderson and Eros showed most prominently in the first heat, which was taken by the former in 2:42, with Eros, Loretta and Milkmaid in the order mentioned. Emma now sold for \$40, with \$25 for Eros and \$10 for the field. Loretta made a bold bid for the second heat, and seedily getting Emma and Eros into difficulties she won in a jog in 2:39, with Emma second, Eros third, and Milkmaid distanced. A rush in the chances of Emma caused her to bring \$70 in the pools against \$25 for Eros and \$12 for the field. Eros now showed good speed and staying qualities, as he took the three ensuing heats and race in 2:36, 2:34, 2:34, Emma Anderson being second on each occasion, thus securing second money, while the backers of Eros were jubilant at having secured a good return on their outlay.

Purse and Stake of \$250; mile heats, three in five.

F. H. Burke's b Eros by Electioneer.....	2	2	1	1
Owner's b m Emma Anderson.....	1	1	2	1
Owner's b m Loretta.....	3	3	3	3
Owner's b m Milkmaid.....	4	dis.		
Time, 2:42, 2:39, 2:36, 2:34, 2:34.				

Notice of Penalties and Reinstatements of the American Trotting Association.

The following persons and horses are suspended for non-payment of entrance: By order of the Kewanee District Agricultural Board, Kewanee, Ills.:

D. F. Seacord, Galesburg, Ills., and s g Robert S. E. Hall, Brehnell, Ills., and s m Orphan Babe (runner). H. L. Simon and Robert Deathridge, Rio, Ills., and h h Bob L. (runner).

Louis Holmes, Westport, Mo., and h m Little Jennie (pacer) suspended by order of the Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, Kans., for non-payment of entrance, are reinstated, the claim having been paid.

Bowman & Sone, Clyde, Kansas, and blk h Elector, suspended by order of the Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, Kans., for non-payment of entrance, are reinstated, the claim having been paid under protest.

A. B. Keuaga, Urbana, Ohio, and gr m Moss Agate, suspended by the Southern Ohio Fair, Dayton, O., for non-payment of entrance, are reinstated, the claim having been paid under protest.

E. L. Canfield, Tama City, Iowa, and h h Trouble, suspended by order of the Manning Union Fair and Driving Park Association, Manning, Iowa, for non-payment of entrance, are reinstated, the claim having been paid.

A. A. Bombeck and George Van Vleet, Kansas City, Mo., suspended by order of the Andrain County A. and M. Association, Mexico, Mo., are reinstated, the claim and penalty having been paid.

C. Beebe and J. C. Burns, Wahoo, Neb., suspended by order of the Andrain County A. and M. Association, Mexico, Mo., are reinstated, the claim and penalty having been paid under protest.

By order of the Springfield and Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Springfield, Mo., C. H. Mills, St. Louis, Mo., and ch m Flyaway are fined \$100 for violation of Rules 31 and 32, and are suspended from all tracks of members of the American Trotting Association until the fine is paid and the premium won returned.

OCTOBER 10, 1887.

J. H. STEINER, Secretary.

Stonehenge on Breeding.

In a short conversation with a gentleman a few days ago, he signified that he had become a convert to the doctrine that in-breeding in race-horses was prejudicial, and under his present convictions he would value very little a stallion who had two near crosses of the same blood in his pedigree. Count Lendorff's teachings were the means of his conversion, and he laid particular stress on the tables prepared by that gentleman. Tables without being fully explained are misleading. In the case of in-bred animals they are particularly so. There is such an abhorrence of incestuous coupling in the human race that breeders of horses are loth to try it, and for one animal bred in this way there are hundreds where out-crossing has been the rule, especially with mares of a high class. The owner of such would not try experiments, or go outside of the beaten path, and hence there is scarcely an illustration of in-breeding in lines of high merit. In old times in this country there were a few instances of such close in-breeding to Sir Archy in two cases, at least, where he was coupled with "own" daughters, and in both of them it was successful. "Double Archys" were highly valued, and there was good reason why they should be. Ere long we will present a few of the results of in-breeding in America, and also extracts from Count Lendorff's interesting book.

In-and-in Breeding.

When any new breed of animals is first introduced into this country, in-and-in breeding (by which it is understood the pairing of relations within the degree of second cousins twice or more in succession) can scarcely be avoided; and hence, when first the value of the Arab was generally recognized, the breeder of the race-horse of those days could not well avoid having recourse to the plan. Thus we find, in the early pages of the Stud book, constant instances of very close in-breeding, often carried to such an extent as to become incestuous. The result was our modern thoroughbred; but it does not follow that because the plan answered in producing that celebrated kind of animal, it will be equally successful in keeping up the breed in its original perfection. In "British Rural Sports," I have given a series of examples of success resulting from each plan, which I shall not now repeat, merely remarking that the opinion which I formed from an attentive examination of them remains unchanged. This opinion was expressed in the following words:—

"If the whole of the pedigrees to which I have drawn attention are attentively examined, the breeder can have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that in-breeding, carried out once or twice, is not only not a bad practice, but is likely to be attended with good results. Let him ask what horses have been the most remarkable of late years as stallions, and, with very few exceptions, he will find they were considerably in-bred. It has been remarked that the Touchstone and Defence blood almost always hits with the Selim; but it is forgotten that the one was already crossed with that horse, and the other with his brother Rubens. On the other hand, the Whisker blood in the Colonel has not succeeded so well, it being made up of much crossed and more distantly related particles, and therefore not hitting with the Selim and Castrol blood, like his cousins, Touchstone and Defence. It has, however, partially succeeded when in-bred to the Waxy and Buzzard blood, as in Chatham and Fugleman, who both renite these three strains. The same applies to Coronation, who unites the Whalebone blood in Sir Hercules with that of Rubens in Ruby; but as Waxy and Buzzard, the respective ancestors of all these horses were both grandsons of Herod, and great-grandsons of Snap, it only strengthens the argument in favor of in-breeding. This conclusion is in accordance with the 14th and 15th axioms, which embody the state of our present knowledge of the theory of generation; and if they are examined they will be seen to bear upon the present subject, so as to lead one to advise the carrying out of the practice of in-and-in breeding to the same extent as has been found so successful in the instances which I have given. Purity of blood is intimately connected with the practice, because the nearer it is to one standard the more unmixed it is and by consequence the more fully it is represented in the produce. Hence, it is doubly needful to take care that this pure blood is of a good kind; because, if bad, it will perpetuate its bad qualities just as closely as it would the good, or perhaps still more so."

I have nothing to add to these remarks, and if I were to adduce the few instances in their support which can have occurred since 1855-6, when they were written, I should add little to the mass of evidence which I have already collected. An appeal to the past can only be answered in the way which I have recorded; for the evidence of repeated success in resorting to the practice of in-breeding is too strong to be gained. We will now consider whether the effects of an out-cross are of superior or equal value.

Out-Crossing.

Between in-and-in breeding, which I have defined as the pairing of animals within the relationship of second cousins, and the opposite extreme of uniting those which are not at all allied in blood, there are many degrees; but, as in the thorough-bred horse, there are scarcely two in the Stud-book which cannot be traced back to the same stock in one or more lines, we do not generally understand "a cross" to demand absolute distinctness of blood. For instance, Teddington is generally considered as the result of as marked a cross as we ever meet with in the modern Stud-book. For five generations the same name never appears in the pedigree tables of his sire and dam; but in the sixth we find the name of Sir Peter occur three times on the side of his sire, and twice on that of his dam, besides six other lines of Herod blood on the part of the sire and eight on that of the dam. Here, therefore, there was a return to the original lines of blood, which had been in-bred twice each, after five successive departures from them as far as could be effected in this particular kind of horse. These last are called "crosses," though not being exactly the reverse of in-breeding, for the reason, as I before remarked, that an absolute freedom from relationship is not to be found, or, if so, extremely rarely. Breeders very often fancy that they put two animals together which are without any corresponding lines or strains of blood in their composition; whereas, in point of fact, the relationship exists only four or five degrees off. The horse and mare are, perhaps, fourth or fifth cousins, often second or third; but, in examining the Stud-book, the blood of the sire, grandsire, and great-grandsire is apt to be forgotten, because it is not given, the name only being mentioned. In the book to which I have already alluded, I have inserted a long series of pedigree tables, drawn out to the sixth generation, with a reference also to the earlier pedigrees, by which, at one glance, the breeder may see how constantly, in going back, the same names occur in every table. Eclipses,

Herod and Conductor, the three contemporary descendants of the Darley Arab, the Byerley Turk, and the Godolphin Barb, or one of their immediate descendants, will be seen in the fifth, sixth, or seventh remove of all our thoroughbred horses, and often the names of all three will be found repeated four, five, or six times apiece; yet the horse itself whose pedigree is being examined, as in the instance of Teddington, is considered to be the produce of a cross, and is not, therefore, said to be in-bred.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Each Plan.

Having thus explained the meaning of the two terms, and having, in "British Rural Sports," collected a series of examples of success in crossing nearly equal in number to those adduced in which in-breeding had been resorted to advantageously, I shall now proceed to say a few words upon the probable advantages to be derived from each plan. In the first place, it may be laid down that nearly an equal number of good horses have lately been bred by adopting either mode of proceeding; but no first-rate horse has appeared whose parents were incestuously allied. In the second place, it may be gathered from experiments with horses and other domestic animals, that very close in-breeding, continued for any length of time, is apt to develop the weak points in the constitutions of the breed in which it is adopted. The cautious breeder, therefore, will do well to avoid running this risk, and will strive to obtain what he wants without having recourse to the practice, though, at the same time, he will make up his mind that it is unwise to sacrifice a single point with this view. Experience tells us that it is useless to expect to develop a new property or quality in the next generation by putting a female entirely deprived of it to a male which possesses it even in a marked degree. Some instances of excess will attend the adoption of this course, but as a rule it cannot be relied on in the majority of instances. Thus, a slow, stout mare, containing no lines of fast blood in her pedigree, will not be likely to breed a fast colt, though put to a flying stallion whose blood is not stout in a considerable proportion of his ancestry. Two or three consecutive crosses with the same or similar blood will almost of a surety effect the object; but the first will rarely do so. Again, we know if we put two animals together, equally in-bred or equally crossed, the produce is, on the whole, so likely to resemble the one parent as the other, though there may be a difference of opinion as to particular points. But, if not thus equally composed of similar elements, the more in-bred parent will be represented in a greater proportion than the crossed one; and hence it follows that if it is desired to keep up the qualities of the horse or mare in his or her descendant, the mate must be selected, if possible, less in-bred than he or she is. West Australian himself and his stock are excellent examples of this theory. His sire, Melbourne, was the result of a series of crosses; while his dam, Mowerins, was in-bred to Whalebone and Whisker, own brothers; and her sire and dam were second cousins. The result has been, that both in "The West" and in his stock the Whalebone element has been universally manifested, and not the slightest trace of Melbourne has ever appeared, as far as my knowledge of his stock allows me to judge. This is in perfect accordance with the 13th axiom in the epitome of the laws which govern the breeding of our domestic animals.

Peculiar Horses.

"There goes a horse," said an old sport, leaning over the fence at the Driving Park the other day, "that has broke about every man that ever had anything to do with him, and he ain't such a mighty handsome animal at that, either," and he pointed toward a big chestnut gelding that galloped lazily by on his way to the starting-post. "He's a hard horse to bet against, and a mighty sight harder to bet upon, I'm telling you." The horse that he referred to was old Revoke, and a better specimen of an "in and out" can not be found in a year's circuit traveling, unless, perhaps, Biddy Bowling is excepted. When old Doc Farrell, a well-known veterinary surgeon of St. Louis had him he kept the old gentleman guessing two-thirds of the time, and so disgusted did he become that in the fall of 1884 he sold him to R. C. Pate, whose blue and white stripes were then in the zenith of their popularity. It was then that Pate's trouble began. When the horse was apparently fit to run for a man's life and the stable had backed him up to the hilt, he would run a race that would discount the poorest performance of a counterfitter selling plater. The very next day, perhaps in much better company, and with fifteen or twenty pounds more in the saddle, he would run a grand race, and then the stable would have not so much as a single dollar on his chances. Such an erratic performer was he that R. C. Pate once feelingly remarked, "To own such a mean cuss as that is enough to ruin any man's reputation for honesty on the turf. Why he never runs two races alike, and when you think he won't he'll win, and when you think he'll win he won't."

With the breaking up of the Pate stable, the chestnut gelding passed into the hands of his present owner, and running in his colors his performance have been so erratic as to cause many people to account for it by the statement that "he has a Kiley cross in his pedigree."

There may be just a grain of common sense in that statement, but if Tom Kiley's books could be examined by an expert, the chances are that they would show that the old gelding had cost Tom more than he had ever earned. The last time that he won he carried 115 pounds and Tom rode himself.

"You're a fine bird, you are," he said, addressing the old gelding, as he removed the saddle in front of the weighing stand; "You're a pretty bird."

"What's the matter, Tom?" asked a friend, "What are you finding fault with the old horse for?"

"What for? I'll tell you what for. The other day he carried ninety pounds in the same company and I backed him straight and place, and where did he finish? Last, yes sir, the last horse in the race. To-day I didn't have a cent on him either way, and he wins as easy as falling off a log. I'd just like to know just when the old cuss is out for the money myself, blamed if I wouldn't. I think I'll send him a list of the odds before a race, hereafter, and see if I can find out whether he thinks it's worth while winning or not. If I can find out, I'll be a rich man in a year." And Tom looked like he meant every word of it.—Hyder Ali.

Harry Wilkes' name will appear among the list of speed-producing sires, Billy Wilkes, one of the five foals got by him, having made a record of 2:29 at Lincoln, Ill., on the last day of August. Billy Wilkes is a brown horse, seven years old, out of Dora Seldon by Clark Chief, and has always been used in the stud.

Matt Storn desires notice given to owners and trainers that two exercise boys, Thomas and Daniel Morphy, brothers, have left his employ without cause, and the rules will be invoked against any owner or trainer employing them.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

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is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND
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advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent,
solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Oct. 22, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been
removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office
not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in
the issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 20th
Willows, Oct. 19th, 20th to 21st.
Eureka Jockey Club, November 23d to 26th.
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Oct. 29th to Nov. 6th.

Closing of Entries.

NOVEMBER 16th.—Eureka Jockey Club.

Ansel.

The success of Ansel in his first race on the Bay Dis-
trict Track last Saturday is gratifying to us in many
respects. Three years ago we saw him and Whips trot a
mile in 2:29 at Palo Alto, and at the time made a proph-
esy that he would gain great distinction thereafter.
That was in the early part of the season, and when Palo
Alto trotted a public trial as a two-year-old on the Bay
District in 2:23½, Mr. Marvin assured us that the son of
Annette had improved so much that he considered him
the best colt he had ever driven. We have never sought
to discover what he had shown in private, being aware
how captious the criticisms would be, and, further than
to vaticinate at rare intervals, have patiently awaited the
time when he would "appear in public." There has
been a constant succession of misfortunes. The exact
ailments we are unacquainted with, though they have
been sufficient to throw him out of training again and
again. While pleasing, indeed, to have predictions ful-
filled, there has been another source of gratification of still
greater moment, that being the breeding of Ansel. Here
is the genealogy:

ANSEL, h s, 16 hands; foaled April 29, 1880; bred by
Leland Stanford, Palo Alto. By Electioneer.
First dam, Annette, by Lexington.
Second dam, Grey Eagle mare, by Grey Eagle.
Third dam, Mary Morris, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Miss Obstinate, by Sampter.
Fifth dam, Jennie Slawerkin, by Tiger.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Bulter's Columbus.
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Wade Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Old Slawerkin, by imp Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Amaranthus, dam by Second.
Thirteenth dam, dam of Leede's Flash and Pop by Sterling.
Fourteenth dam, sister to Vane's Little Partner, by Croit's
Partner.
Fifteenth dam, sister to Guy, by Greyhound.
Sixteenth dam, Brown Farewell, by Makeless.
Seventeenth dam, by Brimmer.
Eighteenth dam, by Place's White Turk.
Nineteenth dam, by Dudsworth.
Twentieth dam, Layton Bath mare.

There is no question about this pedigree. Not a link
wanting on the side of the dam, and tracing to the
imported Cub mare from which more race-horses have
descended than any other mare in the American Stud
Book. Annette was the dam of Camilla Urso, the best
of the get of Lodi, and also of Chance who ran very cre-
ditably, though his sire, Venture, had a trotting record
of 2:27½. That two stallions have been bred at Palo
Alto from thoroughbred mares with records of 2:20½ and
2:24 will be something of a revelation to the scribe who
authoritatively stated in the *Breeder's Gazette*, some time
ago, that the experiment of Gov. Standard of breeding
trotters from thoroughbred mares, had been such a total
failure that it had been given up. *The end is not yet.*

The Palo Alto Catalogue.

Last week we copied the introduction to the Palo Alto
Catalogue for 1887. In that there is a brief—so brief that
it can only be termed a statement—that there was a
"breed" in California called St. Clair's. That race has
earned the distinction of being credited a "trotting
family" by sheer force of merit, and forced its way into
a prominent place, despite the strongest efforts to keep it
luder.

In giving it a place more prominent than others in the
preface, the writer was governed by a sense of duty to
the class, and also to correct an erroneous impression
prevailing in the East that it was an inferior strain.

In gaining the distinction of "The fastest five miles
either pacing or trotting; the fastest record up to 1874.
the fastest and second fastest two-year old record, the
fastest four-year-old; and three of the blood with records
below 2:19," even prejudice must give way. With the
exception of Occident and Lady St. Clair, the performers
alluded to were bred at Palo Alto, and when the other
stock of that breeding farm is taken into consideration,
it will be conceded that the places could not have been
secured without extraordinary qualifications.

Our purpose in this and succeeding articles will be to
show the wonderful collection of brood-mares which have
been gathered into the fields and paddocks of Palo Alto,
and endeavor to draw information therefrom regarding
the breeding of fast trotters.

Beginning with mares which are grouped under the
letter A, twenty-four are presented. Of these four are
by Electioneer, one by George Lancaster, one by Rys-
dyk's Hambletonian, one by Toronto Sontag, one by
Fallis, one by Nutwood, one by Ashland, one by Ken-
nedy Prince, one by John Nelson, one by Mohawk
Chief, two by Almont, two by Messenger Duroc, one by
Hambletonian Chief, one by Black Donald, three by
General Benton, and two by Whipple's Hambletonian.
There are sixteen sires of mares the names of which com-
mence with A, one of them thoroughbred. There are
twenty in the B list, and the sires not mentioned before
are: A. W. Richmond, Blarneystone, Beutonian, Idol,
Knight of St. George, Piedmont, The Moor and Wildide.
To simplify, the mares which come under A, B and C
are 64, and the sires in alphabetical order are:

	Repre.		Repre.
Almont	2	Hambletonian Chief	1
Artherton	3	Idol	1
Abdallah Star	1	John Nelson	1
Bentonian	1	Kentucky Prince	3
A. W. Richmond	2	Knight of St. George	1
Black Diamond	1	Messenger Duroc	3
Blarneystone	1	Mohawk Chief	3
Don Victor	1	Nutwood	1
Del Sur	1	Piedmont	2
Dictator	1	Rysdyk's Hambletonian	2
Electioneer	8	The Moor	1
Fallis	2	Toronto Sontag	1
Fred Low	3	Vigil	1
Geo. Leucester	1	Whipple's Hambletonian	2
Gen'l. Benton	11	Wildide	1

Thirty sires, of which five are thoroughbred. With
the additions which come in when the other letters are
presented, it will become apparent that there is not a
strain of trotting blood which is not represented in the
mares, and in order that this important information be
presented at once the catalogue will be gone over, and
all of the sires of brood-mares incorporated in this article,
the arrangement and further analysis of the strains
back of the top cross appearing in subsequent issues.
Thoroughbreds are marked in italics.

*Planet, Billy Toones, Sultan, George Wilkes, Clark
Chief, Norfolk, Woodburn, Express, Robert E. Lee, Long-
fellow, Berliu, Volunteer, Shannon, Enquirer, Harry Clay
(Corning's), Asteroid, Governor Sprague, Primus, Ham-
bletonian Prince, Paul's Abdallah, Yorktown, Gooding's
Champion, Hurrah, Reserve, McCracken's Black Hawk,
Carr's Mambrino, Shultz's St. Clair, Lodi, Homer, Gen-
eral Taylor, Joseph, William's Mambrino, Three Cheers,
St. Clair, Staufer's Wolf, Alexander's Norman, Clay
Pilot, Henry Clay, Hambletonian Jr., Hercules, Mambrino
Pilot, Wissahickon, Milton Medium, Sparkle, Leinster,
Enquirer, Knox, Glengary, Owen Dale, Ware's Mondarch,
Kifeman, Contractor, Thorndale, Nephew, Bismarck,
Signal, Rivoli, Flood, Hamlet, Leveller, Alexander's Bel-
mont, Geo. M. Patchen Jr., Foreigner, Mahomet, Tipper-
ary, Baird's Hambletonian Prince, Speculation.*

A grand array, truly, which only lacks a trio to make
up the hundred. It could scarcely be otherwise that in
this immense collection of brood-mares that noted strains
would be found, but until an examiner went carefully
over the whole catalogue he would not be prepared for
the exhibition. In these days when the blood of Rys-
dyk's Hambletonian is so thoroughly appreciated, it
would be reasonable to expect that this blood would pre-
occupate. Even in so small a portion of the catalogue
as is embraced in the letters A, B and C, there are two
mares by Hambletonian and six of his sons are repre-
sented. Electioneer has eight mares in this division,
Messenger Duroc three, Mohawk Chief three, Artherton
three, Dictator and Hambletonian Chief each one. In

direct descent on the paternal side from Hambletonian
are Almont two, Whipple's Hambletonian two, Pied-
mont two and Fallis two. Thus, in 64 mares, compris-
ing the group under these letters, twenty-nine are
descended from Hambletonian on the side of the sire,
some having a double portion through sire and dam,
while those by others than sires of Hambletonian descent
derive the blood through their dams.

General Benton has eleven brood-mares in the division,
six of which have the blood through their dams. The
three representatives of Kentucky Prince are from mares
by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and Don Victor, Abdallah
Star, Toronto Sontag and Wildide, in their single names,
are all from dams having more or less of the famous
blood.

Forty-two of the sixty-four possess the fashionable
strain, and with the opportunity for "in-breeding" and
"out-crossing" there is at Palo Alto, there can be little
question of its sustaining the fame already acquired.
Wallace's Year Book affords the information that Rysdyk's
Hambletonian got ninety-nine sires of four hundred and
twenty-five performers, and were his grandsons brought
in, the list would be "ponderous." From the same source
we learn that there are thirty-seven dams of forty-three
performers, so that it is no light task to keep up the pace
which has been set.

What these sixty-four mares have done will be the
subject of the next article.

Object Lessons—Electioneer Stallions and Blood of Their Dams.

Anteo, 2:16½, grandam thoroughbred.
Antevolo, 2:19½, four years old, "separately timed" in
the race with Harry and Guy Wilkes when five years
old in 2:16½, grandam thoroughbred.
Albert W., 2:20, dam Trustee and Abdallah.
Palo Alto, 2:20½, thoroughbred dam.
Ansel, 2:24, thoroughbred dam.
Rexford, 2:24, three years old, dam General Benton,
American Star and Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
St. Bell, 2:24½, four years old, dam Clay, Pilot Jr.,
Mambrino Chief, Abdallah.
Sphinx, 2:24½, three years old, dam Alexander's Bel-
mont and Pilot Jr.
Clay, 2:25, five years old, dam Henry Clay and thor-
oughbred.
Clifton Bell, 2:25½, four years old, dam American Star,
Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Bell Boy, 2:27½, two years old, brother to St. Bell.
Thus we have shown that of the four fastest entire
sons of Electioneer one is from a thoroughbred dam,
the two fastest having a thoroughbred grandam. Let
us take some other illustrations. Harold for instance:
Maud S, 2:08½, thoroughbred grandam.
Noontide, 2:20½, thoroughbred grandam.
Mattie Graham, 2:21½, Mambrino Chief.
The fastest of the get of Harold outside of the three
named is Hartford, 2:25, he being from a Mambrino
Chief mare.

Now for Dictator—

Jay-Eye See, 2:10, thoroughbred grandam.
Phallas, 2:13½, dam by Clark Chief.
Director, 2:17, dam by Mambrino Chief.
Alexander's Belmont—
Nutwood, 2:18½, thoroughbred grandam.
Wedgewood, 2:19, dam by Woodford, thoroughbred.

Pilot Jr.—

John Morgan, 2:24, (thoroughbred dam).
Pilot Temple, 2:24½, dam of Flora Temple.
Tattler, 2:26, thoroughbred dam.

Norman—

Lula, 2:14½, dam by imp. Hooton, (thoroughbred).
May Queen, 2:20, dam Arabian and thoroughbred.
Mambrino Chief—
Lody Thorn, 2:18½, dam by Gano, thoroughbred.
Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½, dam by Woodford, thor-
oughbred.

Breeders who are not entirely blinded by prejudice, or
their vision obstructed by thinking there is a vital necessity
to decay thoroughbred blood in fast trotters, should cer-
tainly see the bearing the above lessons have on the ques-
tion. The fastest trotter and the second in the "record"
being granddaughter and grandson of thoroughbred
mares. Then the second of the get of Harold, Noontide,
has also a thoroughbred grandam, and there is 12½
seconds between this mare with a "strictly thoroughbred"
cross in the second generation and the fastest of her sires
get from a strictly trotting cross, and that so potent as
Mambrino Chief. The next picture is equally as demon-
strative.

Dictator leads the record in having the two fastest,
Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, yet there is 3½ seconds in favor
of the grandson of a thoroughbred mare, though, as
Phallas is a stallion, and only one-half second behind the
fastest record for that class, it will not be unfair to place
the performances on an equality. Mambrino Chief

again figures quite prominently, as the dam of Phallas was a granddaughter of that horse, and the dam of Director, who is third in Dictator's list, a daughter.

Alexander's Belmont presents a clearly cut picture. His fastest, Nutwood, has a thoroughbred grandam, and his second, Wedgewood, had one thoroughbred grandsire, while a sister to Nutwood has a record of 2:24½, and there is little question that the dam of Dick Moore, 2:22½, was by Monmouth Eclipse.

Pilot Jr. comes out with great brilliancy on the canvas. Without troubling ourselves about the breeding of his dam, there is no line of blood which figures more prominently.

What would it have amounted to without the aid of the thoroughbred? By all odds his best daughters had thoroughbred dams. His fastest was from a thoroughbred mare, and his second fastest entire son also from a thoroughbred. When it comes to procreative qualities there is no comparison between Pilot Temple and Tattler. The former we do not find in "Wallace's Year Book," whereas Tattler is credited with Voltaire, 2:20½, Indianapolis, 2:21; Slander, 2:28½; Rumor, 2:29½; and the pacer Gossip, 2:18.

Alexander's Norman has a daughter which trotted in 2:14½ some ten years ago, and her dam was by imported Hooton, by Despot, his dam by Catton, the sire of Trustee. The next and only other of the get of Norman to trot in 2:30 or better was May Queen, and her dam was by Crockett's Arabian, and he was by Mokhladi, an imported Arabian, from Kate Crockett, the dam of Lula.

Mambrino Chief has one which beat 2:20, Lady Thorn, 2:18½, and her dam was by Gano, a son of American Eclipse, and so well thought of as a race-horse that he was matched for a large sum against Boston. Woodford Mambrino was not far off with 2:21½, and his dam was by the thoroughbred Woodford.

We omitted a prominent figure in the above list, viz.: Lucy by Geo. M. Patchen. She was the only one by that renowned stallion to show the teens, 2:18½, and her dam was by May Day, a son of Henry, the competitor of Eclipse, and her grandam by Prizefighter, a son of imported Expedition.

It would require a large blackboard to outline every lesson found in the records, though it is enough to show what a factor the blood of the race-horse has been in "producing" "performing" animals.

When the breeding can be positively established it will be found that every trotter of great merit is not far removed from that source of speed and endurance.

The Coming Race Meeting.

Never in the history of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association has there been a better prospect for a brilliant meeting than is now presented for the Fall Meeting of 1887. Never before were the entries so numerous, never a better showing for hotly contested races. There are so many horses engaged which have exhibited such high form, and these being found in every one of the sixteen races, that it can hardly result otherwise than in grand sport, and that not confined to one day but extending through the meeting.

As an illustration we will take the initiatory race of the meeting. It is aptly named the Introductory purse, with the following conditions:

\$400, of which \$20 to second; \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners this year of two races of the aggregate value of \$1,000 to carry five pounds extra. Non-winners this year allowed five pounds. Maidens allowed 10 pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Now, the cracks engaged are Grover Cleveland, Edelweiss, Repetta, Triboulet, Lizzie Dunbar, Kenney and Notidle, but there are six others, among them Alta, who will have a five-pound allowance, and others ten and it may be fifteen pounds allowance.

Some have acquired the honor of a five-pound penalty, so that, taken all through, it will be guessing and guessing, with a wide variance in the views of those who plume themselves on being experts.

We have not the least hesitation in promising that the track will be put and kept in the best possible condition. This we do from the certainty that the proprietor will spare no efforts on his part, and there is nothing lacking. Plenty of water, all the necessary tools, men and horses, water wagons, harrows, etc., to complete the outfit. Those who pride themselves on being weatherwise predict that the present glorious weather will continue until the November new moon, and those who are speculatively inclined offer wagers which prove, at least, that they are sincere in their belief.

As that is on the 15th prox., ten days after the close, so that the advocates of the "dark of the moon" for a Pluvial dispensation will also be obliging enough to carry the rains over until the meeting is a thing of the past.

In all probability arrangements will be made with the railway officials to run half-hourly trains, and stop them on the siding which is only a few steps from the

entrance gate. Return tickets only cost one-quarter of a dollar, and the trips across the bay are well worth that at this grand season of the year.

"How to Establish a Trotting Pedigree."

We were much gratified to receive an article from Mr. J. H. Wallace under the above "heading," and feel sure that our readers will appreciate the views expressed.

In the first place we will reply to his query "When we fail to get absolute proof, shall we then take it for granted?"

By no means, without sustained by evidence which is a stronger presumption of the breeding claimed than that if to the contrary.

Absolute proof is difficult to obtain. Without a breeder can positively testify that there was no opportunity for the mare to become "stinted," still, if a reputable breeder were to state that a certain stallion was the sire and a certain mare the dam of an animal he bred, an affidavit that covered all the circumstances would not be required.

The sentence which Mr. Wallace quotes and approves is so constructed that there might be a negative meaning, and that if it could not be absolutely "proven" it should be taken for granted. The intention was to impress on the minds of those who furnish the breeding of horses to present proper proofs, or plainly state the reasons why such proofs cannot be obtained. In that case, as is often-times known in the breeding of race-horses, there may be collateral evidence which fixes the paternity in a measure, though still leaving it an open question.

Thus in Thormanby, Melbourne or Windhound has to share the paternity, although it is so certain that Windhound was the sire that he is given in all of the tabulated pedigrees, or rather the ancestry of Windhound is carried out. Lady Amanda was bred to Norfolk the 12th of March. After she was brought home she "broke" and was stunted to Thad Stevens the 30th of May. Her foal came the 27th of April, so that it was as near absolute proof as well could be that the offspring was by Thad Stevens. Very properly the racing rules require that both should be given when making an entry, and "Norfolk or Thad Stevens" be in the paternal column.

The points which Mr. Wallace presents are to the point. There is not a man in the whole wide range of Mr. Johnston's acquaintance who would not accept his word as though it were endorsed by the affidavits of a dozen good men and true. Still, the most truthful might be deceived, and why he gives the dam of Arrow as by Crichton and his grandam by Argyle is a pertinent question. He might have become her owner through purchase, and her seller misrepresented.

Crichton died the property of Mr. Johnston, and he assuredly would know something about his progeny if even he did not breed the mare, and consequently there is little doubt of his being able to establish all that he claims.

We were aware that nothing less than absolute proofs will be required to establish the breeding of Arrow. The statement has been made and reiterated that horses with thoroughbred blood, that is, which had a preponderance of that blood, did not pace, and though there have been plenty of proofs to the contrary it is still adhered to by many writers.

There has never been an instance in which the reputation will be as complete as that of Arrow. He has excelled all previous performances so far that there is scarcely room for comparison.

That his breeding is as Mr. Johnston has stated it, so far as came under his observation, we have not the least doubt, and feel the utmost confidence that it will be established in the thorough manner Mr. Wallace directs.

There is a chance that Gen. Beale's Littlejohn may be the sire of the mare bred to Argyle, and it may also prove that he was a grandson of Fashion. Mr. Maillard brought to California one grandson, and he may have brought another which went to southern California, or it might be that the brown colt by imported Eclipse from Etiquette was brought here by Gen. Beale. This is the merest conjecture, however, and has no bearing on the question.

Mr. Wallace accepts an old custom in California as still prevailing, though it is certain that neither Richmond, Crichton nor Argyle ever ran with a band of mares.

Poisonous Weeds.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In looking over the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Oct. 1st, my attention was drawn to the poisoning of Mr. Bassford's colts. He says that there were cockleburrs around the edge of the lagoon. In all probability as the water receded late in the spring the cockleburrs might have come up and the colts must have eaten them. I have lost a great many hogs by eating young cockleburrs, when they first come up, while they are young and tender, before they get the second leaf. I have lost as high as 50 head in twenty-four hours after turning out of the pen, on a sandy lot, when they were just coming up above the ground. They are deadly poison, worse than strychnine. That I know to be so.

DANVILLE, Oct. 14th.

WM. MEESE.

S. B. Whitehead & Co., 20 Leidesdorff street, being the highest bidder, have been awarded the pool-selling privilege at the coming meeting of the Blood Horse Association.

Racing and Pacing at Oakland.

There could not be a finer afternoon than that of Thursday at the Oakland Trotting Park, when there were two races on the bill. The first was a handicap, dash of one and one-half miles, Patti, Ninens and Ruth being the entries. Patti was largely the favorite in the pools and she won quite handily in 2:33.

The next was a pacing race the starters Lens, Haverly, Minerva. It proved a very close contest between Lens and Haverly, Minerva distanced in the second heat. Lens won the first in 2:31, the second in 2:30, Haverly getting the third in 2:25½.

The fourth heat was so suspicious that the judges declared it no heat, and apparently with good reasons, as 2:39 was the time reported. The fifth heat was won by Haverly in 2:30½, when the finish was postponed until Friday, at 1 p. m.

The proprietor, Mr. Levens, is making active preparations for the race meeting, and should the present fine weather hold, everything will be in good order. It is safe to assert that the course will be put in admirable condition for racing, and the other adjuncts to a successful meeting all that can be desired.

Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr.

It is doubtful if any one of the great trotting families has gained more rapidly in public favor during the past fifteen years than that which had its origin in Henry Clay, and few of the members of that family are better known through the victories won upon the turf by their descendants than Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr. The circumstances of his breeding, as given by H. F. Helm in "American Roadsters," is as follows: A Dr. Spaulding of Greensburg, Ky., purchased his dam through Joseph H. Goodwin of New York, who bred her and shipped her to Dr. Spaulding, whose property the colt was, foaled Aug. 23, 1853.

Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr. was got by old Cassius M. Clay, son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson, by Young Bashaw, son of imported Grand Bashaw. His dam was by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imported Messenger; second dam by Lawrence's Eclipse, by American Eclipse, by Doroc, son of imported Diomed; third dam, the Charles Hadley Mare, by imported Messenger. The dam of American Eclipse was by imported Messenger, and the second dam of Young Bashaw was also a daughter of imported Messenger, giving Strader's Cassius M. Clay a strong inheritance from that famous progenitor of trotting stallions. He was owned for a time by the Messrs. Strader of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1876 was purchased by Gen. Withers, proprietor of Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., whose property he died Jan. 22, 1882.

He was very highly esteemed by the General, as is apparent from the following description, taken from Fairlawn catalogue of 1877.

"Cassius M. Clay Jr. is beyond question the highest bred stallion of the Clay family. His sire, old Cassius M. Clay, stood at the head of the trotting sires of this noted family, and his dam had more of the blood of imported Messenger, and through a more direct and approved channel than the Charles Kent Mare, the dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Thus C. M. Clay Jr. unites, in a marked degree, the very best strains of the Clay and Abdallah blood. In fact, he is much more Abdallah than Clay, his dam being by old Abdallah, and thrice inbred to imported Messenger. While descended in the male line from the Clays, and, therefore, in public estimation classed as a Clay, yet few living stallions have as much of the blood of imported Messenger coursing in their veins.

He inherited from his ancestors on both sire and dam's side wonderful trotting action, and is to-day one of the fastest, if not the very fastest trotting stallion of his age in America. He has trotted in 2:26, and when sixteen years old made a mile in 2:30½, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., over a third of a mile track, which, with a horse of his big gait, was equal to about 2:25 on a full mile track. C. M. Clay is not only a trotter, but is a fine show horse, and has taken numerous premiums in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, and was never beaten but once in a show ring. He is still in fine health and well preserved, moves like an eight-year-old, and can speed a 2:30 gait, although now twenty-four years old.

While possessing a trotting inheritance of the very strongest nature, Strader's Cassius M. Clay was evidently lacking in some of the elements necessary to constitute a great trotting sire. His list of 2:30 trotters at the close of last season contained but two names, viz., Dursango (2:23½) and the black gelding Harry Clay (2:23½); seven of his sons, however, had produced 2:30 performers, the most distinguished of which is American Clay, whose dam was by imported Trauby; second dam by Arctus, by Director, son of the great Sir Archy. From a highly bred daughter of Berkeley's Elwin Forrest American Clay got Magic, which in turn was mated with another highly bred mare and produced Clemmie G. (2:15½), one of the greatest trotters of her day. Daughters of Strader's Cassius M. Clay are proving very successful speed producers, when crossed with animals possessing an abundance of nerve force. They have already brought six trotters found in the 2:30 list. Could this horse have been limited to such mates as the daughter of imported Trauby, from which he got American Clay, his fame would have been far greater than at present.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

J. H. M., San Francisco, Cal.

Two colts are sired by the same stallion out of different mares. A claima that these colts are no relation to each other whatever. B claims they are. Which wins?

Answer—B wins.

E. Leslie Bainbridge, San Luis Obispo.

I have made a bet about the fastest four-mile time ever made. We have left it to your paper to decide. I have been a subscriber to your paper for some time, and should be much obliged if you would kindly give me the record in your next issue.

Answer—Ten Brock, four years, 104 pounds, Louisville. September 27th, 1876—7:15½.

Change of Date of Entries.
PROGRAMME
—OF THE—
FALL MEETING
—AT THE—
OAKLAND
TROTTING PARK
Oct. 19, 20, 21 and 22, '87.

Entries Close 11 O'clock P. M. Monday,
October 10th, 1887.

First Day—Wednesday, Oct. 19th.
1. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance fee; \$100 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake; non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of five-eighths of a mile.
2. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:20 Class.
3. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:25 Class.

Second Day—Thursday, Oct. 20th.
4. Running—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance fee; \$100 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Declarations due 6 P. M., Oct. 19th. One mile and a half.
5. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:20 Class.
6. Pacing—Purse \$200; 2:30 Class.

Third Day—Friday, Oct. 21st.
7. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 each, \$100 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of three-quarters of a mile.
8. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:27 Class.
9. Pacing—Purse \$200; 2:25 Class.

Fourth Day—Saturday, Oct. 22d.
10. Running—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance fee; \$100 added; \$50 to second, third to save stake. Non-winners this year allowed fifteen pounds. Heats of a mile.
11. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:24 Class.
12. Trotting—Purse \$200; 2:30 Class.

CONDITIONS.
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the proprietor reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrances fee 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

HORSES ELIGIBLE.—The records of all horses will be considered that were made before September 14, 1887. American Association rules to govern trotting; but the proprietor reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66% to the first, and 33% to the second.

In all races horses not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over except as otherwise specified. Running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries. Trotting and pacing purses divided; 50 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth horse.

Purses and stakes will be paid each day at the conclusion of the racing. Entries close Monday, October 10th, with the Secretaries.

J. D. MORRIS, 414 1-2 California St., S. F.
Admission to grounds and grand stands \$1; Ladies free.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
Races will be given each week during the winter, weather being favorable.

R. W. LEVENS, Proprietor.
J. D. MORRIS, Secretary. sept24

**GREAT SALE OF
Thoroughbreds**
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
LEXINGTON, KY.,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
Nov. 15, 16, 17.

Embracing the valuable stallions **Buchanan, Mower and Enderheim**, and the choicest bred brood-mares, yearlings and weanlings formerly owned by the late OAPT, COTTRILL, the Edgewater yearling, get of **Springbok and Warwick**, the royally bred stallions **Bertram, Aretino, Tomline, Harry Hill** and a large number of brood-mares from the best racing and producing families, among them the great race-mare **Brambleta**. Also a valuable lot of two-year-olds and yearlings, the get of the famous sires **Longfellow, Ten Broeck, Mortimer, King Alfonso, Falsetto, King Ban** and others, out of the best producing dams. In all about 400 head and representing all the most distinguished racing families.

Sale will be held at the
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And begin at 11 o'clock A. M.
For catalogue address
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**THE
Washington Park Club,**
CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1887, and to be run at their Summer Meeting of 1888.

\$1,000. The Drexel Stakes. \$1,000.
A sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1885), \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$20 April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$10.00 added, the second to receive \$20, and the third \$10 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of \$1,500, five pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

\$1,000. The Kenwood Stakes. \$1,000.
A sweepstakes for colts two years old (foals of 1886); \$50 each, h. f.; or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$15 by April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$10.00 added, the second to receive \$20, and the third \$10 out of the stakes. A winner of any stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of three or more such races of any value, five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. Five furlongs.

\$1,000. The Lakeside Stakes. \$1,000.
A sweepstakes for fillies two years old (foals of 1886); \$50 each, h. f.; or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or \$15 by April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$10.00 added, the second to receive \$20, and the third \$10 out of the stakes. A winner of any stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of three or more such races of any value, five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. Five furlongs.

\$1,000. The Sheridan Stakes. \$1,500.
A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1884); \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or \$30 April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,500 added, the second to receive \$300, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of \$1,500, five pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

\$1,500. The Englewood Stakes. \$1,000.
A sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1884); \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or \$20 April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry three pounds; of \$1,500, five pounds; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

\$1,500. The Hyde Park Stakes. \$1,500.
A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before February 1, or \$30 by April 1st, 1888. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$1,500 added, the second to receive \$300, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any stake race of the value of \$1,500 to carry three pounds; of three or more stake races of any value five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

In addition to the above, additional stakes for two and three-year-olds and all ages will be advertised in due time, to close January 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit. Persons failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary or at the office of this paper.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Room 27, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A., President.
Sept 21

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL
AUCTIONEERS,
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FALL RACES
—OF THE—
Eureka Jockey Club
—AT—
EUREKA,
HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CAL.,
Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.
1. Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free-for-all, dash of one mile, \$35 at first quarter \$40 at the half, \$50 at the three-quarter and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up entries over five to be added, and equally divided between each winner.
2. Purse \$250.—Trotting. Free for all horses that have not beaten 2:30 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Admission and Bonnet eligible to start.) First horse \$15, second \$75, third \$25.
SECOND DAY.
3. MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$300. Free-for-all, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. First horse \$20, second horse \$70, third horse \$30.
4. Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Patchou barred.) First horse \$35, second horse \$30, third horse to save entrance.
THIRD DAY.
5. HOTEL PURSE—\$100. Free for all, for all ages. One mile and repeat. First horse \$25, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.
6. EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Mile and repeat. \$100 entrance; half forfeit, \$50 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the secretary Sept. 17, 1887.
7. Purse \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 600 yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.
8. Purse \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat. First horse \$125, second horse \$25.
9. Purse \$400. Trotting. Free for all. First horse \$250, second horse \$125, third horse \$50.
CONDITIONS.
All trotting races are best three in five, except the two-year-olds, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee in pure races ten per cent.
In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rule of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.
In all entries not declared out by 3 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.
No added money paid for a walk-over. In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.
Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in entries.
Entries to all the above races, except the two-year-old trot, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887.
One-half the entrance money must be paid at the time of making entries and the other half at 6 P. M. the night preceding the race.
Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.
DAN'L MURPHY, President.
H. COHN, Secretary. sept16

Proposals For Privileges
Separate bids will be received by the undersigned up to November 14th, 1887, for the privilege of pooling, selling, running of the wheel of fortune, and the selling of candies, nuts and soda water during the races of the Eureka Jockey Club, November 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, 1887.
Eureka, Cal.
H. COHN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
—:—
No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.
Let dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.
Terror by Woodburn, let dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.
No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Biemarrk.
Let dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.
Ware's Biemarrk, by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kocineko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of Imp. Poche.
These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.
For further information address
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"Patented in Europe and America."
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A positive scab cure. A liquid, soluble in cold water. It is also utterly non-poisonous.
The cheapest and most effective dip on the market, one gallon making one hundred gallons of wash.
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Special discounts and terms to agents and large consumers. For samples and other information apply to
LYNDE & ROUGH, Agents for Pacific Coast.
116 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
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For Sale.
A brown, rangy mare, foaled in 1875; 15½ hands high. By Whipple's Hambletonian Jr. Dam the imported mare Kate Leslie.
She is high strung and not safe for a lady to drive.
Apply to
WEMPE BROS., 573 Market St., S. F.
16oct4

Hotel.

Bay District Trotting.

For an off day of the fall programme of the association, the attendance on Tuesday at the Bay District Track was simply fair, the main event being the purse for the 2:30 class, in which were Carl, Baby Mine, Nautita J., St. David, and Emma Anderson. It was generally acknowledged that, according to public form, the contest was between Carl and the Baby, the former being installed favorite at \$20 against \$15 for the latter, and \$3 for the remaining horses lunched in the field. The talent were pretty correct in their judgment, as the two favorites outclassed the other entries from start to finish, thus reducing materially the interest taken in the race. In the first heat Baby Mine went to the fore with St. David and Carl within easy reaching distance; but on the upper turn, when Carl tried to close the gap, he was twice off his feet, and, although he was in each instance cleverly caught, Baby Mine took the heat with 2:27, with Carl a good second, St. David third, Emma fourth and Nautita J. badly distanced.

There was very little fluctuation in the betting, and again at the top of the going the two favorites went on even terms to the quarter, where St. David moved up speedily, taking the second position to Carl, and, improving his position, they went on even terms to the six furlongs, where St. David was off his feet; so Carl came home at an easy gait in 2:29½, by five lengths from St. David, he beating Emma by half a length for second position, while Baby Mine was a poor fourth. The betting was now \$20 to \$3 in favor of Carl, who for a moment looked dangerously close to a collision with St. David on the first turn, but that horse averting outward took Emma Anderson lightly with him, while he went off in a bad run, seemingly resisting all control. The struggle was close and interesting between Carl and Baby Mine, and to outsiders the result appeared to be a dead-heat, but Carl received the honors by a neck in 2:30, Emma Anderson third and St. David distanced. The final heat resulted in the horses coming in, with the same positions, in 2:29, so that, after all, Baby Mine made a very fair showing in the race.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FALL MEETING, October 19, 1887, Purse \$500, 7:0 class. Mile heats, best three in five.

S g Carl—Hi check	2	1	1
Bik m Baby Mine—Gordon	1	4	2
B m Emma Anderson—Fleming	4	3	3
S g St. David—McKinnon	3	2	dis
Bik m Nautita J—Lindsay	dis		

Time, 2:27, 2:29½, 2:30, 2:29.

There was a fair gathering Thursday at the Bay District Track, the chief event being a purse of \$600, for which Black Diamond, Conde and Thapsin were the contestants. Conde was looked upon as the probable winner, he bringing \$50 against \$20 each for the two others. In his preparatory trot the favorite did not show to advantage, as he seemed to lack his usual dash and speed, Black Diamond and Thapsin in fine fettle. In the first heat there appeared to be some misunderstanding in the minds of two of the drivers as to the start, as Orrin Hickok and Wilbur Smith both pulled up their horses, so that when they had regained their stride Black Diamond had opened up a big gap, which the other two did not strive to lessen, so the heat was given to Black Diamond in 2:24, Conde taking second position by a scant half-length. Conde still held a pride of position in the pools, bringing \$30 against \$15 for the two others. Again he deceived the hopes of his backers, as he gradually fell behind, leaving Black Diamond and Thapsin to fight it out. Black Diamond had about the advantage of a length at the half-mile post, and held it to the finish, after a very pretty struggle, in the fast time of 2:19½. Black Diamond was now held at \$40 against \$25 for Conde and \$2 for Thapsin. Black Diamond went off with a break that did not, however, lessen his chances, as he led Thapsin by a length down the back stretch, while the hopes of Conde's supporters were shattered by a couple of runs he made, the latter one being in the turn when he was moving up to the leading horses. Thapsin kept well within reaching distance of Black Diamond until nearing the stables, when the latter drew away and won the heat and race in 2:20 by four lengths, Thapsin securing second money by half a length.

BAY DISTRICT FALL MEETING, October 20, 1887, 2:23 class, Purse \$600, divided. Mile heats, three in five.

Hitchcock's blk g Black Diamond	1	1	1
W. Smith's blk g Thapsin	2	2	2
Hickok's s g Conde	3	3	3

Time, 2:24, 2:19½, 2:20.

There was also an unfinished trot in which both Nautita J. and Diamond won two heats and a dead heat, the former winning the first and third in 2:37½, 2:32; Diamond the fourth and fifth in 2:30, 2:32½, the dead heat between them being 2:34. Cyrus R. is left in, Loretta distanced in the fourth heat, the finish being postponed until Friday at 10 o'clock.

Oakland Races.

Wednesday was the inaugural opening of the Fall Meeting of the Oakland Trotting Association. A rather limited concourse of people assembled on the Oakland Trotting Park to witness the contests. The day was beautiful and the track could not be placed in much better condition for either trotting or running races.

The first event on the programme was a running sweepstake for all ages, \$25 entrance, \$150 added; \$50 to second, and third to save stake. Heats of five-eighths of a mile. Sunday and Eddie W. were the only starters, Bodie having been withdrawn. William rode Sunday and Eddie W. was piloted by Richardson. Previous to the first heat Sunday sold favorite at \$20 to \$15. The heat was won by Eddie W. by a neck, in 1:02½. Pools on the second heat went in favor of Eddie W., who won as he pleased in 1:04.

The next on the programme was a trotting match, 2:33 class, heat three in five, for a \$250 purse. The entries were Bloodstone, Bonanza and Guy Davis. Pools sold with Bonanza favorite at \$20 to \$6 on the other two. There was very little preliminary scoring. The horses got away pretty evenly, and after going over about one hundred yards of turf Davis threw up his tail and started on a run, which lasted until he reached the quarter pole. Bloodstone led her competitors from start to finish. At the half pole she was leading Bonanza by at least ten lengths. The latter, however, after passing the three-quarter pole, came down the home stretch at a good pace, but not good enough to cut off Bloodstone's chance for first place. She came under the wire a winner by one length. Time, 2:40.

The pools for the second heat still sold in favor of Bonanza, at \$10 to \$5 on Bloodstone and \$3 on Davis. When the gong sounded and the "Byers" came upon the track it was seen that Guy Davis had a change in drivers. Dustin had taken Ayres' place as ribbon manipulator. The start was tolerably good, but, like Davis in the first heat, Bloodstone broke at the start, but was soon righted by her driver, and then trotted very fast up to the half, where she passed Davis. Bonanza at this juncture was leading the van by several lengths. Bloodstone trotted splendidly and was gaining on Bonanza when she reached the three-quarter pole. Here she

broke again and Davis came along with a dash and passed him. Down the stretch Bonanza moved beautifully, with Davis a good second. When the wire was reached Bonanza came under it an easy winner, with Davis second and Bloodstone third. Time, 2:35½.

Pools on the third heat sold strongly in favor of Bonanza, who won the heat with Bloodstone second and Davis third in 2:35½. The fourth and last heat was won by Bonanza without much apparent exertion in 2:41½, Davis second and Bloodstone third.

Bonanza	2	1	1
Bloodstone	1	3	2
Guy Davis	3	2	3

Time, 2:40, 2:38½, 2:35½, 2:41½.

Alcantara.

The following is sent from *The American Cultivator* and is a capital description of a noted horse. It does not require an expert to distinguish the thoroughbred characteristics in the picture, and that is lawful inheritance is shown from the pedigree.

By George Wilkes—
First dam, Alma Mater by Mambrino Patchen.
Second dam, Estella by imported Australian.
Third dam, Faouie G by imported Margrave; and then through nearly a score of blue-bloods.

Not only the grandson of a thoroughbred, the dam of his maternal grandsire was by a thoroughbred with several other thoroughbred strains not far off. He should show quality.

Alcantara, the only son of George Wilkes upon the ground, is an equine king in every sense of the word, and it is admitted by all that he never looked finer. He is a horse of immense power and grand substance, stands fully 15½, and weighs in standard condition upwards of 1,100 pounds. He is a beautiful mahogany bay in color, with black points, and a short, satin-like coat, indicative of high breeding and great quality. His head is clean cut, lean and bony, and much more neatly joined to the neck than that of many noted representatives of the Hambletonian tribe. His neck, while moderately small at the throat for a horse of his size, is remarkably deep through the crest and at its junction with the shoulder, so that at first glance it might be considered short. A close examination, however, shows that it is of good length. His shoulders are oblique and strongly muscled. His back is remarkably short and strung, and terminates in one of the most powerful loins that we ever saw in a horse of his size. His hips are broad, long and roundly turned, the croup moderately straight and handsomely rounded. His quarters are in perfect harmony with his back and loin, being heavily clothed with the firmest of muscles. His thighs and forearms are long, broad and heavily muscled, his hocks low set, cannons short and strung, with plenty of bone and remarkably large, strong cords. His pasterns are just right for strength and durability. Taken as a whole, he is a model of power, and a critical examination will show him to be a much better finished horse than he is generally represented. His short back, massive loin and light tail at first glance will give a stranger the impression that he is a short animal. Applying a line to the point of his shoulder and extending it to the point of his hip will show him to be a horse of unusual length. He is short on the back but long underneath, and is strong enough at every point to handle a loaded dumpcart with ease. Mr. Davis informs me that he is a remarkably resolute rooster, and everyone who knows his early history is aware of the fact that he was one of the fastest, gamest four-year-olds that ever set foot upon the turf. He has proved his ability to transmit his valuable qualities by producing Whitesocks (2:20½), Alpha (2:25½), Alcantara (2:29), Autograph (2:29), Lady Emma (four-year-old, 2:30½), and Alcegetta (two-year-old, 2:31½). His stall was one of the chief centers of attraction at the exhibition. Upon its walls were suspended a beautiful painting executed by Harry Lyman, representing Alcantara and Alcophone facing each other. Above the latter a neat bow of black crape recalls the sad story of his untimely death.

Anent Judges' Stand.

Jerome Park is now at its best for racing. The track was bed on the opening, and but little better on Wednesday. Some good racing was witnessed on both days. The details are amply treated of in our race reports, but some of the events require comment in these columns, not in a contentious spirit, but in the plain line of duty.

Owing to the alterations in the track two years ago, the finishing points vary for different distances. For nearly twenty years, spring and fall meetings, jockeys have been in the custom of finishing at one spot. It is difficult for the jockeys to recollect in the excitement of a race just where the finish is when not at the old place. This may or may not have been the case with Hayward on Eurus. It has been said that he had strict orders to ride his eccentric horse past the grand stand under persuasion in order that the animal might not get into the pernicious habit of stopping at any point short of the actual finish. It is a very reasonable theory. But, nevertheless, one or two jockeys did make mistakes in this very race. Murphy thought he had, or he would not have continued to ride. McLaughlin continued on Ben Ali, perhaps, however, with the same theory that Hayward acted upon. The public were misled, for the majority did not know where the finish was, and some were accustomed to see Murphy sitting still while Eurus was overhauling him. As long as the finishing points are movable, every precaution should be taken to show the jockeys just where they are. Of course, jockeys are not expected to be so dense that they must be treated as if they were mere automatons. But a movable stand of considerable size, and with plenty of hunting displayed, would help both the public and the jockeys to realize that there and there alone was the objective point.

The judges' stand, we have always contended, is too close up to the stretch. From actual experience in hundreds of just such cases the writer knows that when a horse running fast finishes close up to the judges, the vision becomes confused at the electric-like rush so near the eye, and unconsciously that horse is treated unjustly. He is not taken in the line of sight until too late, and the most conscientious men in the world go on day after day ignoring the horse nearest to them and placing the opposing horse (who may finish farthest away) in front. So many times has this been done, that the everyday race-goers, in such emergencies, fear the worst. So it was in the Royal Arch-Le Logee race on Tuesday. It was hard to convince men, who had every facility for seeing to good advantage, that Le Logee had won. Yet, we have known three men in the judges' stand to disagree in just such cases. Now, in such emergencies as this, what should a decent public do? Should they endeavor to precipitate a state of chaos by turbulent demonstrations, or should they bear with philosophy the decision which to some

conscientious men was just and to others unjust? Do not the public virtually agree to accept the fiat of the judges when they pay admission to the grounds and make bets on the races? Is there not a good old rule that the referee's decision shall be final? And when it is apparent that there is room for doubt in any close finish, is it not the better part to wait with patience the decision of the arbitrators, who are not lightly chosen, than to attempt to influence those persons by riotous demonstrations? After all, the judges are, or should be, so disinterested that no distracting influence ought to divert their attention from the business in hand—the placing of the horses.

But by virtue of their positions, judges assume sacred functions. Hence, it behooves those responsible for their selection to see that every opportunity is given them to decide with equity. They should not be hampered by imperfect or unwieldy points of so-called vantage. And we now take this opportunity of again solemnly warning the managements of the respective associations that the majority of judges' stands are not well situated for the decisions of close finishes. It is a favorite theory with the writer that the stands should be moved back as far as possible from the quarter stretch so that a "sight" can be got on every such race as the Royal Arch-Le Logee race on Tuesday, and the Grenadier-Phil Lee race of Wednesday. If either of the gentlemen who usually act as judges would but spend a season in checking off from a point directly in the rear of the judges' stand all the close finishes of a year, and should report his experiences to his associates, there would be no time lost in remedying matters with respect to mechanical improvements. This is the nineteenth century, and the most liberal money spenders in the world demand all the perfection in these matters that brains and money can bring about. The tendency of the age is to meet the reasonable requirements of the patrons of the turf. Non-compliance with their wishes is very likely to engender an ominous feeling in their breasts which will not augur well for the sport whenever it becomes necessary to submit its prolongation to their suffrages.—*N. Y. Sportsman*.

It seems singular that the English do not make better field-trial reports. Those who read the report published last week will find it hard to understand the work done by the dogs. There are too many elisions. We do not remember to have read an English report which compares favorably with anyone of those made for a half dozen American papers.

AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday, the 5th of November, I will offer at Public Auction, on the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, my brown colt

RATHBONE,

Bred by Hon. Ireland Stanford. Foaled March 13th, 1884, by imported Young Prince.

First dam Lady Amanda by imp. Hurrah.
Second dam Lady Lancaster by imp. Monarch.
Third dam Lady Canton by imp. Tranby.
(See Bruce's American Stud Book.)

Imported Young Prince, bay colt bred, by Mr. J. A. land, foaled 1870, by Knowsley.

First dam Queen of Spain by King Tom.
(See English Stud Book, Vol. 13, page 363.)

Knowsley, bay colt, bred by Lord Glasgow, for Stockwell.

First dam by Orlando, from Brown Bess by Camel.
(See English Stud Book, vol. 12, page 301.)

Rathbone, is a colt of very high form and a great turn of speed. He ran, in May, 1886, on the Bay District Course, half a mile second, beating Voltiger, C. H. Todd, Notidle, and Leap Year. He is believed to be thoroughly sound, and in good shape to be put in training.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association,

Fall Racing Meeting 1887,

Oakland Trotting Park.

\$15,500 in Stakes and Purses.

REGULAR DAYS,

SATURDAY, October 29th,

TUESDAY, November 1st,

THURSDAY, November 3d,

SATURDAY, November 5

FIRST RACE at 2:15 O'CLOCK P. M.

Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand \$1.00

Oakland Park is at Shell Mound Station on the Berkeley branch Railway. Trains from foot of Market street, San Francisco, every half hour, to the track. Time, 35 minutes. Fare for the round trip, 25 cents.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary.

D. McCURE, President.

There is plenty of fun to be picked up at a race meeting, irrespective of the racing, if a man has a sense of the ridiculous, and will keep his eyes open. Recently at Jerome Park it was as good as a play to watch Barney Aaron chasing a delinquent in the paddock. He caught him, and the young fellow probably knew Barney, and had heard tell of his prowess. At any rate he never attempted any resistance, but merely asked to be allowed to walk off with him quietly.

An hour afterward there was yet another amusing chase of a posse of policemen across the track after an offender, for all the world like a pack of hounds after a hare. What the hare's offense was didn't transpire, but the hounds at any rate, showed considerable speed and ran into him.

The steeplechase, the last race of the day, created more fun than all the rest of the sport put together. There was a large field of fifteen starters, and presumably good jockeys were scarce for some of these were riding on their necks and all over the place, while others couldn't induce their mounts to negotiate the first fence. A fall at the fence, near the stand, when it was seen not to be serious, added to the long list of mishaps, and altogether the crowd were convulsed with merriment at the wind up of the day.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing

.....WITH AN APPENDIX

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."

—Shakespeare.

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights: A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take \$50 for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horse-shoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsement from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horse-shoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by a. . . which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and every body knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamized roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send \$1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20, and showing half-miles in 1:58 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for \$10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Anteeo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, \$1,251, in which he got a record of 2:20, a half in 1:23; first money in purse at Sacramento, \$300; second money at Stockton, \$250; the Stanford Stakes, \$1,072; and the Embury, \$870, making a cash return for the season of \$1,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Anteeo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame, I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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FOR SALE.

MISCHIEF, Standard, h m, 153 hands high, foaled 1875, sired by Young Tuckaho by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, dam Lida by Flaxtail; and dam Fanny Fern by Irwin's Tuckaho, son of Herod's Tuckaho, by Tuckaho, by Flaxtail, by Diamede; great granddam by Leflie's Counsel, son of Shepherd's Counsel, by Bow's First Counsel, Recorded in 'd Vcl. Walker's Trotting Register. MISCHIEF is the dam of Dr. Hicks' fast young stallion Philbert, that showed a two-minute gait to cart this summer. Her last year's colt was by Dir-clor, which is a square trotter, and shows fast, for which \$1,000 has recently been refused. She has a weanling by Fallis, a square trotter, and shows even more promising than the Director colt. She is again with foal by Fallis (son of Electioneer) and will be due about Feb. 2th.

PANSY, Standard, sorrel filly 1 1/2 hands high, foaled 1884, sired by Sterling, by Egmont, by Belmont (the of Nutwood 2:14); Sterling's dam is Mary by Flaxtail (dam of Apex, four-year-old record 2:20). Flaxtail is the sire of the dams of Buccener (five-year-old public trial 2:43); of Earl, record 2:34; of Fawn, 2:20; of Flight, 2:20; of Pride, yearling record 2:43; and two-year-old 2:34; of Shamrock, two-year-old record 2:25; and of many others that are showing fast. Pansy's dam is MISCHIEF, pedigree as above. Pansy can undoubtedly be made to pace or trot very fast with proper handling, as she is full sister to brilliant. These mares will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.

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The Chemistry of Vegetation.

[By Sir H. E. Roscoe.]

The phenomena of vegetation, no less than those of the animal world, have, during the last fifty years, been placed by the chemist on an entirely new basis. Although before the publication of Liebig's celebrated report on chemistry and its application to agriculture, presented to the British Association in 1840, much had been done, many fundamental facts had been established, still Liebig's report marks an era in the progress of this branch of our science. He not only gathered up in a masterly fashion the results of previous workers, but put forward his own original views with a boldness and frequently with a sagacity which gave a vast stimulus and interest to the questions at issue. As a proof of this I may remind you of the attack which he made on, and the complete victory which he gained over the humus theory. Although Saussure and others had already done much to destroy the basis of this theory, yet the fact remained that vegetable physiologists up to 1840 continued to hold to the opinion that humus, or decayed vegetable matter, was the only source of the carbon of vegetation. Liebig, giving due consideration to the labors of Saussure, came to the conclusion that it was absolutely impossible that the carbon deposited as vegetable tissue over a given area, as, for instance, over an area of forest land, could be derived from humus, which is itself the result of the decay of vegetable matter. He asserted that the whole of the carbon of vegetation is obtained from the atmospheric carbonic acid, which, though only present in the small relative proportion of four parts in 10,000 of air, is contained in such absolutely large quantity that if all the vegetation on the earth's surface were burnt, the proportion of carbonic acid which would thus be thrown into the air would not be sufficient to double the present amount. That this conclusion of Liebig's is correct needed experimental proof; but such proof could only be given by long-continued and laborious experiment, and this serves to show that chemical research is not now confined to laboratory experiments, lasting, perhaps, a few minutes, but that it has invaded the domain of agriculture as well as of physiology, and reckons the periods of her observations in the field not by minutes, but by years. It is to our English agricultural chemists, Lawes and Gilbert, that we owe the complete experimental proof required. And it is true that this experiment was a long and tedious one, for it has taken forty-four years to give the definite reply. At Rothamsted a plot was set apart for the growth of wheat. For forty-four successive years that field has grown wheat without addition of any carbonized manure, so that the only possible source from which the plant could obtain the carbon for its growth is the atmospheric carbonic acid. Now, the quantity of carbon which on an average was removed in the form of wheat and straw from a plot manured only with mineral matter was 1,000 pounds, while on another plot, for which a nitrogenous manure was employed, 1,500 pounds more carbon was annually removed; or 2,500 pounds of carbon are removed by this crop annually without the addition of any carbonaceous manure. So that Liebig's provision has received a complete experimental verification. May I, without wearying you with experimental details, refer for a moment to Liebig's views as to the assimilation of nitrogen by plants—a much more complicated and difficult question than the one we have just considered—and compare these with the most modern results of agricultural chemistry? We find that in this case his views have not been substantiated. He imagined that the whole of the nitrogen required by the plant was derived from atmospheric ammonia; whereas Lawes and Gilbert have shown by experiments of a similar nature to those just described, and extending over a nearly equal length of time, that this source is wholly inefficient to account for the nitrogen removed in the crop, and have come to the conclusion that the nitrogen must have been obtained either from a store of nitrogenous material in the soil, or by absorption of free nitrogen from the air.

These two apparently contradictory alternatives may perhaps be reconciled by the recent observations of Warrington and of Berthelot, which have thrown light upon the changes which the so-called nitrogenous capital of the soil undergoes, as well as upon its chemical nature, for the latter has shown that under certain conditions the soil has the power of absorbing the nitrogen of the air, forming compounds which can subsequently be assimilated by the plant. Touching us as human beings even still more closely than the foregoing is the influence which chemistry has exerted on the science of pathology, and in no direction has greater progress been made than in the study of micro-organisms in relation to health and disease. In the complicated chemical changes to which we give the names of fermentation and putrefaction, the views of Liebig, according to which these phenomena are of a purely chemical character, have given way under the searching investigations of Pasteur, who established the fundamental principle that these processes are inseparably connected with the life of certain low forms of organisms. Thus was founded the science of bacteriology, which, in Lister's hands, has yielded such splendid results in the treatment of surgical cases; and in those of Klebs, Koch and others has been the means of detecting the cause of many diseases both in man and animals; the latest and not the least important of which is the remarkable series of successful researches by Pasteur into the nature and mode of cure of that most dreadful of maladies, hydrophobia. And here I may be allowed to refer with satisfaction to the results of the labors on this subject of a committee, the formation of which I had the honor of moving for in the House of Commons. These results confirm in every respect Pasteur's assertions, and prove beyond a doubt that the adoption of his method has prevented the occurrence of hydrophobia in a large proportion of persons bitten by rabid animals, who, if they had not been subjected to this treatment, would have died of that disease. The value of his discovery is, however, greater than can be estimated by its present utility, for it shows that it may be possible to avert other diseases besides hydrophobia by the adoption of a somewhat similar method of investigation and of treatment. This, though the last, is certainly not the least of the debts which humanity owes to the great French experimentalist. Here it might seem as if we had outstepped the boundaries of chemistry, and have to do with phenomena purely vital. But recent research indi-

cates that this is not the case, and points to the conclusion that the microscopist must again give way to the chemist, and that it is by chemical rather than by biological investigation that the causes of disease will be discovered and the power of removing them obtained. For we learn that the symptoms of infective diseases are no more due to the microbes which constitute the infection than alcoholic intoxication is produced by the yeast cell, but that these symptoms are due to the presence of definite chemical compounds the result of the life of these microscopic organisms. So it is to the action of these poisonous substances formed during the life of the organism rather than to that of the organism itself that the special characteristics of the disease are to be traced; for it has been shown that the disease can be communicated by such poisons in entire absence of living organisms.

Los Angeles Fair.

Third Day.

Another enormous crowd assembled at the Agricultural Park Wednesday afternoon, and the opinion prevailed that there must have been a thousand more than the preceding day. Such a great mass of humanity is not often seen together at one time in Los Angeles. The enthusiasm displayed throughout the afternoon was unbounded, and the winners in the different contests were cheered to the echo. The track, as can well be imagined, was not in the best possible condition, and was hard and lumpy.

The first card on the programme was the Southern California Trotting Stake for three-year-olds. Not a very great amount of interest centered in this event, as it was thought to be a foregone conclusion for the Dashwood mare Leonor, and the prophecies in this proved correct, for Leonor experienced no trouble in winning three straights. Leonor is a very promising mare, and moves in excellent style. Tom Rice, under the able manipulation of Walter Mayben, made a better showing than many anticipated, and defeated Cadamns, who has a tendency for breaking, for second money.

Narcola sold a heavy favorite in the two-mile dash. A few, however, could be found to invest a few odd dollars on Galgo and Fred Collier. Narcola is a fine appearing animal, and is a full sister to Ballot Box, who ran four miles when a three-year-old in 7:30, with a month's training, at the Oakland Park. The only race Narcola won when a two-year-old was a very important one, as he beat Todd, who won the American Derby at Chicago this year. At the Sacramento Fair Narcola was leading in the two and one-fourth mile dash at the two-mile post, which was reached in the extraordinary fast time of 2:31. Narcola's performance, everything considered, was first-class. The only real contest in the race, however, was the fight for second place between Galgo and Fred Collier. Galgo won after a hard race.

Stamboul was such a heavy favorite that he was barred in the pools. Thapsin can move just fast enough to keep Stamboul moving. The great thirty-mile running race in which each rider was allowed six horses and was compelled to change at the end of every mile created no end of excitement and enthusiasm. The competitors were Carl Pugh, a San Bernardino boy, and M. Pryor of San Juan Capistrano. Pugh is rather small but is exceptionally active and lithe. He is twenty-six years old and rode as if born in the saddle. Pryor is rather tall and slim, but is remarkably agile. An enormous amount of money was wagered on the result of this race. At one time Pugh would be the favorite and then Pryor, but the latter was mostly a heavy favorite as he has been training for a month past and was equipped with good horses. Pugh did not manage to get his animals together until the last minute. Both men displayed wonderful horsemanship and the alacrity with which they dismounted and mounted fairly aroused the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage. Pryor assumed such a big lead before three miles had been traversed that all hope for Pugh appeared to be gone. But the San Bernardino man stuck gallantly to his work and more than surprised the multitude by overcoming the great lead and passing his opponent before half the distance was traversed. Pugh's horses were very fractious, and he experienced great difficulty in mounting them in consequence, but as the horses got used to the work this defect was remedied. Pryor's animals behaved splendidly, and he lost but little time in changing, but, as the result showed, he rode judiciously, driving his horses too fast at the start, which told on the animals very considerably towards the end. It was a great contest between two great riders. The distance was accomplished in the extraordinary fast time of one hour, six minutes, and thirty seconds, which constitutes a record. Carl Pugh is also credited with another record which appears in the Clipper Annual. It is as follows: Fifty miles, 1:50:03. Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal. July 7th, 1883. This concluded one of the best day's sport that has taken place in this city for many a long day. The details are as follows:

The Southern California Trotting Stakes for three-year-olds, mile heats, best three in five. Stake comprised and divided.
C. A. Durfee's b f Leonor by Dashwood, dam Geraldine— 1 1 1
C. Durfee— 3 3 2
L. J. Felton's cb g Cadamns by Shamrock, dam Williams— 3 3 2
J. P. Palm's b c Tom Rice by Bob Mason, dam Eva P.— 2 2 2
Walter Mayben— 2 2 2
Time, 2:49, 2:46, 2:42.

First Heat—The three animals were sent on their journey on even terms, after scoring several times. Leonor soon went to the front, where he remained throughout. Tom Rice finished second and Cadamns last. Time, 2:49.

Second Heat—The bell was tapped on the first score. Leonor was the first to show in front and led Cadamns a couple of lengths at the quarter. Cadamns now broke badly, and before Williams got him under way again the gelding was fully four lengths behind Rice, who was moving very nicely. Tom Rice was nearly on equal terms with the leader at the half. A pretty struggle now ensued, and they both turned into the straight together, and it was anyone's heat, but Tom Rice settled his chances by breaking badly at the draw gate. Leonor finished several lengths in advance. Time, 2:46.

Third Heat—An admirable start was made. Leonor was again sent to the front and was leading four lengths at the quarter, which she increased to half a dozen before the half was reached. Leonor won the heat and purse. Cadamns came up at the end, trotting very strongly and beat Tom Rice for second position. Leonor got the purse and Tom Rice second money. Time, 2:42.

Running Purse—Purse \$300; \$150 to first, \$90 to second, \$30 to third; all ages.
Two-mile dash.
Matt Storn's b f Narcola, 3, by Norfolk, dam Addie C., 102 lbs. 1
Leo Newell— 1
Jo Thomas' cb g Galgo, 5, by Rutherford, dam Nina R., 117 lbs. 2
Greenan— 2
S. B. Dennis' cb g Fred Collier, aged, by Joe Hooker, dam Puss, 117 lbs. 3
Clifford— 3
Time, 3:37.

At the fall of the flag Newell sent Narcola along at a high rate of speed, and had soon opened up a wide gap and must have been twelve lengths ahead at the half. Fred Collier, who had been last, now moved up to Galgo, and both riders set to work to overtake Narcola, but it proved a hopeless task. Galgo and Fred Collier were racing neck and neck at the three-quarters. Narcola passed by the stand galloping in fine form a long way in the lead, and Galgo led Fred Collier by almost a length. Narcola won the race with the greatest of ease, and Galgo beat Collier by several lengths for second money. Time, 3:37.

Trotting—For 2:30 class: mile heats, 3 in 5; purse, \$600; \$360 to first, \$180 to second, \$50 to third.
L. J. Rose's n s Stamboul, 5, by Sultan, dam Fleetwing— 1 1 1
Walter Mayben— 1 1 1
E. H. Miller Jr.'s blk g Thapsin by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard— 2 2 2
Willbur Smith— 2 2 2
J. H. Kelly's g Valentine, 6, by Ferra's Clay, dam Queen— 3 3 3
Kelley— 3 3 3
Time, 2:28, 2:26, 2:26.

First Heat—The blue and black of Valentine was the first to show to the front. All three trotters moved along in faultless style and trotted bunched for the greater part of the distance. Stamboul led by a short neck at the half (1:12). A blanket would have covered the trio at the three-quarter mile post (1:47). Thapsin holding second position. Stamboul entered the finish with a light lead, which he maintained until the finish. Time, 2:23.

Second Heat—All three moved over the line together, but Stamboul was the first to reach the quarter. Valentine, who had been moving finely up to this point, broke badly and lost half a dozen lengths before he recovered. Thapsin was a length behind at the half. Stamboul now broke and lost a great deal of ground. Walter Mayben soon had the Sultan etalon on his feet and following Thapsin up. A grand struggle now took place, but Stamboul coming at a high rate of speed won by less than half a length after a pretty finish. Time, 2:26.

Third Heat—This was merely a repetition of the former two.

Running, thirty miles, change horses each mile. Each rider had six horses. Purse, \$500; \$300 to first, \$150 to second, and \$50 to third.

Carl Pugh, San Bernardino— 1
M. Pryor, San Juan Capistrano— 2
Time, 1:40.

This event was watched with great interest and proved to be the greatest drawing card of the whole meeting. Both men were loudly cheered upon making their appearance. No difficulty was experienced in dispatching the men on their long journey. Pryor led by thirty yards at the end of the first mile, and when the men pulled up their horses abruptly and jumped on another the crowd yelled themselves a horse. Pugh was 200 yards behind at the end of three miles, and at five was fully a quarter of a mile behind and his chance of success appeared very slim. The fifteenth mile proved the most exciting one in the race, for Pugh struck a good horse and Pryor the reverse. And on the sixteenth mile when Pugh passed Pryor the crowd cheered and cheered, and the scene of excitement baffles description. Men holed, boys shouted and ladies waved their handkerchiefs. Both had capital mounts on the twenty-first mile. At the end of the twenty-third mile Pugh was an eighth of a mile ahead, and, increasing his lead on every mile, won amidst a scene of greatest excitement by fully a quarter-mile. The winner was lifted off his horse and carried on the shoulders of his admirers, while cheer after cheer rent the air.

Cannon Ball, Galgo and Telephone were the horses that did the great work, and as a judge in the stand remarked, "blood will tell."

Fourth Day.

Five thousand people struggled with their emotions and each other at the Agricultural Park Thursday afternoon. The track, under the careful management of Mr. Ryan, the lessee, was in splendid condition, considering it was so slippery and muddy on Tuesday. The racing was of an interesting character throughout.

The ball was set rolling with the three-quarter mile and repeat. Grover Cleveland was such a red-hot favorite that he was barred in the pools. Adam sold first choice and Glenell had a large following. Dublin Bay was not very much fancied. Grover Cleveland won the first heat rather handily in 1:16, although he has accomplished the distance in 1:13½. Adam secured second place. A large sum of money went into the pool-box on the second heat. Adam and Glenell alternated as favorites, and Dublin Bay was left out in the cold. Of course Grover Cleveland won again, but Dublin Bay surprised the talent by securing second position, and, according to racing rules, second money, as position in the deciding heat counts. The lucky few who backed Dublin Bay reaped a big harvest.

A quintette of lively youngsters were now saddled up for the five-eighths mile dash. The Chase stable, consisting of Kildare and Rosedale, sold as favorites. Typesetter had many staunch supporters, and several were found willing to invest on Hazel and Nettie Washington. The winner proved to be Rosedale, a splendid-appearing muscular Joe Hooker filly. Typesetter managed to get second money by the shortest of heads from Kildare, who came up with a big rush near the end. The trotting purse of \$300 for 2:27 class resulted in a walk-over for Rajah. The special mile dash between Ed. McGinnis and John Treat proved to be the great event of the day. Pool after pool was sold on the result, and the betting varied very much. The judges got an inkling that all was not right, and believing that the race was out and dried, and wishing to prevent any fraud being practiced on the public, ordered that new riders be put upon the horses. Newell rode John Treat, and Gabey E. McGinnis. Both riders were cautioned by the judges before starting. A grand start was effected at the third attempt, and one of the best races ever seen on the course took place. Ed. McGinnis had the pole. John Treat won the race, after a slashing struggle, by a neck. The owner of McGinnis immediately after the race entered a protest against the rider of John Treat for foul riding. He claimed that Newell, on John Treat, took the inside pole going around the turn before he was clear a length ahead. The judges upheld the protest and awarded the race to Ed. McGinnis. As it was to be expected a big kick was indulged in over the judges' decision by the backers of John Treat. It was rather hard luck for them to lose their money after their horse got in first, but such are the chances of racing. No blame should attach to Newell. It was simply a mistake of judgment liable to happen to the best rider in the country. He thought he was far enough ahead to cut inside. The rules say that no rider is allowed to take the inside running before he is a clear length ahead. The special trot between Victor, Oliver J., Pendennis and Inca Jr. was unfinished when darkness put a stop to any more trotting. The details are as follows:

Running, all ages—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, purse \$250; \$150 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third.

Matt Storm's b c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday, dam Robin Girl, 113, by Newell	1
B. P. Hill's b c Adam, 5, by Reville, 110, by F. McCurdy	2
Aracida Stables' b c Glenell, aged, by Glenell, dam Planetary, 110, by S. McCurdy	3
George L. Waring's b c Telephone, aged, by Wildside, dam unknown, 110, by Devoy	0
F. M. Slaughter's b c Dublin Bay, 6, by Grinstead, dam Amanda, 113, by Devoy	0

Time, 1:16, 1:53.

First Heat—After three false attempts the field was dispatched to a fairly good start. Grover Cleveland was the first to show to the front, with Telephone and Glenell close up, and Adam and Dublin Bay hugging up the rear. Telephone was sent up to Grover Cleveland, and a pretty race ensued for about a furlong, when Grover Cleveland drew ahead. Turning into the straight it was noticed that Telephone was in difficulties. Glenell was now shook up and was second coming down the straight, but Fred McCurdy on Adam challenged him, and a slashing race ensued for second money, which resulted in a win for Ben Hill's chestnut gelding. Grover Cleveland won handsily by a length. Time, 1:16.

Second Heat—A grand start was effected after several breakaways, in which Telephone got a little the worst of the send-off. After going a quarter of a mile the order was Adam, Dublin Bay and Grover Cleveland, and the paces were corker. Newell sat down on Grover Cleveland and was soon at the head of affairs. Grover Cleveland, Adam and Glenell was the order turning in the straight. Devoy, who held a good position on Dublin Bay throughout the race, now made his effort, and passing Glenell tackled Adam, and after a game struggle he gradually drew ahead and secured second position after a pretty finish. Grover Cleveland won in a gallop by several lengths. Adam finished third, Glenell fourth and Telephone fifth. Time, 1:15.

Running—For two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile; winner of all two-year-old event previous to carry seven pounds extra; purse \$150; \$90 to first, \$45 to second and \$15 to third.

James B. Chase's c h Rosedale by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Clare, 107, by Newell	1
F. McLain's b c Typesetter by Hock-Hocking, dam by Den Wade, 110, by McCurdy	2
James B. Chase's c h Kildare, by Kyrle Daly, dam Mistake, 110, by Gabby	3
B. F. Bragg's c h Nettie Washington by Jupiter, dam unknown, 107, by Brennan	0
Charles Thomas' b f Hazel by Balboa, dam Armeta Howard, 107, by Machado	0

Time, 1:14.

A great amount of trouble was experienced in sending the youngsters off to an even start. Hazel was especially obstreperous. After eight false attempts the flag was lowered to a moderately good start. The green colors of Typesetter's rider was the first to show clear of the rack, Hazel and Rosedale being the next in order, with Kildare last. The rider of Hazel began to apply his whip from the jump, and was leading the field soon after they got going by a couple of lengths. Newell now let Rosedale out and soon had the lead. Typesetter now moved up, and Kildare, who had been last, came with a big rosh near the bend, and there was very little difference between the leaders. Hazel fell back to Nettie Washington, who had never shown up prominently once throughout the race. Rosedale came away down the straight, and, looking all over a winner, won clearly by a length and a half. Typesetter secured second place and money by the shortest of necks. Kildare ran very wide at the turn or the colt would have secured second place. Nettie Washington beat Hazel out for last place. Time, 1:04.

Trotting purse, \$500. \$300 to first, \$150 second, to \$50 to third, for 2:37 class. Mile heats, three in five.

K. D. Wise's b c Rajah, 4, by Sultan, dam Kitty Wilkes, 110, by Time, 1:04.	1
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This event resulted in a walkover for Rejah.

Running dash of a mile. Match race.

H. L. Sumner's b c Ed. McGinnis by Grinstead, dam Jennie G., Gaby	1
Al Morine's g g John Treat by Reville, 110, by Newell	2

Time, 1:43.

The Race—This proved to be a beautiful race. Both horses moved off together, neck and neck. Turning the bend John Treat assumed the lead and led by a length and a half for about 100 yards before the quarter pole, which was the greatest distance between the animals throughout the race. At the quarter John Treat had a length the best of it. Around the back stretch the horses stuck together, and at the half McGinnis was right at Treat's girth. The greatest excitement now prevailed. They were nose and nose at the quarter, and a prettier race was never seen than the finish down the straight. Gaby was the first to use his whip, and Newell was obliged to do the same at the drawgate. Nearer and nearer they came, so close together that the crowd became greatly excited, but John Treat, who came with a great rush at the end, managed to get his nose in front, although McGinnis was in advance a few yards past the winning post. Time, 1:43.

A special trot was put on and two heats trotted, when night brought about a postponement.

Oliver J. sold a big favorite. First heat Pendennis went off with the lead, closely followed by Inca Jr. Pendennis broke badly at the quarter, and Inca Jr. assumed the lead, which he kept till the end. Second heat: It was so dark it was impossible to tell the changes in the race. Oliver J. came in first, Victor second, Inca Jr. third. Victor was disqualified in this heat for running.

Last Day

The last day of the Fair of 1887, was largely attended. The track was in very much better condition than any day except the opening day. The inside running was a trifle heavy and the drivers hugged, the outside with great pertinacity. The track must be accounted at least three seconds slow, consequently the time made in the 2:16 trotting and pacing events was very good.

The opening event was the unfinished trot from the day previous. Oliver J. proved the victor in this event. Through some misunderstanding in the changing of the drivers of Pendennis the day previous the owner of Pendennis, C. Edgar Smith refused to start his horse, claiming that the driver had not used the horse properly the day before. An expert, at the request of the judges, examined the horse, and pronounced him fit to start and that there was nothing wrong with the animal except a small abrasion which did not amount to anything.

Mr. Smith could not be prevailed to start the animal, so the judges fined him \$100 and suspended him and the horse until the fine is paid. Contractor won the 2:45 trot in three straight heats. The judge announced that Contractor was entitled to \$100 premium given by the Cynthia Association for all Sultan horses trotting a mile in less than 2:30.

Four thoroughbreds sported silk in the Derby. Narcola was the favorite, although Carmelita was heavily backed and had a large following. Narcola proved victorious, and could have made the distance in 2:36 had occasion demanded.

The pacing race was watched with great interest. J. C. Lee surprised the talent by winning the first heat from Arrow. Arrow won the next two heats. There is no squarer

driver living than Hitchcock, but as several people shot off their mouths to the effect that Lee was being pulled, Mr. Hitchcock made the request that Mr. Hickok should drive Lee in the fourth heat, and with the famous driver behind him, Arrow, notwithstanding that he lost a half dozen lengths, beat Lee worse than in any of the previous heats. The trotting 2:16 class was won in three straight heats by that wonderful little trotter Arab. Adair and Lot Slocum are just fast enough to make Arab trot. The details are as follows.

Special trot. Purse \$400.

L. J. Felton's b g Oliver J., 4, by Oddfellow, dam by Falchen	1
D. G. Whitney's c h Inca Jr., 6, by Inca, dam by Black Warrior—Doc Williams	1
J. G. Denman's b g Victor, 4, by Don Victor, dam Flora	2
Irwin	2
C. Edgar Smith's b g Pendennis by Sultan, dam Blonde, by Tecumseh	0

Time, 2:36.

Third Heat—Oliver J. assumed the lead soon after the start, and led throughout, winning by a length or more in 2:38. Victor finished second, and Inca Jr. third.

Fourth Heat—A vexatious delay occurred at the start. Oliver J. led by a length at the quarter, Inca Jr. and Victor being neck and neck. Inca Jr. broke after passing the half, which was made in 1:20. A nice struggle took place down the straight, which resulted in a win by the shortest of heads, Victor second and Inca Jr. third. The first money was awarded to Oliver J., second money to Inca Jr., and third money to Victor.

Running, Los Angeles Derby Stake; for three-year-olds, one and a half miles. Stake computed and divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

Matt Storm's b f Narcola, by Norfolk, dam Addie C., 115 pounds.	Newell
Al Morine's b f Carmelita by Hardwood, 115 pounds.	F. McCurdy
A. J. Hutchinson's b f Manzanita, by Hardwood, 115 pounds.	McCurdy
B. H. Hill's c h Mikado, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 110, by Weeks	3

Time, 2:40.

The Race—Considerable difficulty was experienced in effecting a start, Carmelita and Manzanita generally being left at the pole. On the eighth attempt the flag was lowered to a capital start. Carmelita and Narcola were the first to show to the front, with Mikado and Manzanita dancing attendance. Before going a quarter the field was hunched, with Narcola first and Manzanita second. Passing the grand stand Narcola led Manzanita by a neck. Carmelita now moved up, and it was nip and tuck all along the back stretch between Narcola and Carmelita. The leaders now opened the gap. The first mile was made in 1:46. Carmelita and Narcola on even terms turning into the straight, and a pretty race ensued. Whips were freely brought into requisition with the sole exception of the rider of Narcola, who won in a gallop by a length from Carmelita. Manzanita finished second and Mikado last. Time, 2:40.

Trotting—2:45 class; mile heats, three in five; purse \$350; \$210 to first, \$95 to second, \$35 to third.

C. E. Fickert's b c Contractor, by Sultan, dam Overland—Barnes	1
William Smith's b m Belle Forest, 4, by Chief of Echoes—Daggett	2

Time, 2:37, 2:29, 2:23.

First Heat—Belle Forest broke badly soon after the start and Contractor followed suit. Malone soon got Contractor on his feet again, but Belle Forest lost a dozen lengths by the transaction. Belle Forest got going again in good shape, but the lead was too much to overcome and Belle Forest was almost shut out. Time, 2:37.

Second Heat—This heat needs very little description. Contractor went to the front, Belle Forest again breaking badly at the usual place. Belle Forest was shut out, but by prior arrangement distance was waived. Time, 2:29.

Third Heat—This heat proved to be on exact repetition of the second. Time, 2:35.

Racing—Free for all; mile heats, three in five; purse \$600; \$360 to first, \$180 to second, \$80 to third.

Durfee & Covarrubas' b g Arrow, 4, by A. W. Richmond, dam Crichton	1
H. Hitchcock's b k L. C. Lee, aged, by Elmo Jr., Hitchcock	2

Time, 2:17, 2:19, 2:21, 2:20.

Auction pools varied considerably, but the average was five to one in favor of Arrow.

First Heat—A splendid start was effected at the second score, Lee leading Arrow by a head. The first eighth was made in 19½ seconds, with Lee still a nose in advance. The quarter was reached in thirty-five seconds with Lee a full length ahead. It took just seventeen seconds to reach the third furlong post. Less than three-quarters of a length separated the celebrated paces at the half, which was made in 1:09. Arrow gained the length's difference before the animals reached the three-quarter pole, and both turned into the straight neck and neck. A grander struggle was never seen than that which followed to the wire. Lee gradually drew ahead and beat the Los Angeles pacer by a length in 2:17½, which is the fastest pacer ever seen in Los Angeles, and the fastest mile ever paced over the track.

Second Heat—A capital start was made at the first attempt. Arrow was three-quarters of a length in advance at the quarter, which was made in 35½ seconds. Durfee moved Arrow along at a terrific gait, and was leading three lengths at the half which was reached in 1:00. Hitchcock followed after the leader, and was within a length of the leader at the three-quarter pole (1:45½), and a brilliant struggle took place down the straight, which resulted in favor of the Los Angeles-bred pacer by less than three-quarters of a length. Time, 2:19.

Third Heat—Another good start was effected on the first score. Both paces were locked at the quarter (35½). Arrow broke at this point and lost five lengths. The heat was thought to be finished by many as far as Arrow was concerned, but Durfee sent the great four-year-old along, and was only three lengths behind at the half, in 1:11. Durfee gained two lengths in the next furlong, and the pace was a corker. At the three-quarter mile post less than a length and a half separated the contestants. Turning in the straight in grand style, Arrow outpaced the wonderful Denver animal, and won, amidst great enthusiasm, by very little to spare. Time, 2:21.

Fourth Heat—Both paces moved off together. Both animals broke early in the contest. Arrow broke a second time and lost considerable ground, but going along the back stretch like a streak of lightning, won easily. The time for the different quarters was: quarter, 35½; half, 1:09½; three-quarters, 1:46; one mile, 2:20.

Trotting—For 2:16 class; free for all; mile heats, 3 in 5; purse \$1,000; \$500 to first, \$300 to second, \$100 to third.

Orin A. Hickok's b g Arab by Atherton, dam Hickok	1
E. H. Miller Jr.'s b g Adair, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—Wilbur Smith	1
Lee Shaner's b g Lot Slocum by Electioneer, dam Glenora—Shaner	2

Time, 2:22, 2:21, 2:20.

First Heat—The bell was tapped on the second score to a fine start. Arab led by a neck, Lot Slocum and Adair locked. Arab gradually increased his lead and led Lot Slocum by a length at the quarter (35). Adair broke badly and was fully ten lengths in the rear before Wilbur Smith got him on his feet again. Arab led Slocum by two lengths at the half, which was reached in 1:11. Shaner now began to slowly but

gradually decrease the lead of Arab. Both animals were moving in grand form, and turning into the straight, there was not a great deal of difference, and at the drawbridge it was anyone's race, but the pace was too fast for Slocum, who broke near the finish. Adair finished several lengths behind Slocum. Time, 2:22.

Second Heat—On the fourth score the bell was tapped to a good start with Adair slightly behind. Arab led Slocum half a length at the quarter (35) Adair being two lengths in the lead. The trotters were well together at the half which was reached in 1:10. Lot Slocum broke here but quickly recovered himself, but lost several lengths by the contretemps. Adair was sent along at a lively gait, and was within a quarter of a length of the leader at the three-quarters (1:47). The leader came down the straight locked, but Hickok managed to keep his perfect little trotter in the lead, and won by half a length. Lot Slocum was half-a-dozen lengths behind. Time, 2:21.

Third Heat—After two or three false attempts the bell was rung to a good start. There was less than a length between the three paces at the quarter (37). Arab led by two lengths at the half (1:12). At the three-quarter pole (1:47) Arab was three lengths ahead and Adair led Slocum by about the same distance. Arab won easily in 2:20. Adair beat Lot Slocum by half a dozen lengths. The first money was awarded Arab, second money to Adam, and third money to Lot Slocum.

Premium List at Los Angeles.

CLASS I.—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Stallions, best four years and over, \$20; Batchelor, h a by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist; Grover Cleveland by Monday, dam Robin Girl by Enquirer. First prize.

Best three years, \$15; Tahoe by imp. Fichter, dam Maritana. Prize.

Best two years, \$10; b c Ed. McGinnis by Grinstead, dam Jennie G. Prize.

Best colt, one year or under, \$15; c h Crawford by Billy Lee, dam Polly Lee. Prize.

Best three years and over, \$10; Narcola by Norfolk, dam Addie C. Prize.

Best two years and over, \$8; Rosedale by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Clare. Prize.

Best mare colt, one year or under; c h Senovia by Billy Lee, dam Belle Mason. Prize.

Best dam other than thoroughbred, with no less than two of her colts, \$15; c h Nellie by Nigger Baby, dam by Old Turk, and Connor and Snowball by Del Sur, and Lightfoot by Hardwood, dam Nellie. Prize.

GRADED HORSES.

Stallions—Best four years old and over, \$20; f s Falcon, four years, by Hardwood, dam Grey Eagle. Prize.

Best colt, one-year-old or under, \$8; Harry Gege, steel gray, by A. W. Richmond, dam by Ben Wade.

Rory O'More, c h by Salisbury, dam by Richmond. Prize.

Mares—Best four years and over with colt, \$15; Jennie Lion, s m by Young Lexington, dam by Leviathan.

Sacramento Belle, h m by Old Sacramento, dam unknown, and colt Jnnie by Donald, dam Sacramento Belle. Prize.

Best three years old and over, \$12; Georgia, d b m by Dashwood, dam by Belmont. Prize.

CLASS IV.—DRAFT HORSES.

Stallions—Best three-years-old and over, \$15; Duke, four years, b s by imp. Ben Lomond, dam by imported Glander. Prize.

Mares—Rhet, six years, b m by Gambetta, dam Bet by Rodney, and colt Leon. Prize.

CLASS V.—ROADSTERS.

Stallions—Best four years and over, \$20; Connor, c h s by Del Sur, dam Nellie; b h Fargo by Atherton, dam unknown. Oscar Steinway, 5 years, c h by Steinway, dam Frankie Eaton by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Dashwood, b s, 8 years, by Legal Tender, dam Gravee's Maid. Prize.

Garnet, b e by Mambrino Belmont, dam Grace by Jackson's Rollo Gold Dust.

Best three years old, \$15; Jack Hill, gray by A. W. Richmond, dam by John Morgan.

Best two years old, \$10; Mark Twain, blk by A. W. Richmond, dam Jennie by John Morgan. Prize.

Best three years old, \$15; Georgia, b h by Dashwood, dam by Belmont. Prize.

CLASS VI.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best-matched span of carriage horses, owned and need as such by one person thirty days before the fair, shown to carriage or huggy, two or more to compete, \$20; entries—Inca and Ned, Prince and Kiog. Prize. Lulu and Kitty, Nick and Bird. Spotted team.

CLASS VII.—ROADSTER TEAMS.

Best double team of roadsters owned and need as such by one person thirty days before fair, \$25. Lucky, light gray, and Rowland iron gray. Prize.

CLASS VIII.—HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Stallions—Best four years and over, \$10; Snowball, blk e by Del Sur, dam Nellie.

Chief of Echoes, b e by Echo, dam Crockell. Prize.

CLASS IX.—COLTS.

Free to all except those entered as thoroughbred and graded. Best yearling colt, \$8; Lightfoot b e by Hardwood, dam Nellie. Prize.

Best suckling colt, \$8; Leon, four months, b colt by Patterson's Leon, dam Rhet. Prize.

Best yearling colt, \$5; Tono, e g by Salisbury, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian. Prize.

Prince, c by imp. Ben Lomond, dam by imp. Glander.

Best suckling colt, \$5; Ruth P. by Lexington, dam Jennie Linn. Prize.

CLASS XI.—SWEETSTAKES OPEN TO ALL.

Best stallions, any age or breed, \$20; second best \$10; Batchelor by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist. Prize.

Leon, h s, four months, by Patterson's Leon, dam Rhet by imp. Gambetta.

Dashwood, eight years, d b e by Legal Tender, dam Gravee's Maid.

Rory O'More, c h e 1 year, by Salisbury, dam by Richmond.

Snowball, blk s 5 years, by Del Sur, dam by Nigger Baby.

Grover Cleveland, by Monday, dam Robin Girl, by Enquirer. Prize. Best mare, \$20. Second best mare, \$10.

Georgia, d b m, by Dashwood, dam by Belmont.

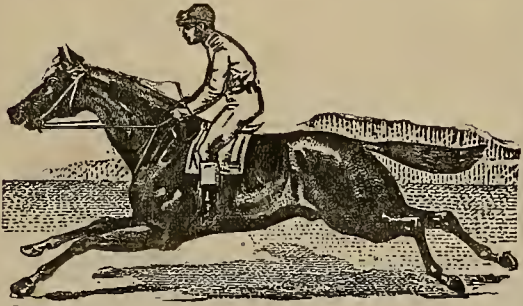
Jennie Linn, c h m, by Young Lexington, dam by Leviathan. Prize.

Narcola, by Norfolk, dam Addie C. Prize.

JACKS AND JENNIES.

Maltese Jack, 3 years, by Sampson, dam by Mex. Prize. Judges—C. S. Crittenden, Alex. Buzzleton and A. De Camp.

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2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions B, the curved blinds E, secured to such extensions, and as shown, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eye, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as shown for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-strap or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or latch connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and I bound the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

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In the trial for position in the Chamberlin Cartridge Co. tournament, eleven contestants broke one hundred straight inanimate targets. Five of the eleven used an "L. C. Smith" Gun, and below we give the names of the gentlemen and their place of residence.

Mr. Dan. Powers.....Cleveland, O. Mr. Fred Erb, Jr.....Le Fayette, Ind.
Mr. Andy Meaders.....Nashville, Tenn. Mr. H. McMurphy.....Syracuse, N. Y.
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We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

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DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



Vol. VI No. 18
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR



OATCAKE.

Chestnut horse, bred in England; imported to Anstralia in 1882; foaled 1882; imported to America in 1887 by Mr. F. B. Baldwin.

BY WILDOATS.

at dam Miss Emma.....by Sannter
d dam Dulcimer.....by Trmpeter
d dam Teddingtonia.....by Teddington
th dam Glacis.....by Venison or Bolero

5th dam Fortress.....by Defence
6th dam Jewess.....by Moses
7th dam Calenduloe.....by Camerton
8th dam Snowdrop.....by Highland Fling
9th dam Daisy.....by Buzzard
10th dam Tnlip.....by Dampier
11th dam.....by Eclipse
12th dam Rarity.....by Matchem

13th dam Snapdragon.....by Snap
14th dam.....by Regulus
15th dam.....by Bartlett's Childers
16th dam.....by Honeywood's Arabian
17th dam.....by Byerly Turk
Wildoats by Wild Dayrell, dam the Golden Horn, a daughter of Harkaway.

General Topics.

Wallace indorse the 2 in 3 movement the *New York Spirit of the Times* mildly denounces. The *Horseman* took firm ground in favor of the change from the first, and I must acknowledge that there appears to be a deal of merit in the plan. The time will come when heat trotting will give way to dash as has racing already done. If haste must be retained, shorten the distance. Station the red standard within forty yards of the winning score, and connect it with a wire to the judges stand so that it will fall the moment the head of the leading horse comes under the wire. Instruct the distance judge to stand on the opposite side of the track from the flag, pay no attention to the leaders, but note every animal which is behind the mark. It will curtail entries, will be one cry, interfere with the pool sales easy another. No matter what interference of these kinds result, honest trotting will make amends. That there are dishonest practices outside of actual "pulling" of races few will deny. Perhaps not under the present code and present laxity of government, but as surely dishonest, or it may be better to write dishonorable, as patent fraud. In a previous number there was an illustration of the laying up heats as exemplified by the Arah race at Sacramento. In that case there was recalcitration. Hoisted with his own petard. The main engineer of the scheme fell heavily, others shared in his downfall. There was a general wail; not at the conception of the scheme, failure was the cause of the mourning.

When an entry is made one would be led to think that the fleetest and stoutest horse should win. There are things to consider. Combinations, helpers, laying up heats. Two pluck one, three or more to share in the denuded feathers judges made a party to the fraud, the "unwritten law" of the track called upon to add its sanction to the printed code. How can it be remedied? Compel every horse to be driven for each and all of the heats. Insist that every driver shall strive to win regardless of position, and drive from end to end as though his life depended upon the effort. The leaders are struggling, why should those in the rear be exempt? There is a fair test when all are doing their best, anything but fair when one has to fight against fresh reinforcements, each heat a battle against new foes. If three in five is to be the extreme test of endurance, make it such by requiring that horses be so handled as to try the quality, which a margin of one hundred yards in 1,760 does not show. Beside, the opportunities for working against a horse which can only be beaten by alternating laying-up with other tactics, it also affords a chance for working the poolbox. This seems to be the main object of some of those who may be termed the best drivers, or, at least, those which are credited with being in the front rank of the profession. Lacking that quality which prompts to win at all hazards, which prefers to gratify an honorable desire over the sordid calculations of how to win the most money, irrespective of the means employed, either string is pulled as suits their book. If, contrary to their manipulations, the rates do not suit, another heat can be laid up, when more money is to be made by losing than winning; or they can go in and win when they give an emphatic assurance that their winning is out of the question.

A few years ago I saw a forcible exemplification of the latter method. A noted driver was in the habit of hetting money conjointly with a friend. He had a horse of his own in the race, and told that friend to bet that he could not win. Even after winning two heats he still assured him that it was the right play, and, as he was a half participant in the venture, more money was risked. The loss of the money did not convince the victim that he had been misled, and it was accepted as a token of honesty on the part of this honorable knight of the eulky that he drove it out when his own money was lost. As a still more particular friend won largely on the race it required a good deal of faith to persist in the belief that the "tip" was honestly given. This was something like a counterpart to the story which Splann tells, although the finish was different. By the instructions of those who were hetting the big money two heats were laid up, two more were won, when the next was also laid up, which brought the race to a close. On being reproached for what he had done he retorted that they were hard to please, as it could not be expected that after serving them twice he could not suit himself once.

Illustrations could be given, so many of them that the repetition would grow tiresome, to show the ill resulting from this cherished right, as claimed, of fooling the public. If there is anything which tends to bring trotting into discredit it is this custom and its nearest of kin, throwing off the "whole" game. At times farcical. Not long ago there was a pacing race on the Bay District Course; one of the contestants was quite a favorite in the pools. The first heat was lost without disturbing the order. The second went, and in time which was faster than twenty, and still the favoritism was greater than ever. She won the third, fourth and fifth. There can be only two reasons given. The first that the favorite was superior to all the others, in which case the loss of two heats was a fraud on her part, or rather on that of her driver; the second, that it was prearranged that she should win, and that was a fraud in which all were implicated. One of the shrewdest poolhymers of our acquaintance is a man who does not give any attention to the horses. He manages to secure a seat from which he can watch the crowd in front of the auctioneer and gauge his investments on what he sees. In square, honest trotting, a horse which had secured two heats would certainly command a higher price than one which had been "away back," provided he did not

show more distreese and was known to have equal endurance with the other. In place of that there may be a few pools sold in which the suckers are tempted by what they see, but before long those in the secret cannot resist the temptation to get every dollar in sight, and back he goes, when in goes the observer and secures a share of the plunder.

Judges are blamed without cause. The forced construction of the rules, recognizing the right to lay up heats, is a difficulty which is hard to overcome. It ties their hands, whereas if laying up a heat was placed in the same category as losing a race intentionally, there would be no trouble. A late trotting race will give an example. A, B, C and D were engaged. The first afternoon each won a heat, when the race was postponed. The favorite had struggled for every heat, won the second, was beaten the third by a neck, and in the fourth every driver appeared to be determined to beat him. At the next session there was a grand struggle in the first heat. Every driver was doing his level best, and the heat was intensely exciting. A won in 2:23, B was second, C third and D last. So far as could be told from a glance at the horses the heat was no harder on one than another, though D was trifle lame. A led off for a pool or two when D resumed his place of favorite. A made a break when in the lead near the quarter pole, falling so far back that he was out of the race, and D won in 2:25. The next heat was won by B in 2:26, so that three of the horses had each two heats to their credit. Still D was a big favorite, while B with two heats, and C with one, sold in the field, A bringing a comparatively small amount. D won the deciding heat in 2:23, and it would have taken a persuasive tongue to convince a majority of the lookers-on that the result was not preordained.

I hear people argue that a pre-arrangement whereby the best horse is to win is all right. It is all wrong. In the case cited the driver of D could not be influenced, and if a "sure winner" were selected before the start it must be the horse he drove. Although well managed it did not require a large amount of penetration to "drop on the racket." The apparent determination to beat D at all hazards was confined to heats which would not settle the controversy. There was only one horse which could win the eighth heat without bringing the race to a close, and she was unequal to the task. D had a long lead at the quarter, at the half and three-quarters. When within a furlong of home it did not look as though it were possible to beat him, and A and B closed a good deal of the gap. D broke when inside the distance, A followed suit, caught quickly, and stuck to his trot notwithstanding a free use of the whip. Had he made anything like so good a break in the second heat of the day he could not have lost it. There is no doubt that the judges were anxious to do right, but as a rule the average judge is not up to the tricks and dodges of the sharp fellows whom he has to deal with, and then, as stated before, he is hampered by the customary interpretation of the rules.

They do not sanction the laying up of a single heat. The driver of Adair at Sacramento, of Ella S. at the Bay District of A and B in the last quoted instance, were amenable, and the judge would have had an undoubted right to unseat them. It seemed like good management on the part of Adair to let Lot Slocum and Arab fight while he rested. It was unfair, however, to grant that advantage, and entirely unfair to spectators who had paid their money to see a race between all the entries, and not a combination to defeat one. But this unwritten law comes in and nullifies the printed edicts. Grant the right even to lay up a heat or heats when it betters the chances to win, and the door to fraud is left wide open. Let a law be added to the code which will settle that point beyond controversy, and which will state in words that cannot be misunderstood that there must be actual contests in every heat, and every horse must make an honest endeavor to win each game in the rubber; that judges must enforce this provision and trotting will stand on a different basis. Suppose that the revenues from pool sales are cut down. If the gate receipts are increased so as to more than cover the loss, associations can afford to have the change made. Breeders, and those who fancy the American trotter for other reasons than as a vehicle for laying wagers, will surely lend their aid towards clearing the sport of the shadow which darkens it now, and which are likely to grow blacker and blacker until there are few bright spots left.

That track sports have a firm hold of American people is beyond question. The small attendance at trots is not due to a lack of relish, but is owing to the nearly universal distrust of those who control the horses. Although there are few fraudulent contests in comparison with what is thought to be the number, the few leaven the whole mass. When men who are prominently brought before the public are, with apparent justice, accused of wrong-doing, it is not surprising that the whole fraternity should share in the odium. The taint is on all. When a man whose circumstances are so solid that there are no pecuniary reasons for endeavouring to obtain money in any way is guilty, the poverty-stricken driver, who has difficulty to pay his feed bill, is supposed to be under compulsion to aid and humbly follow the course which is marked for him to pursue. This may be rank injustice, though when judges and associations are prone to make him the scapegoat it is not surprising that the public should accept the verdict as correct. It is rare, indeed, when an example is made in cases where a prominent driver is, or rather should be, the example. No one who has paid any attention to trotting for a series of years can be ignorant on this point. There are, unfortunately, too many instances in the past, too many of recent occurrence

to deny the truth of the charges. This number of entries a man can control oftentimes gives him a "pull," and the jury which should try him impartially is influenced by the fancied power he wields.

An incident which occurred many years ago, and which comes under my observation, may not be out of place. It took place in Buffalo when Buffalo was not only the center, but the most prominent theatre for the display of spectacular trotting. The Saturday before the opening day of the regular meeting there was a trot in which there was unquestionably crooked work. A driver from Chicago played a part in it, though others were more conspicuous, and he was selected for the victim. A friend was depending on him to drive his horses, which were heavily engaged, and through a good deal of solicitation action was deferred until the close of the meeting. The last day there was a trot between the cracks. One man owned two of the greatest celebrities, though this was not generally known. Father and son were the drivers, the latter behind the one which was to win. This was, in all probability, the last time when the "old man" would drive the mare, and he appeared not to be averse to show that it was only on sufferance the other could win. In the last heat it was palpable that on that day, at least, the one which was playing second fiddle was the best. Her head was pulled clear around, and only in the last few strides was she beaten. Before he was out of hearing of the judges' stand the son upbraided his father for sitting him so hard a tint. It was suggested to the presiding judge that this could be made a more potent example than the punishment of a comparatively obscure individual. The heat could be declared void, a new driver take the place of the one which was so clearly culpable, and another heat trotted. The reply was that it would not do with horses of that class and ownership, but he was given to understand that it would not do to let them escape and not pardon the lighter transgressor. No further action was taken in the case of "Nosey." What had been done had a salutary influence, as he stated that he could not sleep or eat while his case was pending, and swore, in the most emphatic terms, he would never be guilty again. So far as I know he kept the promise, and until the day of his death never heard of subsequent transgressions.

It has been the fashion to claim that all this kind of iniquity was confined to the trotters. That is, those who had no fancy for the harness gait were prone to charge the whole raceability on turf and track to the latter division. I am inclined to the opinion that since racing has been made a business there are some engaged in it who are not a whit better than the vampire of the tracks. As has been stated heretofore, the favorite method this season has been to secure defeat at the starting post. Here, in Chicago, at Latonia, and other places there have been many suspicious cases, not a few where there was absolute proof of wrong-doing. "Broadchurch" in the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*, presents the following sensible remarks:

But the public generally, I think, do not appreciate the difficulties incident to the starter's position. The popular idea is that all the jockeys struggle to get away in the front. Such is not the case, as there are some who try just as zealously to get away in the rear. On this point I heard William unburden himself not an hour ago, when he was trying to explain the difficulty of getting horses off in good shape. Said he: "Early in the week, in a two-year-old purse race, I could have effected a start much quicker than I did but for one of the jockeys who would not move up, and persisted in getting left. I knew then what his game was, and I warned him that I would not only suspend him, but report him to the judges. Well, at last he got off at the tail end, and was never in the hunt. I reported the matter to the judges, remarking: 'Just see how this will turn out. I predict now this same jockey on this same animal will win before the week is over.' Sure enough, yesterday, with good odds against him, he ran away from the victor of the other occasion and landed a pot of money for his backers. What show has the starter in cases of this kind where a jockey will persist in getting left?"

And all this makes pertinent the remark that there have been rumors—tolerably pointed and specific—of jobbery here during the week. Some unknown writer in one of the morning newspapers makes a sweeping charge in that direction. Making every allowance for the license of unbridled and unceasing gossip, I am inclined to think that some of the rumors are not without foundation. I have heard it intimated time and again that a little more vigilance and strictness in the judges' stand might possibly insure more honest sport. Be that as it may, some of the boys, if common rumor is to be credited, have got it in their work. In the nature of things racing will never be entirely without corrupt and disreputable features. The character of some turf followers make that reasonably certain. I have seen race meetings virtually broken up and the racing sport pretty effectually equelched by the license of lawless and drunken vagabonds, aided by the nefarious work of tricksters and jobbers. Possibly this is exceptional, but it is nevertheless true, and it strongly conveys the moral and the lesson that turf sports can only be made successful and popular where the orderly and better class of people can be made to feel at home in the grand stand, where a gentleman can be free from the annoyance and insult of vicious and drunken outlaws, and where trickery and jobbery, if not entirely unknown, are at least at a discount. I am ordinarily disposed to take an optimistic view of the turf and its future, but for all that it will not do to ignore existing evils, when those evils have been the prime causes of the decline and fall of more than one racing association I could name.

In these days when "boodlers" and jury-fixers are attracting so much attention, the magnates of the turf can profit by the example. In place of giving a premium to the successful manipulator, come down on him "hot blocks." You can tell him that the highway in place of the graded race-course or smoothly surfaced trotting track is the ground on which to pursue the calling that seems fitted to his capacity, though it is the longest kind of odds that courage is lacking to stop a stage or garrote even a drunken passer-by. Obloquy they

care nothing about. In place of realizing how mean-spirited, how contemptible their actions are, it is even better that they will boast of their acuteness, and relate to an admiring circle of chums how sharp they have been. Not a door should be left open for their escape. Get rid of them, and if better material cannot be obtained, give the whole thing up. There is no trouble to be apprehended on this score. Whenever it is understood that a fair share of honesty, not to say honor, is a necessary qualification for driver or jockey; when it becomes evident that roguery has had its day; when rudes are inflexible and owners careful to whom their horses shall be entrusted, their honesty will have a chance. In the article copied from "Wallace's Monthly" there are valuable hints. "Taking a man out" is inadequate punishment, and depriving or fining a jockey virtually a premium to repeat the offense. Clear them away as far as it is possible to make a clearance, and this task, though difficult, can be accomplished so as to result in great good. J. C. S.

Mr. Haggin's Sale.

On Tuesday last the popular auctioneers, Messrs. Killip & Co., conducted a very successful sale of harness, work and draft horses and mares at the stables, corner of Turk and Steiner street, city. The horses were drafts from the farms of Mr. J. B. Haggin, and naturally the interest aroused was marked. Buyers were present in numbers and bid freely. A list of the horses sold, with names of buyers and prices paid, is given:

Harness Horses.

No. 1. Bay filly, no marks, 14.3 hands, by Norwood, dam Weasel by McCracken's Black Hawk; S. B. Cushing, \$100.
No. 2. Bay filly, star in forehead, 15.1 hands, 3, by Algona, dam Young Dimple by Charles Dickens; M. Conlin, \$80.
No. 3. Chestnut filly, star in forehead, 15.1 hands, 4, by Jim Brown, dam by Monday; R. Silver, \$65.
No. 4. Bay filly, star in forehead, 15.2 hands, 6, by Victor, dam by Bismarck; John Buck, \$80.
No. 5. Chestnut filly, irregular stripe in face, right fore foot, and right hind foot white; 15.1 hands, 4, by the Barney Horse, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Black Mills Mare by Easton's David Hill; M. Conlin, \$120.
No. 6. Chestnut filly, blaze face, left hind foot white; 15.2 hands, 4, by the Barney Horse, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Mills Mare by Whipple's Hambletonian; W. P. Lambert, \$140.
No. 7. Chestnut filly, large star in forehead; 15.1 hands, 3, by Algona, dam Lola (the old Patton Mare), by John Nelson; W. P. Lambert, \$150.
No. 8. Chestnut filly, no marks; 15.3 hand, by dam the Tobin Mare by Lodi; John Buck, \$100.
No. 9. Brown filly, no marks; 15.2 hands, 3, by Admirable, dam by Bismarck; C. S. Chapman, \$110.
No. 10. Black filly, no marks, 15.2 hands, 3, by Alaska, dam Grey Mare by Norwood; M. Conlin, \$130.
No. 11. Black filly, no marks, 15.2 hands, 3, by Bismarck, dam Fry Mare; S. B. Cushing, \$120.
No. 12. Black filly, no marks, 15.2 hands, 4, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., dam by Billy Cheatham; D. S. Hand, \$175.
No. 13. Black filly, no marks, 15.3 hands, 4, by Norwood, dam Lucy by Washington; I. Kohn, \$150.
No. 14. Black filly, spot on nose, white spot on left hind foot, 15.3 hands, 6, by Norwood, dam Victoria by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.; M. Conlin, \$140.
No. 15. Bay filly, no marks, 15.1, 3, by Algona, dam Martin Mare by McCracken's David Hill; F. H. Burke, \$150.
No. 16. Bay filly, dim star in forehead, 15.2 hands, 4, by Norwood, dam Root Mare by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.; C. H. Kingsley, \$400.
No. 17. Bay filly, star in forehead, left hind foot white, 15.3 hand, 3, by Exile, dam Brown Kinney Mare, by Whippleton; John Buck, \$110.
No. 18. Bay filly, small star, left fore foot and left hind foot white, 15.2 hands, 3, by Kentucky, dam Gey Filly by Ulster Chief; S. B. Cushing, \$120.
No. 19. Bay Mare, dark spot on left side, 7, by Ulster Chief (he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian), dam Gay by Black Prince; J. B. French, \$60.
No. 20. Bay filly, small star in forehead, 3, by Norwood, dam Young Lola, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.; J. A. Goldsmith, \$210.
No. 21. Bay filly, star in forehead, 15.3 hands, 4, Alaska, dam Carmen by Charles Dickens; C. S. Crittenden, \$250.
No. 22. Bay filly, dim star in forehead, 15.2 hands, 4, by Black Ralyh, dam Billings Mare, by John Nelson, C. S. Crittenden; \$145.
No. 23. Bay filly, strip in face, left fore foot and both hind feet white, 15.3 hands, 3, by Exile, dam Fanny; M. Conlin, \$180.
No. 24. Bay filly, right fore foot and right hind foot white, foaled—, by Alaska, dam by John Nelson; C. S. Crittenden, \$230.
No. 25. Bay filly, star and enip end both hind feet white, 15.2 hands, 3, by Exile, dam Ann Mary by Charles Dickens, S. B. Cushing, \$160.
No. 26. Bay filly, few gray hairs in face, 15.1 hands, 3, by Echo, dam Lady Berkeley by Muldoon, B. C. Holly, \$105.
No. 27. Chestnut filly, star and enip, right hind foot white, 15.3 hands, 3, by Kentucky, dam unknown; M. Conlin, \$105.
No. 28. Chestnut filly, star in forehead, little white on both hind feet, 16 hands, 3, by Kilnash, dam unknown; M. Conlin, \$100.
No. 29. Chestnut filly, star in forehead, both hind feet white, foaled—, by Exile, dam by Longford; M. Conlin, \$75.
No. 30. Chestnut filly, small star, white on coronets of both fore feet, 16 hands, 4, by Admirable, dam Daphne by Whipple's Hambletonian; C. S. Chapman, \$150.
No. 31. Chestnut filly, dim star in forehead, 16 hands, 3, by Bismarck, dam General Dana; P. Conway, \$145.
No. 32. Chestnut filly, no marks, 15.2 hands, 4, by Norwood, dam Miss Boyer by The Moor; C. S. Chapman, \$140.
No. 33. Chestnut mare, no marks, 16 hands, 8, by Bismarck, dam by Alexander; C. S. Crittenden, \$205.
No. 34. Chestnut filly, star in forehead, right hind foot white, 15.1 hands, 4, by Bismarck, dam Kenney Mare by Johnny Walker; C. F. Swan, \$140.
No. 35. Chestnut filly, star in forehead, left hind foot white, 15.1 hands, 4, by Bismarck, dam The Cherokee Mare; J. E. Swan, \$160.
No. 36. Chestnut filly, star in forehead, 15.1 hands, 3, by Admirable, dam by Bismarck; G. Ball, \$155.
No. 37. Chestnut filly, no marks, 15.2 hands, 4, by Bismarck, dam by Alexander; C. F. Swan, \$120.
No. 38. Chestnut filly, no marks, 16 hands, 3, by Admirable, dam Daphne (see No. 30 of this list); B. C. Holly, \$125.

No. 39. Chestnut filly, star in forehead, little white on coronet of left hind foot, 15.3 hands, 3, by Kentucky, dam by General Dana; C. F. Swan, \$110.
No. 40. Chestnut filly, no marks, 14. hands, 4, by Bismarck, dam Kate by David Hill Jr.; C. F. Swan, \$170.
No. 41. Bay filly, no marks, 15 hands, 3, Bismarck, dam by Berlin; S. B. Cushing, \$110.
No. 42. Bay filly, star in forehead, left fore ankle gray, 15.5 hands, 3, by Exile, dam Young Nora by Inauguration, T. Hyde, \$115.
No. 43. Bay filly, star in forehead, 15 hands, 4, by Victor, dam by Bismarck; C. F. Swan, \$115.
No. 44. Bay filly, small star in forehead, 15.2 hands, 3, by Victor, dam by Bismarck; C. F. Swan, \$140.
No. 45. Bay filly, little white on both hind feet, black spots on coronets, 15.3 hands, 4, by Alaska, dam Sally Coward by May Boy, he by John Nelson; B. C. Holly, \$165.
No. 46. Bay filly, both hind feet white, 15.1 hands, 3, by Echo, dam sister to Alexander by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.; J. Kohn, \$120.
No. 47. Bay filly, large snip on nose, 15.3 hands, 3, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Norwood; B. C. Holly, \$115.
No. 48. Bay filly, star and snip, both hind pastern white, 15.3 hands, by Exile, dam Augusta by Gus (he by Millman's Bellfounder out of Jenny Nove); T. J. Powers, \$115.
No. 49. Black filly, both hind pastern white, 15.3 hands, 6, by Glory; Baron Von Schroeder, \$165.
No. 50. Gray filly, 16 hand, 3, by Exile, dam Riley Mare by Hercules; Jas. Williamson, \$120.
No. 51. Gray filly, 16 hands, 3, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., dam Viola; B. C. Holly, \$180.
No. 52. Gray filly, right fore foot white, 15.3 hands, 4, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., dam General Taylor; K. O'Grady, \$155.
No. 53. Gray filly, 15.3 hand, 4, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., dam by Pilot; J. J. Wren, by C. Kane, \$125.
No. 54. Roan filly, star in forehead, both hind feet white, 15.1 hands, 6, by Western, dam by Black Hawk; Arnaught, \$110.
No. 55. Gray mare, white nose, 16.1 hands, by Kentucky, dam by Langford; Dr. Carpenter, \$150.
No. 56. Gray mare, 16.2 hands, 6, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., dam by Bismarck; P. Creighton, \$180.
No. 57. Brown filly, no marks, 16.2 hands, 4, by Alaska, dam the Dooly filly by Muldoon; B. C. Holly, \$500.
No. 58. Brown mare, small star in forehead, 15.3 hand, 6, by Western, dam unknown; R. B. Milroy, \$145.
No. 59. Chestnut filly, strip in face, both hind legs white, 15.1 hands, 4, by Exile; Ben. Timmins, \$100.
No. 60. Roan mare, blaze face, left fore foot and right hind foot white, 15.2 hands, 8, by General Dana, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk; P. B. Milroy, \$120.
No. 61. Roan mare, star in forehead, both hind feet white, 15.3 hands, 4, by Kilnash, dam Caliope by Charles Dickens; M. Conlin, \$145.
No. 62. Bay filly, strip in face, right hind foot white, 16.2 hands, 3, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr., dam by Langford; Count Valensin, \$140.
No. 63. Bay filly, small star, white on lip, 16.1 hands, 4, by Western, dam by Ower Dale; Baron von Schroeder, \$250.
Work and Draft Horses.
No. 64. Black gelding, no marks, 15.2 hands, by Rupert; J. H. Swain, \$155.
No. 65. Black gelding, no marks, 15.2 hands, 3, by Rupert; C. A. Powell, \$150.
No. 66. Black gelding, small star and hind feet white, 15.2 hands, by Rupert, 3; P. Norton, \$155.
No. 67. Black gelding, left hind leg white, 15.3 hands, by Rupert, 3; C. Kenny, \$130.
No. 68. Bay gelding, star, snip and hind legs white, 15.3 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; J. Brennan, \$150.
No. 69. Bay gelding, star, snip and hind feet white, 15.2 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; J. Brennan, \$150.
No. 70. Black gelding, star and stripe and left hind foot white, 15.2 hands, by Rupert, 3; R. Millikin, \$140.
No. 71. Gray gelding, no marks; 15.3 hands, by Rupert, 3; R. I. Green, \$145.
No. 72. Black gelding, star, snip and left fore and both hind feet white, 16 hands, by Rupert, 3; R. I. Green, \$150.
No. 73. Black gelding, no marks; 16 hands, by Sam, 3; W. Bewinger, \$130.
No. 74. Bay gelding, face and hind legs white, 15.3 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; S. Wilmont, \$145.
No. 75. Bay gelding, both hind feet white, large star and enip; 15.2 hands, by Sam, 3; L. Kramer, \$120.
No. 76. Gray gelding, left hind foot white, 15.2 hands, by Rupert, 3; Mr. Footman & Co., \$170.
No. 77. Bay gelding, right hind foot white, and left hind heel white; 16 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; I. M. Brown, \$120.
No. 78. Bay gelding, no marks; 16.2 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; K. O'Grady, \$135.
No. 79. Gray gelding, star in forehead; 16.1 hands, by Rupert, 3; H. Neiman, \$125.
No. 80. Gray gelding, right hind foot and left fore foot white, and star in forehead; 16.2 hands, by Sam, 3; E. B. Stone, \$130.
No. 81. Gray gelding, both hind feet white and light color in face; 16.1 hands, 3; Footman & Co., \$125.
No. 82. Buckskin gelding, star and left hind foot white; 15.3 hands, by Rupert, 3; W. Bewinger, \$110.
No. 83. Bay gelding, stripe in face and left hind foot white, white hairs on left hind foot; 15.3 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; K. O'Grady, \$140.
No. 84. Bay gelding, no marks, 15.3 hands, by Rupert, 3; W. Bewinger, \$110.
No. 85. Brown gelding, no marks, 15.3 hands, by Sam, 3; J. Osoy, \$185.
No. 86. Bay gelding, both hind feet white, 16 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; T. Doran, \$105.
No. 87. Brown gelding, small star and right hind heel white, 16.1 hands, by Albert Edward; S. Wilmont, \$135.
No. 88. Bay gelding, face and both hind legs white, 16 hands, by Rupert, 3; S. Wilmont, \$135.
No. 89. Bay gelding, hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead, 16 hands; by Albert Edward, 3; Ah Sing, \$135.
No. 90. Bay gelding, face and both hind feet white, 16 hands, by Cairnsore, 3; M. Hauna, \$140.
No. 92. Bay gelding, star in forehead, 16.1 hands, by Cairnsore, 3; McNabb and Smith, \$170.
No. 92. Bay gelding, star and white on left hind foot, 16 hands, by Sam, 3; Ah Sing, \$160.
No. 93. Bay gelding, large star and left hind foot white, 16 hands, by Enterprise, 3; K. Carter, \$140.
No. 94. Black gelding, no marks, 16.1 hands, by Sam, 3; I. McDevitt, \$130.
No. 95. Gray gelding, stripe to right of nose, 16 hands, by Rupert, 3; I. McDevitt, \$145.
No. 96. Black gelding, star in forehead, 16.3 hands, by Rupert, 3; McNabb & Smith, \$250.
No. 97. Black gelding, small star in forehead, and both hind feet white, 16.3 hands, by Prince, 3; McNabb & Smith, \$250.

No. 98. Bay gelding, star, snip and right hind foot white, 17 hands, by Prince, 3; Ah Sing, \$205.

No. 99. Bay gelding, star in forehead, snip on nose, left hind foot white, 17 hands, by Prince, 3; W. Montgomery, \$180.

No. 100. Bay gelding, strip in face, snip on nose, both hind feet and left fore foot white, 16.2 hands, by Prince, 3; Ah Sing, \$240.

No. 101. Black gelding, star in forehead, snip on nose, left fore foot and both hind feet white, 16.1 hands, by Rupert, 3; S. Wilmont, \$145.

No. 102. Brown gelding, white on lip and both hind feet white, 17 hands, by Prince, 3; I. McDevitt, \$150.

No. 103. Gray gelding, 15.3 hands, by Sam, 4; Gambrinne Brewing Co., \$105.

No. 104. Bay gelding, right hind foot white, small star, 15.1 hands, by Sam, 3; Ah Sing, \$110.

No. 105. Chestnut gelding, right fore foot and right hind foot white, little white on left hind foot, 15.3 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; W. H. Dwyer, \$105.

No. 106. Bay gelding, star, snip, white on left fore foot and both hind feet, 15.3 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; Ah Sing, \$130.

No. 107. Black gelding, star, white on left fore and both hind feet, 15.3 hands, by Sam, 3; Baron Von Schroeder, \$95.

No. 108. Brown gelding, left hind heel white, 15 hands, by Rupert, 3; Owen McCue, \$125.

No. 109. Black gelding, star and white on left fore and left hind foot, 16 hands, by Rupert, 3; E. B. Stone, \$105.

No. 110. Buckskin gelding, black legs, 15 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; Ah Sing, \$120.

No. 111. Sorrel gelding, white face and white legs, 15.2 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; S. B. Cushing, \$85.

No. 112. Buckskin gelding, 15 hands, by Rupert, 3; McNabb & Smith, \$125.

No. 113. Bay gelding, star and snip, left fore foot and both hind feet white, 15 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; Ah Sing, \$100.

No. 114. Roan gelding, star, both fore feet and left hind foot white, 15.3 hands, by Albert Edward, 3; I. Doran, \$115.

No. 115. Bay gelding, face and legs white, 15.3 hands, by Rupert, 3; S. B. Cushing, \$90.

No. 116. Black Shetland gelding; Mr. Bernhart, \$65.

No. 117. Bay Shetland gelding; Mr. Bernhart, \$80.

No. 118. Bay Shetland gelding; Mr. Bragg, \$60.

No. 119. Bay Shetland gelding; Schroeder Harris, \$70.

No. 120. Black Shetland gelding; H. C. Waters, \$70.

No. 121. Saddle horse; H. Pierce, \$110.

No. 122. Bay Shetland stallion; Mr. Bernhardt, \$70.

No. 123. Bay Shetland mare; H. Casey, \$110.

No. 124. Bay Shetland gelding; Mr. Bernhardt, \$50.

No. 125. Bay Shetland stallion; Mr. Bernhardt, \$50.

No. 126. Chestnut Shetland mare; Mr. Bernhardt, \$150.

No. 127. Chestnut Shetland mare; Mr. Bernhardt, \$155.

A Far-East Two-Year-Old.

The wonderful two-year-old trotter Alcatetta, which astonished everyone by her remarkable speed and staying powers, is a well-proportioned dark gray filly, a trifle under fifteen hands in height. She is very smoothly turned and strongly muscled, with clean, flinty limbs and shoulders, back, loins and quarters that cannot be surpassed. Her trotting action is simply perfect. She wears 7-ounce shoes forward, with one-ounce toe weights. She needs no boots behind, but wears shin, ankle and quarter boots forward to protect her against accidents, although she never strikes herself when at speed. Her resolute way of going is admired by all horsemen, and the game manner in which she finishes her heats is a sure indication that she possesses those indispensable qualities of a great race-horse, pluck and endurance in the highest degree.

Her sire, Alcantara (2:23) was the fastest, gemiest trotter as a four-year-old that had been produced at that time. Her dam, Lady Daggett, got a record of 2:26, and Mr. Daniel Bigley, who developed her speed and handled her for years, says that in her prime she could trot a mile in 2:22 or 2:23, and possessed pluck and endurance equal to the best. Mr. Bigley informs us that he trotted Lady Daggett in ninety-two races, and got first money with a bonus in many of those which she did not win. He bought the mare when four years old of a man from St. John, N. B., who stated that she was by the League Horse, a son of imported Cannon Ball. Her dam was a flea-bitten gray, owned by a farmer and used for farm and family purposes. Her sire, the League Horse, could not trot, and her dam never had an opportunity to do so, but evidently imparted the trotting instinct to her foal. After she was retired from the turf, Mr. Bigley bred Lady Daggett to Bonny Doon (2:35), a grandson of Gen. Knox. She dropped the foal prematurely, some six weeks earlier than the regular time. She was bred again to a son of Daniel Lambert, but failed to produce. Alcatetta is her first living foal.

There was a talk of matching Alcatetta after this race against the famous California colt Bell Boy, the race to occur at Lexington, Ky. We hope that the match was not made, however, for after her brilliant victories of the past few weeks this promising filly is entitled to a let-up at once, and will stand a much better chance of making a low mark as a three-year-old if she has the run of a paddock barefooted, than if taken to Kentucky and given a bruising race. Her performance at Mystic Park has never been surpassed by but one other two-year-old bred outside of California, if we remember correctly, and that was Nintbreaker, which beat Spbynix and Diatonic at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24, 1855, losing the first heat to Spbynix in 2:29, and winning the next two in 2:31, 2:29. Parties in this vicinity would have given Mr. Gilbert \$500 cash for this little lady before she left Mystic Park.

Alcatetta never wore harness until last April. Her speed has been developed by Mr. C. E. Swan, a young man who bids fair to rival Fuller and Marvin as a colt handler. Mr. Swan informed us that Alcatetta has never lost a feed, and is so eager to go when in harness that it is difficult to jog her slower than a 2:50 gait. He has brought her to her present condition by giving her short harnesses at top speed, instead of giving her full miles. Every morning that she was worked at Mystic Park during the meeting she showed quarters in from thirty-eight to thirty-six seconds, and never appeared better satisfied than when allowed to hurtle out and fly along at a 2:20 clip.

October Outing offers a rare treat to sportsmen readers and to those athletically inclined. A little fencing, some horsemanship, a "Chat About Cricket," the story of a "First Tront," and the always-excellent editorial matter make the number especially interesting.

The glass hood recently ordered by the Directors of the Olympic Club to be placed over the Vienna shower has been put in position, and adds very much to the pleasure of using the bath. The room was dark and noisome, but is now light and clean.

THE KENNEL

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and death in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grand-parents, colors, dates, and breed.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—An article appeared in your paper of October 15th with this caption, "Was Jimmie a quitter? For me to deny that Jimmie was a quitter is a work of supererogation. Her record as a winner and the dam of winners stands with scarce a parallel. When he wrote the article he could not help but know that he was uttering a falsehood, as all who were there knew differently. Why should he be an exception? I was not at the meeting, being compelled to be in another part of the country, but the judge of that meeting told me some years after that the bitch Jimmie led for over three miles, and when exhausted nature asserted itself she fell, game and true to the last. Can this in all truth be called quitting? Indeed, no! Paul Jones, who only ran a few hundred feet farther, fell down from a like cause, yet "Subscriber" does not call him a quitter. Furthermore he asserts that in the race with Zarina Jimmie quit. While the truth is she (Jimmie) in striking for her game mistook the distance, striking her head so severely as to render her unfit for further work. This again can not be called quitting. One more of his false assertions: "Tallyrand was banished by reason of his being beaten by Monarch, who was then in his declining years." The proof of the falsity of this statement lies in the fact that Mousch was in the prime of greyhound life, not yet five years of age, while Tallyrand was scarcely out of his puppyhood, only twenty months old, and without experience. Tallyrand led from the slips; the hare, without being pressed, turned in favor of Monarch, not being turned by either dog, Monarch got placed, and picked up a poor hare on a straight run. I will leave the truth of this statement to the judge of that meeting. The only thing that could be possibly claimed in Monarch's favor was the killing. To continue a recitation of his either falsehoods or lack of knowledge, he states that the dogs Mand and Pippin took more after their sire than their dam. This at first sight would appear to be true, and any lack-knowledge would proclaim it true. The fact is Jimmie has the better claim to a white-colored progeny than Monarch. Monarch's sire was a blue in color, his dam a black and white. Jimmie's sire was white and fawn, and Jimmie's full sister Minnehaha was a white bitch. He again falsely states that Solid Silver quit his game at Merced last fall. This is absolutely untrue, and all who were there know it to be so. He was beaten in a fair and hotly contested race with Mr. Thomas Hall's Fannie. After the race Mr. Hall asked me to leave the dog (Solid Silver) with him. I did so, giving him the privilege of selling him. He found a purchaser in Mr. Ladd, of Sweetwater, Merced Co., who is glad and proud of his bargain. Snow-drift was a quitter, and I don't deny it. He came of a bare quitting sire, and he was put to Jimmie without my knowledge. I bold myself too true to the virtues of a good dog to defend a quitter. Anyone who has had the least experience in the breeding of animals knows that from the best families, be they dogs, horses, or cattle, sulkers and quitters will come. As for Spendthrift he was never sold or offered for sale; he was given by me to Mr. Thomas Hall of Merced Co. In conclusion, I, without fear of truthful contradiction, declare Jimmie to be the best winner and the best getter of winners ever on the coast.

D. SHANNON,

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1887.

13 Post Street.

Diseases of the Teeth.

One of the principle objections to a pet dog is that the breath frequently becomes offensive as age advances, in some cases this disagreeableness is present even in young dogs that are highly bred and delicate, says A. J. Sewell, M. B. C. V. S. This may be entirely prevented if the owners would only give a little attention, occasionally, to their pet's teeth when the dog is young.

Cause.—In some cases it is the result of the puppy or milk teeth remaining in the month when the permanent ones have come, and, as a consequence, food more easily collects between them, which decomposes, and an offensive effluvia is emitted each time the poor little animal breathes. This condition of things, as a rule, may be prevented by giving a puppy when he is changing his teeth, which takes place at about the fourth month—sometimes earlier and occasionally later—large bones to gnaw, or hard, dry biscuit to eat, and in this way the sucking teeth are generally dislodged. If this should not happen, then they must be carefully removed with a pair of forceps. Particular care is necessary when drawing these teeth, as they are extremely brittle and easily break, and from their shape it is difficult to remove the stump—besides, to do so is to put the dog to a good deal of unnecessary pain. Again, by leaving the milk teeth in the new ones are prevented from assuming their proper position, and are thereby more likely to become diseased and loose, and drop out, and thus the dog becomes prematurely old, therefore a puppy should be allowed to retain the sucking teeth after six months. The accumulation of tartar around the teeth of pet dogs is very common. If this is not removed the gums become inflamed and swollen, and leave the teeth and bones forming the cavity for the teeth, which becomes diseased, the dog showing unmistakable signs of toothache. The teeth soon get loose and fall out. This is not all, for as a result of the irritation of the tartar against the cheek, gums and tongue, sore and unhealthy ulcers frequently form, which are extremely painful, and prevent the sufferer from eating. The tartar should be at once removed by careful scaling. This may be done in some cases when the tartar is not quite thick, with the point of a pen-knife, but where a large quantity has collected around the teeth a stronger instrument is required. A proper instrument, if possible, should be obtained. The cost is only eighteen pence, but if one is not procurable, then a steel nail cleaner may be used. At one end of this instrument there is a strong point which does well to elevate the tartar; the other end is round and sharp, and slightly bevelled, which answers well in cleansing or scraping the surface of the teeth. Very loose teeth cannot be scaled but should be removed, as they are quite useless; besides they cause pain when the dog is eating. After his teeth had been cleaned they should be well brushed with a weak solution of Condy's Fluid, and if this is thoroughly done all decomposed food and the loose pieces of tartar will be removed. In brushing the teeth the brush should not only be carried across the teeth, but it should be applied from downwards to upwards on the lower jaw, and from upwards to downwards on the upper jaw, in this way the space between the teeth is also cleaned. Dogs at first object to having their teeth brushed, but if it is done daily they soon get used to it, and after they have been once properly cleaned the regular use of the brush, and an occasional large bone to gnaw, prevents further accumulation of the tartar.

The gums also require attention. When they are much swollen, inflamed, and separated from the teeth, the application of a solution of chloride of zinc—eight grains to the ounce of distilled water—used once a day with a small piece of sponge or camel-hair brush, will be found very healing. In some cases, where the gums are very spongy, tincture of iodine, sparingly applied every other day for a week, answers better. Ulcers on the cheek and tongue usually heal very quickly after the tartar has been removed, but occasionally a stimulant is required. For this there is nothing better than a solution of nitrate of silver—six grains to the ounce of distilled water—applied morning and evening with a camel-hair brush, and the mouth washed out occasionally with a weak solution of Condy's Fluid.

In consequence of the peculiar shape of the dog's tooth, it seldom decays as the human tooth does; it may be covered with a quarter of an inch of tartar yet when this is removed the tooth is generally found sound. Of course now and then one may find a spot of decay in one of the incisors or molar teeth. In such cases the diseased parts should be thoroughly removed by scraping, and the whole filled with white gutta percha. This will prevent the decay spreading, or the adjoining teeth becoming similarly affected. Abscesses occasionally form at the root of the tooth, the face or jaw is swollen and tender to the touch, and matter escapes between the tooth and gum. The tooth should be immediately removed, or else the abscess will break externally and a fistulous wound, difficult to heal, may be the result. There is another disease affecting the tooth, erroneously called canker, the complaint affecting the enamel, giving the teeth a spotted appearance, which is eaten away, the dentine becoming exposed. This disease is generally seen in puppies over four months old affected with rickets, or it may occur when a dog changes his teeth during a severe attack of distemper. In my opinion the result of the high fever. Teeth affected this way are soft, and wear away very quickly with hard food, as bones, &c. Milk teeth are never thus diseased. There is no curative treatment for this complaint, but by keeping the teeth clean with daily brushing and the use of charcoal the disorder may be checked. In conclusion, by keeping the teeth in good condition a dog's existence is more comfortable, the health is better, and his life is prolonged.

Good Dog to Shoot Over.

Mr. Teasdale Buckell, kennel editor of *Land and Water*, seems, by implication, to admit that field-trial training is not necessarily of the sort best calculated to make a dog a comfortable shooting companion. He is not singular in holding such an opinion, but the fact that such a man, after many years of experience, does not hesitate to announce such a belief will go near to arresting attention. He says:

Judging from the results of auction sales of dogs, we think a good many sportsmen are under the impression that a pointer or setter which has won at field trials is necessarily an acquisition which any man could get on with and make a bag over. Possibly it will appear somewhat damnsing to field trials to say this is not so. Nevertheless, if we are to say anything about it we must confess the truth. Possibly we have known every field-trial winner in this country, and we speak, therefore, with a great deal of experience when we say that these crack dogs differ very much more than the majority of dogs of the same breed. The reason why this is so we do not know, but it seems probable that as field-trial winners are bound to display some one or more qualities in excessive proportions in order to become field-trial winners, it follows that Nature keeps the balance even by sacrificing other qualities and excellencies to the superabundance of one or two. Nearly every field-trial winner we ever knew has been more than a match for two, and sometimes three, of the ordinary run of dogs. Nevertheless, these cracks all want different treatment, and the greater cracks they are the more do their peculiar characteristics vary from the average, and all the more, therefore, from others equally strong in some other direction.

We are constantly receiving detailed accounts of the performances of field-trial winners from various quarters, and it is to us exceedingly interesting to see how peculiarities we have observed at field-trial meetings have afterwards developed into confirmed characteristics. It may be interesting to some of our readers to quote from these experiences as they have been given to us, of course taking care to disguise the identity of dogs and men. It will not be difficult to gather from the following account that it is not every field-trialer that would suit every sportsman. The dogs alluded to are all field-trial winners and in suitable bands are unquestionably first rate. But here we see a man with a team of dogs any one of which has the power of a team in itself, and consequently most of them are too brim full of vitality that, as our correspondent says, they "have not time to think."

The weather evidently means to see me out, just as bad as at the beginning. It is howling and blowing and raining in the old style. It rains every day a bit, even on what we have to call "fine days." Yesterday was a nasty wild day. I was out for a while and got 10½ brace. I got five brace of them in little over half an hour to D—. It is always the way as soon as I have her out the moor seems good for birds. She just went from one point to another. Then, when all or any or any of the other B— lot are down, birds are quite scarce. She is a splendid old bitch, there is no doubt, and, besides, she works in a way that I can shoot to. I only missed one shot when she was down, and that was a bird dipping under a hawk, so it was not a bad miss. She hunts close (at least, closer than they do), and goes about quietly and is never very far off when she points. If I am to kill birds that is what I want.

Now they are very showy, and range like mad, and their points are always yards off. I have, then, all that walking to do to get to the point, and am blown when I get there. Instead of doing the ground before one, there are those points on the side—so far off. People, I know, are apt to say a wide ranger is most killing because he covers more country. I don't believe it. Here is an instance of it. Here is D—, not ranging half as far as they do, keeps finding just before you, and I could make a bag twice as big over her as any of them. It is not ranging, it is nose and docility and sense that makes a bag. Now, C—than which I never saw a faster or a wider ranger, and she has a very good nose, too, has no false point, and can last at a great pace for hours. Indeed, I believe she would exactly suit a hard-working young man who had only one dog; but she is desperately excitable. It is all go and gallop. You can hardly get her to stop to look for a dead or wounded bird much less to hunt carefully a likely bit. She is all in a fuss to be off, and where she is going to I do not believe she knows or cares so long as she is going. B— is just the same. Let her "go" and she is happy. They seem as if stung by an insect, possessed by a sort of madness which drives them to keep going, going—perpetual motion. M— was just the same. They have no patience, and do not give themselves time to do their best. Hence it is that when (like old —) they cannot go or have to do all the work they are much improved.

Mr. Burnett, at the office of Menzies, Bingham & Co., 512 Battery St., writes on this week that he has a bull and fox-terrier bitch with some puppies which he would be pleased to show to Mr. J. B. Martin, Mr. J. E. Watson or other connoisseurs of the breed.

A pointer of superlative form and quality reached San Francisco on Tuesday last, consigned to Mr. P. D. Linville. It is a bitch by Robert le Diable—Young Benlah, Robert by Croxteth—Spilaway, Young Benlah by Tom—Benlah. The youngster was bred by the Hon. John S. Wise, at Richmond, Va., and is said by him to be as good looking as any young pointer he ever saw, and it goes without saying that one who has judged setters and pointers so often, has seen a good many first-runners. The bitch was whelped on March 5th, 1887, weighs forty pounds, is white, with liver head and ears and white blaze in face. Has a liver spot over the loins and some liver flecks about the brisket and barrel. Her head is of good size, lean, on the long order, clean and square about the nose, deep through the muzzle, stop fairly pronounced, ears fine in leather, of good length and perfectly hung. Eyes light hazel, neck long and clean and well carried, forequarters well set on and legs clean and bigish, Brisket rather wide and deep. Ribbing first-rate, couplings short and arched. Thighs, second thighs, and legs big and clean. Stern heavy at set on and tapering out, rather short. Feet big but round and close. The bitch was carefully examined, and there seems to be really nothing to criticize about her. In spirit she is lively, in fact perfectly uncontrollable. She was sent from Richmond in a large crate, and must have had the best of care since she reached this city, fat, saucy, and perfectly well. High expectations were predicated upon Mr. Wise's praise of her, but she is better even than represented to be. With Mr. Truman's Patti Croxteth she will make a pair hard to beat anywhere, and it is matter for congratulation that so rare an animal has been secured by a Californian. It need not be said that her owner, whose luck in pointers has not been of the best hitherto, is about the proudest man about town over the daughter of handsome Robert le Diable.

The Philadelphia *Sporting Life* evolves pleasant inaccuracies sometimes, its latest being that the Pacific Kennel Club dog show is to be held in June next, and is to be judged by Messrs. John Davidson and Charles H. Mason. The facts are that the show will be given on April 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1888, and will be judged D.V. by Mr. Davidson and Mr. James Watson, the latter an attaché of the *Sporting Life*. The gentlemen were selected as judges by the Executive Committee of the club and have accepted. Mr. Davidson will judge setters, pointers, spaniels, deerhounds, foxhounds and beagles. Mr. Watson will judge all the other classes, and may heaven rest the souls of both, for the omnipresent disgruntled exhibitor will not.

The club has no reason to be dissatisfied with the judges. Mr. Davidson has judged many times before and has given as great satisfaction as any judge can expect to give. Mr. Watson is comparatively a young man but has had considerable experience in and about dog shows, beside having judged several times acceptably. Both are said to have the courage of their convictions which is an admirable quality in any judge. Mr. Davidson judged in this city in July of last year, at a show in which but one or two breeds were fairly represented. In none of those breeds, pointers, the judgments were easily made and could all be sustained. In setters was more room for difference of opinion and, to some, it seemed difficult, if not impossible, to determine what type of setter Mr. Davidson preferred, whether the light, daintily finished animal of the Paul Gladstone type or the more strongly characteristic dog of the Count Noble sort.

It was our hope in passing through London, Canada recently to find time to see Mr. T. G. Davey, who owns several dogs of Mr. Davidson's breeding, and by study of the animals learn definitely what the latter regards as the best form, but the evanescent Pullman began fading before we found time to do more than run into Mr. Davey's office and leave regrets for him. If correctly informed, Knight of Snowden from Mr. Davidson's kennel, is a heavyish dog, of rather square profile, and not of the prevailing racing type. Possibly a good wood cock or roffed grouse dog, but not such an animal as one would select to find beavers or range rapidly and widely. If the dog is of the form suggested, and is more suitable for slow work in heavy cover than for field trial winning on quail, then it would seem that he should not be selected as a pointer after which to place dogs in a bench show which, in the sporting classes at least, is worthless of it, does not emphasize proven field form by confining awards to animals which have either shown ability in public competition or are immediately descended from such parentage.

ROD.

A Yuba Hermit.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Away up among the Sierra Nevada there lies an artificial lake, about 6,000 feet above sea level, formed by a massive dam of masonry thrown across the lower and narrower end of a valley through which one of the many forks of the Yuba river flows.

This is probably not the Yuba dam quoted by the exasperated preacher when he was butted out of temper and the perpendicular by an intrusive and sacrilegious ram for that particular dam, was, on the authority of the poem, a California town. But the circumstance is not at all material to our present purpose.

This Yuba dam lies about eight miles' or probably a little more, from Cisco, a way station on the line of the Central Pacific road; and to reach it the visitor has either to ride on muleback along the most precipitous and dangerous-looking cliff route it has, probably, ever been his lot to traverse; or he must foot it. If he elects to do the latter, and he is a fairly well-trained mountaineer, he will probably find an advantage at the end of his journey in feeling far less stiffened in his limbs, and with less loss of "leather," than if he had made the journey on the hard Mexican saddle which forms the quarterdeck of "Cisco Aleck's" surefooted but not very smooth-pacing mules.

Rough and hazardous-looking as the road now is, it is not so long ago since it was a busy thoroughfare, crowded with waggons and traversed by a daily stagecoach plying between the then thriving town of Cisco (no trace of which now remains) and the prosperous mines by the Yuba, and a lumber mill on the summit of the divide, both long since abandoned. How these vehicles managed to pass each other on the narrow roadway without pushing each other down over the dizzy verge is a conundrum which the traveller of to-day will seek in vain to solve. Along the whole route scarcely any sight or sound is seen or heard to betoken man's presence there, except, perhaps, very occasionally, when the traveller falls in with a vaquero riding along in quest of an estray.

from one of the few herds of cattle which find a scanty summer pasturage in the valley far below. Signs of other animal life are few enough in all conspicuous. Occasionally the call of the mountain quail breaks the stillness, or the sharp metallic chirp of the *ciada*, which reminds one unpleasantly of the rattle's warning, is repeated at intervals along the mountain path. The scene is altogether not a cheerful one, for the bare hillsides above the line of scrubby pines is covered with huge boulders of rock, some of which are undoubtedly "travelled" relics of the glacial period, while others are of the same primitive stratum of which the mountains themselves are composed, and have been laid bare by the action of the winds and rains of ages, assisted, doubtless, by occasional thunderbolts "writing the sign-manual of the Storm King with fiery pen on the rough scroll of the jagged mountain side."

After riding, or walking, those eight miles, the traveller finds himself on a slight elevation overlooking the particular "Yuba Dam," which is supposed to be the objective point of his journey, and at the lower end of the lake thus formed he will observe a cluster of fairly well-built frame houses. All of them, however, with one exception, described. That exception is the two-story and very commodious dwelling erected for the use of the man who, during the summer, keeps solitary watch and ward over the dam, regulating the amount of water which flows through the sluice into the bed of the creek to supply the town of Nevada with water for domestic use, and to furnish also a number of hydraulic mines far down the valley with the amount of water necessary to disintegrate the hillsides and enable their golden store to be gathered in by the miners. This man is the hermit of Yuba. In winter a companion is furnished him who stands "watch and watch" with him and saves him from what one cannot help thinking must be the terrible danger of his becoming melancholy mad from sheer loneliness. In the summer, which, by the way, is a very short season at that altitude, Roning, the castellan of this lone fort in the fastnesses of the "everlasting hills," leads a very monotonous existence, save and except the periodical visits of "Old Aleck" the packer from Cisco, and an occasional angler who ventures thus far in quest of the trout with which the lake and the creek abound, he is debarrued from the sight of his kind almost as much as he is Robin-on-Crusoe. Yet, strange to say, though he but rarely sees a human face, he holds daily, and, if his wishes it, hourly conversation with the people who live eight miles or so off at Cisco. Of course, he does this by telephone, and the instrument serves him in good stead, for by its means he can send for any supplies he may need; he can apprise the owners of the dam in the event of any danger threatening the structure—a risk which is not at all to be ignored, notwithstanding the massive nature of the building, and not its least valuable use is in the fact that in the event of his becoming ill from any cause he can summon assistance within five or six hours at the outside. Of course the wire was stretched primarily for the convenience of sending orders to him to increase or diminish the volume of water according as the necessity might arise, but it serves the purposes above mentioned equally well and saves him lot from being altogether that of a world-forsaken hermit.

The lake and stream teem with the finest varieties of trout, the former, which is about three miles long by a half to three-quarters of a mile in width, having been stocked some years ago with speckled beauties from Webber Lake. They have taken very kindly to their new quarters, and the usual weight of those captured in the dam itself is from two to three pounds. A few of these make their way through the opening in the dam into the stream below and are occasionally taken there, but the average trout of this, as of most of the other branches of the Yuba, does not as a rule exceed half a pound and is generally much less. Roning manages to get himself an occasional mess of the lake trout by means of set lines. He cannot spare time to go far from the house from the nature of the watch he has to keep and so cannot fish the whole lake or select the choicest spots.

But the winter is the time when his mountain-home is indeed a hermitage. The lower story of the house is completely covered up with snow, and the surface of the snowbank reaches the balcony, which is on a level with the second-story windows. Indeed, there is a gate in that balcony, the use of which puzzles the summer visitor until it is explained to him that it is particularly convenient as a means of egress in winter.

One year Roning kept some pigs and they, having in some way escaped from the pen where they were confined, set out one morning on a voyage of exploration and to their owner's astonishment, when he awoke, he found them promiscuously on the roof of his house. They had found no difficulty in getting to that elevated position by means of the inclined plane formed by the drifted snow. How he spends the long winter evenings is explained by a well-filled book case which stands in one of the two bedrooms contained in the house, and which is kept stocked with fresh magazines and even more solid literature by his employers and other friends interested in the comfort of this out-post sentinel of civilization. The lower story of the house is filled partly with a winter's supply of firewood and partly with stores of food and other necessaries. Should he get short of food or anything else that he cannot well do without, Roning dons his snow shoes and in a remarkably short time reaches Cisco over the smooth snowfields where every rock, boulder and stump is hidden and his progress is unimpeded. He has for seven or eight years led this kind of life and is apparently quite reconciled to it. Whether long habit has induced a placid indifference to its privations or Roning is a profound philosopher of the Cynic school, I do not pretend to say, but many a man who thinks his lot infinitely better might well envy this contented young Swede, pursuing the avowed duty of duty performed and grateful rest well-earned in his mountain hermitage, "far from the madding crowd."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1887.

VENATOR.

Mr. E. M. Tod Discusses Hornets, Etc.

Mr. Tod, at Brighton, Eng., already well-known to and most favorably regarded by our angling readers because of his contributions to this paper, and by reason of his charming essays written for that paragon of anglers' journals, the *English Fishing Gazette*, writes in the last *Gazette* of hornets, tarantulas and other huge of mors or less interest to his brother-fishermen. He says:

That dear old "amateur angler" makes one almost desire to be a boy (like himself) again, and go "a-wasping" in his company. I presume, Mr. Editor, that you know him personally, and I am sure you must be proud to insert any article hearing that honored name. Jeffries, the amateur poacher, who delighted all the world with his writings, is no more. Would that that "amateur angler" of yours (of ours) had more leisure, and could sit down under the shade of some

fine old yew, in the heart of the country, and write for our especial benefit from morning to night.

When there is water in our rivers he chats away about trout and grayling, and when the rivers are dry he takes them into the fields, and makes us feel like boys again.

Hornets are not fishes any more than "bees are not lobsters," but we all feel "jolly glad" (I feel that's a boyish touch anyhow) to read about wasps and hornets, to laugh at the darning of Little Todder, and admire the heroism of Joyce. Oh, "Amateur Angler," whenever you may be, you have handled a pen before now! Indeed, and indeed, I almost feel inclined to turn traitor and tear off your mask, but that your writing have already revealed your identity.

May I only ask, and in all humility (I am not a "scholarly naturalist"—i. e., I have never given natural history more than a "skim" over), for information? It has ever been my belief that the sting of the bee and the wasp differ in this important particular: the bee's sting is one mass of small barbs, and once in, cannot be withdrawn by the honey bee, which stings and dies, or becomes harmless for ever. The sting of the *Vespa vulgaris*, and I also fancy that of the *Vespa crabio* (both wasps, though the latter is named the hornet), were, I thought, perfectly smooth like a needle, and this gives the wasp tribe the power of stinging as often as they like—a power wasps seem to enjoy to his heart's content should you put him inside your trousers on a fine summer morning just as you fancy yourself fit for the breakfast table. I ask for light. I confess when I turned up a book of natural history to-day it seemed to me as if there was everything else but a description of the stings of the bee and wasp, and threw the book down as if it was full of wasp stings itself—but enough!

I've journeyed for over five years in the Port Curtis district, Queensland, and I need a book of reference on country with me. I know this, that the most profound ignorance generally prevails even amongst gentlemen who are engaged in pastoral pursuits of all that pertains to natural science in a wild country like this. Nay, even pity, not to say contempt, is freely bestowed on the "amateur naturalist." May I give a few of my experiences in a perfectly informal, discursive fashion? I had hardly been a month up country when I was filled with a desire to make a collection of butterflies. Alas! I did not understand then the mysteries of net, killing bottles, setting boards, pins and such trifling matters of detail; I had but my legs, my arms and my hat. One day a lot of black fellows came up to the station and I soon enlisted a few of the most intelligent-looking fellows into my service. I pointed out a butterfly, saying that "plugs" of tobacco would reward the industrious black brudder.

They scattered right and left, and I rubbed my hands in anticipation. I had forgotten the incident and was wandering down to the creek, gun in hand, to shoot ducks, when I saw a huge black fellow break cover and rush at me in a state of evident excitement. Did he mean to murder me with his waddy, or nulloh nulloh—a short clink pointed at either end and thrown with great force and precision—for if so, I should pepper him with No. 6 "Ah! ha," "Giddee!" on he came! His eyes were blazing and his teeth were grinning; but it soon became evident that he was in a ecstasy of delight. Had he found a nugget, or lost his mother-in-law? I thought the latter the more probable event of the two. Running still harder from another direction came another, and I stood still in amazement. Are all the mother-in-law killed off to-day? Is it a kind of Jubilee amongst son-in-laws? If so, why was I only a bachelor? Sad reflections like these filled my brain, when black No. 1 bounded into my arms almost. He was very hot and I involuntarily put my pocket handkerchief up to my nose. It was a close day and the wind was blowing my black boy literally into my arms, and, ahem! he was just a trifle "foxy."

Suddenly he opened the palm of his left hand with a shout of triumph. It was a nugget after all! Devil a bit, though! *it wasn't*. There, in that palm, lay in "hitties," wings, heads, bodies and legs, and when I saw it was the mortal remnant of some half-dozen butterflies, I said, "How you catch him, this fellow butterfly?" He held up his waddy and then sent it spinning through the air like a boomerang to show how he had managed it. I remember that I had a pain in my side for some time after this event, and that I felt fatigued. I laughed, and this set them laughing; it grew infectious, and I laughed till I became sore. It was well worth the tobacco, that aida-shaker. That was twenty-six years ago, and I don't often get a side-shaker nowadays. Need I say that I thought collecting butterflies was not my forte. My boys nowadays have made me quite an adept in the art; but, alas! it is not half the fun of the good old days—no, nor a quarter.

Now, with our crasse ignorance, we speak of all the wasp tribe as hornets. They are very plentiful, and as various as plentiful in Queensland. The honey bee of the country is stingless; and so to obtain "engar bag," as the blacks call "the comb," entails only a climb up some hollow tree and cutting out with the tomahawk.

The hornets present some varieties. The smallest is no larger than a house fly, and hangs its nest in bushes, and I have twice got in for it, for the little heggars charge gamely and sting sharply, though the effect lasts but a short time. There is an interesting variety called the wason hornet, which builds his nest like a bit of honeycomb, only with clay for wax, and the pipes, five or six in number, gradually hillside by side like organ pipes, and then sealed up. I remember noticing one of them flying daily past my nose, and going into my bookcase (a small one). I used to watch him alight on a particular book, crawl along the top of it, get behind it, and then from behind it came regularly a sound of "bizz, bizz, bizz!" say for five minutes or so, and then silence, and then Mr. Hornet would fly past me out of the open window, and return after a time to resume his "bizz, bizzing." I purposely let him alone, and when he seemed to have discontinued his labour, and some time had elapsed, I one day quietly and cautiously removed my books. There were his clay cells, say an inch and a half in length, and about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, beautifully sealed up. I opened the first and found the grub of a hornet, and to my amazement the others were filled with—what do you think, Amateur Angler?—with dead spiders—food, I suppose, for the provision of the young hornet.

I have on various occasions found the nests full of spiders since that discovery, and I have often seen them carrying the spiders, when passing into the nest, in an outhouse or woods. It is a funny-looking "vespa" this, with his thorax and body united by such a thin pedicel, that you can scarcely understand how the head can have time to telephone to the ant-like body the brief command, "Sing him!" Amongst the rarer varieties was a very large, thick-built, handsome, solitary hornet, with a scarlet "what d'ye call 'em" towards his sting. He also builds a clay nest, and, so far as I remember, I only saw one during my stay, and, if I may, I will tell how I recognized it at all.

I had been riding in the tropical summer ann, and I was tired. Arriving at a shepherd's hut, and finding the men-

out, I walked in at the open door and sat down on the butt end of a leg that served for seat, earth floor for Bruce's carpet, and rattlers connected with bark for roof and ceiling. I remember as I sat there how my forehead simply dripped on the dry floor—so hot was I. An unusually loud and deep *basso profundo* "honk" made me aware that a hornet of unusual size had entered. He hovered about for a moment and then settled on two large, solitary, clay cells attached to the sides of one of the rattlers.

"Ha!" I said, "a case of home at last," and I watched, feeling a kind of respect for that big brute overhead, with his (pardon me, Reverend Chaplain of "F. G.")—oh! how I thank thee for this word) scarlet "doup," as he entered into possession, and, as he placed his head in, commenced a bizzing, then a bizzing, then an angry booming, and, before I could remove from my stool, two enormous red-douped hornets, locked together, fell within a foot of my toes, and with a perceptible little thud, and, despite the fall, fighting as scarcely two hornets had ever fought before. I could have ended it all by lifting my foot, but was delighted at the novelty of the situation, and I wanted to see it fought out.

It was evident that I passed for a bit of an old tree, or anything, for there they lay hugging, and biting, and stinging like two demon hornets. Suddenly one rose and flew out, and the other, after a moment of reflection, to my great surprise, followed him. Had the warrior found a strange gentleman in his wife's apartment, or had it been a case of an old friend?—for it was evident that both were males. It seemed to me as if the hornet had only the two cells, and possibly one of them was intended for winter food when completed; but they were quits out of my reach, and I fancy both unfinished.

I remember going on a picnic with some neighbors—a two days' ride to reach the house—the only marriageable young lady in the district at the journey's end. Every fellow, save myself, had "popped," and "the ledly had said 'na,'" as that quaint lady answered the Laird O'Clockpen. Why should not I venture? It was evidently the correct thing to do, and the "picnic" was to last four days! Home each night for music, etc. Just within a few miles of our destination, we were catering together through the open timber, and I found myself suddenly deserted by my companions, who scattered to right and left as I passed under the low boughs of a tree. I saw another moment I saw a cloud of hornets round me. I was on a very high-spirited horse, my dear old faithful "Alamouth," as if he started buck-jumping and I was thrown. I might be stung to death, so I rammed in the spurs, and shouted out, "Go on!" holding both hands well down, and setting well back, and prepared for the buck-jumping. He had thrown and half-killed a friend some time previously, after breaking both girth straps, and sending man and saddle flying—so I had to look out. Then my vision became obscured for a moment, as on that ridge or eptum which divides the nostrils into two I saw, to my dismay, that a hornet had taken up his quarters. At it he went! Oh, Amateur Angler," some one must have taken the barbs off his fishhook.

I dared not move; I had to use both hands to keep my horse in hand, for he was excited—going like the wind—and there was a risk of running foul of a tree. It was too much for human nature at last, and I raised my hand only to find that someone seemed to have glued him on! At last he dropped off dead. The other fellows joined me now in roars of laughter. They said that they had kept silence to allow me fairly to get caught in the trap, and to prevent me following them. Also, perhaps, the young lady was a consideration, and my pipe was out for good.

She had never seen me till now, and who could look twice at a man whose nose looked as if he had been first drinking and then in a "mill"? I took the hint and did not propose. How my nose hissed and swelled I need hardly say.

By the way, next evening a painful incident occurred in the little drawing-room. "She" was opening a bagatelle table, and put her hand inside to lift up the lid, when suddenly she gave a little suppressed sigh, and withdrew her hand quickly, evincing pain. We opened the table and found a scorpion which had just stung her. Fortunately it was a small one and not dangerous. Need I say that all of us gallantly went to her assistance. She earned my everlasting respect to this hour; for, after some simple remedy was applied, and a rag wrapped round her finger, she resolutely refused further sympathy, and went on playing as if nothing had happened. Of course, she must have been suffering pain, and who bears pain like a brave woman? Few men, according to my experience, and I have had exceptional opportunities of observing both sexes.

I will close this by relating a very ghastly combat between two large tarantulas—huge epiderms with strong, black, poisonous nippers, the bite from which gives, I am told, intense suffering, and is not without risk.

I was called into the "bachelor quarters" by a friend who was in bed reading. The tarantulas had fallen from the roof, apparently in a deadly feud, on an empty bed. I stood close to them, watching intently. The prominent, beady eyes glittered and rolled savagely, and the long, hairy legs, with sharp claws, moved slowly but viciously, as they reared up on end in a deadly, unearthly embrace. Soon, to my horror, I saw that one of the limbs was cut clean off at the joint, falling on the coverlid, and then the loathsome blood, which resembled green paint, oozed out on the counterpane! I think I saw another limb dismembered, and then I lifted a stick, and sent them flying off the bed, and instantly killed both. I was thoroughly disgusted, and even sickened by the sight.

Another night there had been a perfect deluge. I had gone to bed, and was lying still, when my hair was sharply tinged. I turned out in a moment, and went into my friend B's room, who was reading, as was his nightly custom, the *Saturday Home-ward Mail*, *Times*, etc., all sent regularly by his brother, Major B., from India, then resident magistrate at Trichinopoly.

"Bring your light, Tom, and come to my assistance," I said; and in we went. There, on my pillow was an enormous centipede. Now, if I had a horror, it was for centipede—they made me shudder.

I killed him with a whip, after a few bad shots, and then I lifted my pillow to show him off, when—thunder and lightning!—a smaller one was just underneath. I killed him, too; but I was out of that room, you'll bet, till I could hunt him well in the daylight. And I went across and took one of the epiderms generally given to travellers in the "bachelor's quarters," and there camped.

Thus ends this little chapter. I may add that any old Australian will at once recognize how the wet outside had driven in the centipedes for shelter. It is always worth keeping a look-out when heavy rains succeed a long drought; snakes, centipedes, *et hoc genus omne* are apt to struggle up in a way that is no doubt highly satisfactory to themselves, but less so to the inmates.

Ah! "Amateur Angler," forgive this very ematensis literature and naturalist, who makes his final bow in the latter capacity.

THE GUN.

"Billy MacDermott."
[By "Andy."]

The manner of my becoming acquainted with "Billy" was as follows: I had asked my friend, the Doctor, to tell me the best place to find a few ducks. "Well, now, Andy," said he, "I really don't know how to advise you. You might travel all day, as I did yesterday, get utterly used up, and not get three shots. Suppose you go early into the little pond I showed you this evening, and stay by it patiently all day, you may do as well, or better, with very little hard work." Good advice, I thought, (especially the part about getting rid of hard work) and, acting upon it next morning at four o'clock found me paddling across the swift-flowing San Joaquin in a very light and rather "cranky" duck-boat, well loaded with decoys, gun, ammunition, lunch, and all the other appliances for a persistent and patient duck-hunt, except a bottle of whiskey. The moon is shining brightly and it will not be daylight for an hour yet. Mount Diablo looms up in the distance with unclouded brow, though who can say what it may be raging in his heart. The water is perfectly smooth, but a nervous feeling comes over me in spite of myself when I think how slight a careless motion or change of position in this little boat and I should go plunging to the bottom, borne away by the rushing current and, perhaps, weeks, or even months hence, dragged out of the water, miles away from here, tangled with weeds, cold, clumsy and disfigured. Not a pleasant thing to think about, surely. But, after all, how much more is it to be dreaded than what we are all exposed to almost every day of our lives? We are passing a pleasant evening at a theatre or church festival; some idiot raises a cry of "fire!" and in an instant the quiet, orderly assemblage becomes a struggling, shrieking mob, fighting for the two narrow, crowded doorways, and trampling each other under foot in a mad rush for life; or, we are standing for an instant on the platform of a swiftly rushing car; a sudden rounding of a curve, a quick, surging motion, and we are thrown down under the merciless wheels to be taken up, a spectacle from which the most stout-hearted turns away in horror. And, while thinking of these cheerful things, I approach the opposite shore; confidence is restored, and I laugh to myself when I think of the weather-beaten old sailor who, during a terrible storm at sea, exclaimed: "How I pity them poor chaps on shore to-night with the chimney pots tumbling down round their ears." Now I am in smooth water, and I watch the shore for the slight opening in the high growth of reeds—tules we call them in California—where I went in last evening. Here it is at last, and I drive the little boat quickly in, bending low to run under the branches of the overhanging willows that line the levee. I am somewhat startled by a loud "Hallo there!" close behind me, and a tall, athletic specimen of manhood comes up behind and alongside me.

"Who are you?" I exclaim, for, to my excited imagination the gentleman standing in his boat, in the moonlight, looks about ten feet high, and might be the "boatman pale" come to ferry me across.

"Well, my name is MacDermott," says he.

"My name is Andy, front name William," introducing myself.

"Oh, is that so, my name is William, too," says he.

"Why, then, you are Billy MacDermott," says I, with a feeble attempt at familiarity.

"Yes, but don't stand blathering there all day, or we won't get any ducks."

"Will you show me a place where I can get a shot at a few ducks?"

"Yes, come on."

So I begin to recognize him as the presiding genius of the place, let him go ahead, and I follow on as fast as an amateur with a double blade can follow an expert with a push-pole. After a long pull through a very narrow trail in the high growth of tules, we come out upon an open pond, of several acres in extent, the surface covered with a tangled growth of fine weeds, the mud underneath of unknown depth.

"Come on," says my new friend, "we ought to have been here half an hour ago."

Did ever any one go out after ducks who didn't regret he hadn't been on the ground half an hour sooner? Well, yes, I have twice; once, up from Benicia, with a friend by name of Duffy, many years ago, to ponds known as the "Thick-brooms," and we got there so early that we sat in our huggs nearly an hour waiting for daylight. Again, at Collinsville, near a little pond, and no signs of daylight, I crawled under a most inviting hayrack and slept soundly till long after sunrise. It will be unnecessary to explain here that I belong to the fraternity of "duck-cranks," men who will sit all day in a cold, wet marsh for the sport of bringing down the wary "canvasback" or the "lordly mallard," or even, if it comes to that, the "lowly mud-hen"; and, in fact, I once knew an accomplished and gentlemanly sport, who on one occasion, got in first-class work on a mud-hen. But my friend is waiting, and we make for the opposite shore as fast as the waeds will permit. Thousands of mallards and teal rise in the air as we approach, and take flight in every direction. The air is literally thick with them, and my friend, standing up, and, for a brief moment, taking note of the direction of the wind and the flight of the birds, says, "Put out your decoys right along here, and we will go in together on this point." We throw out our "dummies" as quickly as possible, making quite a show when all together, and then drive our boats well into the tules, about fifteen feet apart from each other. Billy is perfectly at home and commences shooting at once, but I require more preparation, and I hope I shall not tire the reader if I explain my manner of securing my boat. On each side, exactly amidsthips, and about three inches below the gunwale, I have fastened a cleft or becket. Taking about two feet of strong cord, I lean over and tie to two or three stalks of tules, and heeling the boat well over, bring the cord in over the gunwale and take a couple of turns around the becket, but do not tie. Leaning hard over on the other side I repeat the operation with another cord, and I have a firm floor to stand upon. If I want to run out to these down a cripple, I have only to "cast off," no knots to untie, and when I come back my strings are all ready for me again. I carry a narrow box in my boat, long enough to hold my gun when taken apart, and upon which I sit while paddling. This I now take up and lay across the gunwales, and it serves for a seat or a rest for my gun while standing. Now I have got comfortably fixed, I will straighten up and see what is going on. Billy is doing good work knocking the ducks down right, left and in front, in most approved style. My first shot brings a mallard down, but he drops away over in the tules far behind us.

"Don't do that," says Billy, "we shall never find him; drop them in the open water, in sight, if you can."

My next mallard drops in open water all right enough, but, after splashing about a while, starts to swim away, but Billy pushes out, chases him down, kills him, and returning,

tosses him into my boat, and this service he good-naturedly performed about eight times in course of the forenoon. The ducks are sweeping by in front and overhead in continual streams; as sunrise approaches they seem to come in clouds, and all this time we are firing as fast as we can load, and I begin to realize that this is a "hot corner."

"That is a wicked shooting little gun you have there," says my friend, and I feel that it is a well-deserved compliment to the little muzzle-loader that has afforded me so much sport in the past twenty years. Sometimes a big flock of teal will come in from behind us, close over our heads, cross to the opposite side of the pond, swing around, and come straight for the decoys, setting their wings, and showing their white bellies; four shots ring out, and the ducks will fairly rain down. "Billy," shouts my friend, as excited as myself, "There's some style about this."

Sometimes a duck would be seen coming straight toward us, as though he had found two long-lost friends, but at a loud shout of "Hey there," from Billy, he would turn, only to drop dead at the report of his gun.

"I don't believe you hit that fellow at all."

"What killed him then?" says he.

"Why, you just scared him to death. Do you think we have got fifty ducks down?"

"Yes," says Billy, "I can count more than that." They certainly do look pretty numerous with their little feet and ends of wings sticking up in every direction, and still they keep coming, and there is no occasion to have to wait for a shot. Sometimes a flock of four or five ducks would come over, and not one get away alive. Bye and bye my friend says, "I can count seventy-three, now."

"Good, wouldn't it be a joke if we should get a hundred?"

"We shall do it, I think if we stick to it."

Towards ten o'clock the weather gets pretty warm, the ducks are not moving about so much, and do not come to the decoys with such a rush as in the earlier morning, and at half past eleven o'clock Billy, who has been poling about after a cripple, says, "I guess we had better pick up," so he goes and recovers the ducks that have fallen in the tules, and afterwards takes up the decoys, while I paddle about and pick up the birds, my host every instant getting deeper in the water, till at last the gunwales are not two inches above the surface, and I can hardly move her through the weeds, but who ever remembers any hard work or danger on an occasion like this. We get back through the narrow trail with less difficulty than I had feared, draw our boats up to the river bank and take a good breathing spell. I then count our ducks, one-hundred and six, principally mallard and teal and sprig tails, a few widgeon and black-jacks, and one beautiful wood-duck. We clean out our boats, divide the ducks, and on invitation visit my friend's hunting scow, which I find neatly and conveniently fitted up, and after a most appetizing breakfast, I take leave, hoping for the pleasure of another morning's sport with him in the future.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28, 1887.

The Grass Valley S. C. Goes Shooting.

The second semi annual outing of the Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club for the year 1887 took place Saturday, October 23d, at Indian Springs, a most beautiful spot some ten miles west of Grass Valley. This club numbers only twenty-five picked and chosen men, men especially noted throughout the mountains for their skill as sportsmen and their accuracy as marksmen. The number of members is limited to twenty-five, and every candidate for membership must wait until a vacancy occurs before he can be possibly initiated. This club has become famous for its outings. On these occasions the invited guests are treated right royally. The cuisine is, without fault, the hospitality generous. A certain four "o'clock stew," indicative of the sportsman's skill, has become a prominent feature of these occasions, and many are the wishes of outsiders to be among the favored few invited to partake of it. The early morning of the 23d of October saw a large company, the members of the club and their invited friends en route for Indian Springs. The morning air was crisp and breezy. Lucifer, the morning star, shone brilliantly in the East, the harbinger of the coming dawn. The distant mountain tops fairly shone in the light, for the star is just now one of the most brilliant objects in the heavens and shines with such a powerful light as almost to rival the moon in her brilliancy and beauty. In the clear, deep azure of the Sierra region the stars shine with peculiar luster at times fairly lighting up the landscape that lies asleep beneath them. As soon as the sun rose all the surpassing loveliness of the Sierras was disclosed to still greater advantage. The distant snow-capped summits, the rounded hills, the beautiful plains, the clear running streams all formed a picture which once seen can never be forgotten. Though bent on pleasure, the merry company was not oblivious to the loveliness of nature and frequent were the ejaculations of delight as scene after scene was disclosed to view. After arriving on the usual picnic grounds and partaking of a most mouthful repast, all dispersed themselves for the day's sport, returning at length at eventide, laden with spoils which found their way into the huge kettle which hissed over the crackling flames beneath, supplying the now tired and famished hunters with a repast worthy of a king. Just as

"The western waves of ebbing day,
Rolled o'er the glen their level way."

the hunters, jolly and happy, started for home. For the information of those interested the writer appends here the names of the officers of this club: Dr. L. W. Hays, Jr. President; C. H. Mitchell, vice-President; Geo. Fletcher, Secretary and Treasurer.

GRASS VALLEY, CAL. Oct. 23d, 1887.

Messrs. Will Golebar and Chas. Laing visited Alviso and had a lively shooting for a short time in the early morning. They report birds plenty on the salt marsh but not yet moving in regular flocks. At the Tule Club on the Suisun, Mr. Hall McAllister Jr., killed about twenty-five ducks, and his guest, Mr. J. M. Adams, about twenty. The Tula Belle preserve afforded more English snipe than ducks.

Writing of the Tule Bella brings to mind the fact that incorrigible Mr. Dan O'Connell is responsible for a very poetic account of the club and its furnishings which appeared in the *Argonaut* of last week. Wilton carpets, trained attendants in swans, warm baths, champagne by buckets and all that sort of thing were what Mr. O'Connell thought he saw. In reality he was glad to stand in *purs naturalibus* on the outer bulwark of the ark and be drenched with amber water from the muddy slough. His champagne was of the old reliable Rye sort, much better than "fizz" when good shooting is to be done. The Tule Bella is a well located, comfortably fitted clubhouse and its fare is such as suits its high-living president Mr. Chas. Josselyn, but the bothersome extravagance outlived by Mr. O'Connell exist only in his highly furnished cerebrum.

The Racing Season—What We Can Copy From the Running Turf.

The writer has often and always contended that the trotting-horse breeder has, if we may be pardoned for borrowing a poetic phrase, "many a lesson deep and long" to learn from a study of the running horse, or as Brother Simpson, of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN delights to call him, "the blood-horse." From time to time, in the discussion of breeding questions, we shall not forget to "point these morals;" but now on the eve of the close of racing for the leading features of the season.

year, we think it not amiss to refer to some of the general and New York is the "head center" of running in America. Here the season opened at Brooklyn on May 14th; then followed the Jerome Park meeting; then Brooklyn again; then Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth, back to Sheepshead Bay, then Brooklyn again, followed by the fall Jerome meeting. This is what we may call the running-circuit of this section, and without counting the running at Brighton Beach, which is not recognized by the better class of turfmen, there is almost five months of racing, the chief support of which is drawn from this city. Now the question is: Is not racing overdone here? Will the interest be sustained year after year sufficiently to draw from New York the crowds we saw this season day after day flock to the tracks? To this question we have very often heard from well-informed turfmen a reluctant negative. In so much racing much must necessarily be below the level of respectability.

Though in point of attendance, and consequently in a financial sense, all the meetings referred to have been highly successful, it has not been a season of contests among brilliant race-horses. There were no Longfells, Hindoos, Duke of Magenta, Harry Bessets or Luke Blackburns on the American turf in 1887. In the early season enthusiasm went wild over Hanover, the three-year-old son of Hindoo and Bourbon Belle, by imp. Bonnis Scotland, and The Bard, son of Longfellow. They were giants then, and some who are wont to speak as oracles of the turf declared they were worthy to class with the champions of other days which we have named. The Bard, so rumor said, would cross the sea and teach the English that the mighty Ormonde was not invincible. Then, too, Hanover was "the unbeaten," and great stakes were conceded to him "as a galloping exercise." But the idols were enthroned only to be shattered. At Monmouth the giants fell. First The Bard lowered his colors to the patched-up cripple, Tronbadour; and a few days later the stout little son of Longfellow again struggled in vain against the giant blacktocks and shaggy legs. Then only Hanover was left as the one presentable champion of the American running-turf; when one fine day at Monmouth, with dezo vision, a great multitude saw the hitherto despised Leggard trample Hanover's laurels in the dust of the quarter stretch and win in hollow style. He that had imperiously brooked no opposition in the radiant days of May and June had fallen before a rival not of the first class; end of the reputations of the two that had at the opening of the Monmouth meeting aspired to championship honors, at its close only shattered images remained.

If there has been a strictly first class race-horse, either aged or young, on the American turf this year, old and posted turfmen cannot recall his name; and it now begins to look as if such as have seemed for a brief season great, were only great by comparison with mediocrity.

A very gratifying feature of the running-turf of the past year, and one which we hope every trotting-horseman will seriously ponder, is the general excellence of the management of the chief tracks. There may be, and of course are, faults in the management of Jerome, Monmouth, Coney Island and Brooklyn Parks, but in comparison with the worst of them the average of the large trotting-courses make us regret to say it—poor comparison. At the most of these tracks the ease with which great crowds are received, accommodated and handled, the promptness with which races are called, the bulletin systems and programmes by which any intelligent spectator knows just what is going on and what is to follow, the firmness and decisiveness of the judges, and the generally business-like and frictionless manner in which matters are managed, the courtesy of the officials to the public and the press, are all features which the managers of trotting-tracks not only should, but must, emulate if they seek to keep up with the times and keep the trotting-turf popular and prosperous. Discipline is better maintained on the important running-tracks than on the Grand Circuit. The jockeys at Monmouth or Brooklyn don't attempt to "bulldoze" the judges. Imagine Jockey Garrison telling Mr. D. D. Withers, at Monmouth, that he wouldn't wear any "monkey colors," and would ride in such "uniform" as he choose, without regard to programme or rule! That would be a frigid moment for Mr. Garrison. But the other day, on a Grand Circuit track, we saw two jockeys do this very thing with the judges, and the judges calmly argued the question with them! The "iron hand of restraint" was nerveless and vacillating.

That there are rascals on both the trotting and running-turf we all know; and that the authorities on both are too slow to see and punish fraud is patent. But here, again, the men who control the trotting tracks have no advantage in comparison. When discipline is lax, fraud is held. To merely take a man out of a sulky for "pulling a race" is simply encouraging crookedness. To put a horse and driver, or owner, mixed up in fraud under a penalty which can be "fixed up" and wiped out with dollars and cents at Hartford or Detroit will never terrorize the rascals. More expulsions that are expulsions are needed. There are respectable running-tracks in this vicinity; but recently the great associations which we have named have practically expelled from their tracks every horse, owner, rider or trainer, who appears on one of these unsavory racing-grounds. The effort is good—it tends to more sharply define the line that separates legitimate racing from unmasked gambling with plures and cripples for dice. But a trotting-ringer, with his owner and driver, can go through seasons of the most dirty work, a horse may be hipodromed, driven out or pulled, according to the state of the pool-box; this may be so notorious that none deny it, and if by any mischance the authorities take cognizance of the matter, this same owner can "fix it up" by paying fines, etc., and be with his tarnished paraphernalia on the Grand Circuit with gentlemen, as good a man as any! Is this the best way to encourage breeding the national horse?

If the great trotting associations would imitate what is good in the kindred branch of turf sport—improve tracks and their management, maintain better discipline, be quicker to see, swifter to punish wrong, replace half-way measures with severity, and "boycott" every track where fraud flourished unpunished—the trotting turf would reach a higher level and be more attractive to gentlemen and less invaded by the other kind of people.—L., in Wallace's Monthly.

THE RIFLE

An Expert's Opinion.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—It would appear from recent advices that England has at last concluded that her troops shall be armed with repeating rifles, the last model being of cal. 31. The matter of caliber in an army gun is a question upon which much fiction, in the way of debate, must arise, but there can be no possible argument advanced that will prove a single shooter the equal to a good repeater, and that's the idea I have held since 1870, when first I used a Winchester cal. 44, shooting only 25 grains of powder to 200 of lead.

The mere assertion of this fact may not at first blush appear to convey anything startling, but when it is understood that previous to that date I had used exclusively rifles of English make, costing from £20 to £50, and by the most celebrated makers of that country, world-famed for its superior fire-arms, then the extraordinary advantage combined in a good repeater becomes apparent.

I will admit that I deplored the lack of killing power of a 200 grain bullet propelled by only 25 grains of powder, the proportion being nearly 7 1/2 to 1 as against 3 or 4 to 1 the charge I had heretofore used. The trajectory consequently was extremely high, the shock of the bullet insignificant as compared with that of any English sporting rifle—but its ever-readiness of the rifle was its main stay—its absence from recoil, its accuracy at short ranges, and, above all, the rapidity with which it could be fired under all circumstances, mounted or afoot, counterbalanced its defects as purely a hunting weapon, more particularly when used in timber on deer, when the distance at which it has been used seldom exceeded 75 yards.

The next step in advance was the 44 caliber, with same weight of bullet but almost double the powder charge, i.e., 40 grains. With this I killed a good many deer, over one hundred antelope in one summer, some elk, buffalo, and quantities of wild fowl, besides doing some very decent target shooting at distances under 200 yards. The sale of this Winchester, called the 1873 model, has reached enormous proportions, being over 200,000 stands of arms. That alone, aside from anything else, ought to prove its excellence, for nearly 200,000 sportsmen could hardly be gulled into buying an inferior weapon. My observation leads me to believe that this particular arm is the most popular and generally used in America to-day. I say this after deliberate consideration and forethought, and solely because, go where I will, in woods, mountains, or plains, the '73 model confronts me at every turn, with none to condemn it and thousands to praise it. It is not to be envious for an instant that I would recommend that gun to-day as unqualifiably as I would have done ten or twelve years ago, but this I do say, that for several years it was the very best repeater made in America, and that it is still caliber for caliber, charge for charge at the fore. In 1876 this same concern turned out their 40-60 repeater, and a splendid combination it is, the charge being 62 grains of powder to 210 grains of lead, always retaining nearly the same weight of bullet, but increasing the powder nearly threefold from the original model of 1873, which was itself an improvement on the old and now obsolete Henry.

Of this rifle, the 40-60, I shall say that I have known hunters in different States and Territories who would not lay it down for any shooting iron the world over, nor are they far out in their estimate of their favorite weapon, for it is extremely accurate, well balanced, has a low trajectory, is a powerful shooter, and, all in all, is a most desirable deer gun. The climax on that model, however, was reached when the 50-95 was turned out, and as a bone-crusher it surpasses all its predecessors, the charge being 95 grains of powder to 300 of lead, nearly three to one, and being for the most part the hollow pointed bullet so thoroughly recognized as the only one projectile for game killing purposes.

Of this caliber I can speak in the most positive terms, as, though I have not had the opportunity of killing much game with my own, still, personal friends of mine who have used them assure me that they are simply excellent guns. Better by far than any double Express or any other gun whatsoever. The highest praise that can be bestowed on any fire-arm of American make is that it finds favor among English sportsmen in India, a most trying climate in which to test guns, to say nothing of the deep-rooted prejudice which is innate in the average Englishman to any but a first-class London weapon. In their defense he it understood that as a class they are men of means, who order their guns single or in pairs from their favorite makers, so saying not a word as to price, stipulating only that they must have the very best that can be built. These men don't regard the cost of a gun in any way whatever, its superiority of marksmanship, accuracy, symmetry and thorough soundness being all they demand. If, then, money can buy those qualities, it is fair to presume that men who work at the bench, and whose grand and great-grandfathers have been there before them, should turn out the very best weapons for all purposes, the art of gunmaking having been imparted to them through generations by their progenitors, aided to-day by science, skill, and all the modern appliances thereunto appertaining.

Yet in the face of all this we learn from reading English journals devoted to sports in India and Apici, that many of these same plain, cheap, but thoroughly sound and honestly built Winchester, principally the 50-95, have found their way among these exclusive and hypercritical sportsmen who daily risk their lives in quest of dangerous game armed with guns that actually cost less than a first-class and equipped English rifle case. Can anything be more conclusive as to the sterling worth of the Winchester? The enterprise of this particular firm is distinctively shown in the variety of the calibers and rifles it yearly brings forth. Their single shots run the gamut from 22 to 50 and soon go to 57. The array comprises from the tiny Flobert pistol to de salon cartridges to the terrific 57 caliber with its thunderbolt weighing 500 grains driven by 162 grains of powder, enough in all conscience to smash the life out of anything that breathes; but just as surely as any new combinations of ammunition come into demand, just so certain are they to manufacture it, and what is more, make a gun that will use it equal as a shooter to the best, while in action, be it repeater or single shot, superior to all.

In these parts we have no use for rifles of any kind so far as hunting is concerned (worse luck), but we occasionally see the 32 and 38 single shots for target and turkey shooting, and they get them in great shape when properly handled. The reloading pots furnished by the company are perfect, some men preferring to load their ammunition when extreme accuracy is required to using the factory loads, so that in every particular one can make no mistake in purchasing a Winchester, the only point to decide being which one out of so many calibers and kinds should be used.

A repeater is of no advantage as a target gun, that is obvi-

one; it is not so easily cleaned, its weight is not concentrated in the barrel, its general make-up inferior for this as a specialty to the single shot, therefore I would say for a target gun, if for under 200 yards, use the 32, if over that distance and under 400 the 33 or 40, if for long range choose from the 40-90 and 45-100 straight, if for all around target gun either the .33-55 or the .40-70, and you can't go amiss.

If for a hunting rifle my choice lies exclusively with the repeating 50 95, though perhaps the new model 45-90 might do just as well, and were I compelled to use the single shot, (I put it in this language, for I would never use a single shot unless obliged to) I would choose between the 45-125-300 and the 40-110-260, my preference probably going with the former, using in all, at all times, the hollow-pointed bullet, as I'm not good at tracking wounded animals on bare ground, neither do I sponser the idea of providing food for wolves and coyotes, to say nothing of sending off countless, inoffensive animals to die a lingering death, which is so often done when using small solid bullets, the use of which at one time prevailed almost exclusively in this country. As I have said before, no hunting rifle is complete without a set of Lyman sights; these are indispensable, and so is a jointed rod in the butt, for accidents will happen, and I've been deprived of a whole day's shooting more than once while hunting on the prairie, because something happened that could have been removed in an instant had I but had a stick to push through my gun.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Oct. 20, 1887.

GATCHO.

From London.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The match at live Blue Rock, in which Miss Annie Oakley, the American wonder, was backed to kill 35 out of 50, took place September 30th, at the private shooting grounds of Mr. Charles Lancaster, the noted Bond-street gun-maker of London. The ground is situated at Willesden Junction, about five miles from London and is well laid out for sport, there being a 200-yard rifle range, also a running deer as well as trap shooting. The grounds are used by a great many sportsmen who go to take lessons from Mr. Lancaster in the art of trap-shooting, Mr. Lancaster being a very fine shot himself.

I had the pleasure of seeing one of Mr. Lancaster's guns shot, which consists in being able to use either ball or shot in the same barrels. The bullets were shot first and shot very well, after which shot was used and made some very fine targets, all guns being first shot while the gun is in the soft shape, and then again after the gun is finished. The match of Miss Oakley's was watched with considerable interest by the many sportsmen assembled, and all wondered to see so small a lady killing the best Blue Rocks procurable in such fine style. She is certainly a wonder with her little 20 gauge Lancaster Hammerless, weighing 5 lbs 2 oz., using 2 1/2 drams Schultze powder, and 4 oz. shot. Most of her birds were killed by the first barrel. Twice she made very long shots with the left barrel and two dropped dead out of bounds, her score of 41 out of 50 being considered by fine shots present as a very fine piece of work.

Miss Annie Oakley was matched to kill 35 out of 50 live birds for a bet of £100, 25 yards rise Harlingham rules, using 20 bore Hammerless, matched by Lancaster, with 2 1/2 drams Schultze powder and 3 oz. shot.

1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
Total.....41

The way the birds left the trap was a caution. They went as if they had an engagement out of bounds, but as will be seen from the above score, the American wonder stopped some of their calculations. Several bets were made on the accomplishing of the task, and one of the best trap shots present was heard to remark that it beat all to see a woman doing such fine work.

Sept. 28th.—Miss Oakley divided a \$50 sweep with Lord Mandeville at the ground of the Sporting and Dramatic Club at Barnes, each killing 7 out of 8; there being a large company present to enjoy seeing a lady killing birds in such fine shape. Miss Oakley's wonderful shooting has started the ladies of England to try and do likewise, several of the leaders of fashion having taken up shot gun shooting since witnessing her shooting.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 10, 1887.

Shell Mound.

Whether it is that the shooting boom has come to stay, or the fact that last Sunday was one of the pleasantest days of the year, certainly it is that the crowd of marksmen at Shell Mound and Harbor View were as large and as enthusiastic as any gathered at those places during the year. The conditions were all that could be desired—little or no wind, a perfect light, with no mirage to obstruct the aim; and on both ranges scores were made only just below any ever recorded at either place.

At Shell Mound the gathering was very large, and the crack of rifle and pistol was continuous throughout the day. Eight or ten military companies were well represented. Most of those present, however, indulged in practice only.

The City Guard Rifle Club, (Company B, First Infantry), held their monthly medal shoot at the short range, the following being the best scores: Wesson, 42; Remm, 42; Townsend, 41.

James S. Howard and W. M. Hinchings shot their State records, the former getting 45 and a gold clasp, and the latter scoring 42, winning a silver trophy.

A. H. Brod and R. C. Moore had a scrap at the two distances, ten shots each, and both gentlemen won glory in making the best scores of the season. In face of the annexed figures, comments were needless:

Brod.....200 yards—5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5—45
500 yards—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49—95
Moore.....200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—44
500 yards—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50—94

This is Mr. Brod's best record, and the second time Mr. Moore has obtained a possible at 500 yards on the range. The other time he made sixteen bull's-eyes in succession, his total at the two distances on that occasion being 96 out of a possible 100 points.

Some members of Company G, Second Artillery, shot their State records, with the subjoined result: Kelly, 36; Ward, 34; Sergeant Powers, 32; Averill, 32.

Private Specht, Company F, First Infantry, also shot his State record and made 50 per cent.

R. C. Moore and J. S. Howard shot against H. L. Pendleton and A. Smith, a ten-shot match with regulation revolvers, at the 100-foot target, the latter winning. Their scores were:

Pendleton.....100 feet—4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—47
Smith.....100 feet—5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5—46—9
Moore.....100 feet—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—47
Howard.....100 feet—5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4—45—92

These gentlemen, Ed. Hovey and other crack shots, are going to organize a pistol club, and after getting down to business will issue challenges.

The Golden Gate Rifle Club is being reorganized, and will be materially strengthened by the addition of some of the best marksmen in the State.

To-morrow the much-talked of match between teams from Companies A and F, Fifth Infantry, will take place at Shell Mound.

A team match has been arranged between Companies B and F, First Infantry. The date has not been officially set, but the affair will take place within the next few weeks. The teams will consist of ten men each, and the distance will be 200 yards.

On the 16th instant, the Nevada Rifle Club team, selected to shoot against the Nationals team, shot their scores, which will be found below. The Nationals did not shoot on account of other engagements:

H. Cardew.....500 yds—4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—44
500 yds—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50—94
M. H. Burke.....200 yds—5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—44
500 yds—5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5—47—91
J. D. Cameron.....200 yds—5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—44
500 yds—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4—91
J. Spargo.....200 yds—4 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 5—43
500 yds—4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4—90
S. Curnow.....200 yds—5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—44
500 yds—5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5—46—90
J. Ferris.....200 yds—4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5—45
500 yds—5 5 5 5 4 3 4 4 5—44—89
H. Stocker.....200 yds—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4—44
500 yds—4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5—45—87
J. Wratten.....200 yds—4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—44
500 yds—3 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 5—42—85
T. Uren.....200 yds—4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
500 yds—2 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4—45—85
B. J. Genesey.....200 yds—4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
500 yds—4 3 5 4 4 3 5 4 4—49—81—884

Harbor View.

The bull's-eye shooting of the California Schentzen Club took place at Harbor View, on Sunday last. The shooting was open to members only, and \$20. 50 was given in prizes—sixty prizes to members and five to the cadets. The distance was 200 yards, and each member was allowed to shoot thirty times if he did not get a bull's-eye. The shooting closed at 4 o'clock and the bull's-eyes were measured by Dornier's machine, the only one in California, and which measures within one two-thousandth of an inch. Eighty-three members and five cadets contested. The bull's-eye was divided into three thousand points, the one getting the lowest number obtaining the first prize. J. Bachman won first money by a score of 203 points. The following were the other winners:

J. Leeman, Pendleton, A. Utschig, G. Hatch, William Ebernfors, H. Schnitz, A. J. Martin, E. Zahn, A. Strecker, Lehms, Fields, Freese, Bertelsen, Klose, Rahwyler, Brandt, Kehrenkle, Otto Bieneck, Schumann, P. Jacoby, Strenber, Otto Burmeister, K. Wertheimer, Carson, C. C. Rohlf, Schnell, Captain Oberweyer, Browning, Carroll, Attinger, Barnett, Stamer, Max Heilbronner, A. C. Adams, Joseph Strauss, C. Meyer, A. Johnson, L. Berrere, Acker, O. F. Young, William Hatge, Eckmann, C. Rapp, Hagernp, Gneibel, Nolden, Otto Bremer, C. Mangela, Ed. Hovey, H. Heath, Charles Simon, Krahmann, McLanghlin, Mettinger, Cummings, Waller, Strenber and Wagner.

The following took the cadet prizes: H. Heath, Wmth, A. Ehrenpfors, Finking Jr., Wertheimer Jr.

The annual prize shooting of Company D, Second Artillery, N. G. Co., was also held at Harbor View, on Sunday. The highest scores out of a possible 50 was as follows: Capt. P. H. Schnitz 30, John F. Stiltz 33, Sergt. Wm. Unland 20, A. J. Wagner 78, H. W. Clark 30, W. Drieman 25, N. J. Strike 36, N. H. Schnoor 37, B. T. Knife 27, J. T. Collins 39. The judges of the shooting then shot out of 25, making the scores given: Captain C. F. Obermeyer 19, Chris Schnibbe 11, George Rick 14, L. G. Flannagan 19, Adam Newman 10, Captain Chas. F. Peters 7. The distribution of the prizes will be made in two weeks.

Sacramento.

The range of G Company was crowded on Sunday last with the usual results in high scores. The company is shooting in championship form, and we should like to see it matched against the Nationals or any other military organization. The scores on Sunday were:

Captain Hall.....4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
Lieutenant Flaherty.....4 4 4 5 3 5 4 4 4—40
Sergeant Sheehan.....4 4 2 5 4 4 4 4 4—40
Sergeant Kennedy.....5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4—45
Corporal Stearns.....5 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 4—45
Corporal Carroll.....3 5 2 3 4 4 4 4 4—35
Corporal Sheehan.....4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 4—40
Corporal Lowell.....5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Private Boase.....4 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 4—42
Private McDermott.....4 4 5 3 3 3 4 5 3—37
Private Stevens.....5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Private McMillan.....5 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4—37
Private Connors.....4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4—39
Private Heddernal.....4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4—37
Private Carroll.....4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4—37
Private Griffen.....4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4—35
Private Zittenger.....4 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 4—35
Private Nune.....3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—42
Private Kunz.....4 5 4 4 3 4 3 3 3—35
Private Stevens.....3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—40
Private Klein.....3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—40

The following honorary members also participated:

Lieutenant Miller.....4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42
Sergeant Mott.....4 5 3 4 4 3 5 4 4—40
E. Coffey.....4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 4—40
G. McCollum.....3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—37
J. Foster.....3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4—35
J. J. Paulsell.....5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Duck shooting has begun at last, the bage of the week have, in being very good. At the Club on Saturday last Mr. Edwin Goodall retrieved forty widgones, twenty sprigs, three teal, two mallards, a black jack and a spoonbill; in all, seventy-seven birds. At the same club that day, Mr. G. Frank Smith bagged forty-four birds, Mr. W. F. Whittier twenty-eight, Mr. Fuller nine, and Mr. Lon Wyman about twenty.

Mr. David Thom the well-known gun maker, who is associated with Mr. E. T. Allen, at 416 Market street, sent to this office last week a peculiarly good gun cleaner of his own invention and manufacture. It is an ordinary wire scratch brush set in a solid brass head, and fastened to a hickory rod. There are no joints to mar the barrels in using it, and it can at all times be made to fit closely by pounding the brush a little so as to swell it. It is by far the best thing of the sort that has come to our notice, and we cannot do owners of fine guns a greater kindness than to advise them to procure similar implements.

The very interesting letter of "Gnacho" will meet general indorsement. Winchester arms and ammunition are staples everywhere. The '86 model is about a perfect repeater, in rapidity, ease of manipulation and strength.

Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 48 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, editor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Oct. 22, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, October 1st to 9th
Willows, Oct. 19th, 20th to 21st.
Eureka Jockey Club, November 2nd to 26th.
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Oct. 29th to Nov. 5th.

Closing of Entries.

NOVEMBER 16th.—Eureka Jockey Club.

Endurance in the Trotter.

We have never yet met a man thoroughly posted in horse lore who did not acknowledge that the blood of the thoroughbred was an element of endurance at a fast rate of speed. There are great divergencies in thoroughbreds, in this respect, and also in part-bred animals, though one point must be conceded that to live at really fast racing pace over a distance there are none which can compete with them. At times an exceptional performer of the class of Jim Renwick appears which can cover a mile in time that few of the purest breeding can accomplish, but this is held to be outside the usual course and of rare occurrence.

The progeny of a thoroughbred mare, particularly one that had shown speed and belonged to a speedy family, after showing a son which had the fastest record for five furlongs, and from to 1½ miles exhibited winning form in good fields would attract purchasers, whereas Big Gun and her daughters were unable to induce buyers to give more than a mediocre price for their produce.

But we do not intend in this article to portray the differences between thoroughbred and part bred in legitimate racing, the intention being to set a friend right in regard to the influence of the blood in giving endurance to the trotter. He claimed that Palo Alto, in his campaign of last year, had not shown endurance and argued from a stand-point that we knew to be wrong. As the Year Book was across the bay, the evidence was not at hand, and in place of having that for reference the refutation would have entailed going over the files of the past year. And by the way the compilers of Guides, Calendars and Year Books are not duly credited for their labor. As to money return it is inadequate that is does not amount to twenty per cent. of what it should, and other credits are stingily conceded if given at all. The claim made was that Palo Alto obtained his record in a heat that was trotted in a continued race, one full day intervening beside the forenoon of the day it was trotted and that the last heat of the first day was comparatively slow.

This was in part true, though the deduction was not warranted by the circumstances. The following is a summary.

CLEVELAND, Ohio Sept. 18, 1886.	
Pure 400. 2:20 class.	
Palo Alto, h b by Electioneer	4 2 1 1 5 1
Dick Wright, b g	1 8 5 2 1 2
Harry Roberts, h g	2 1 2 5 4 dis
Alert, b g	5 5 3 2 0
George W. B. m	3 4 4 8 2 0
Time, 2:20, 2:40, 2:21, 2:21, 2:25, 2:20.	
Last heat trotted 9-p.m. 20th.	

In that he equaled his fastest record which was made July 14th, at East Saginaw, Michigan. In that Wilton won the first heat in 2:24; Palo Alto the second, third and fourth in 2:22, 2:22, 2:20. There were ten starters,

the contest being between Wilton, who was second in each of the heats, won by Palo Alto, the latter second to Wilton in the first heat.

Wilton was the fastest of the two, judged by the record, and he was the only horse which beat Palo Alto through the whole campaign, so that it does not require any argument to show that he outlasted him. In the race which Wilton won the time was 2:19, 2:19, 2:20; Palo Alto second in third and fourth heats. July 30th, at Cleveland, Ohio, he won a race over six competitors, the first heat of which was won by Mabel A., in 2:23, Palo Alto the second, third and fourth in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21.

In a six heat race at Corington Ky he fairly wore out such tried campaigners as Deck Wright and Tom Rogers. C. F. Clay was also in the race, and at St. Louis, Mo., he won the first heat in 2:18, Charley Hogan won the second in 2:19, Palo Alto the third and fourth in 2:21, 2:21, Albert France the fifth in 2:24, and Palo Alto the sixth and deciding heat of the race in 2:25. A synopsis shows that he was engaged in eight races, won six in active contests, walked over for one, and defeated only once. A parallel cannot be found in the whole history of trotting. A four-year-old stallion, in his first campaign, heating in every case old horses and those of high celebrity, victorious in all but one. The only race he lost was decided in three heats, and every one he won, four or more heats were trotted. Fourth heats in 2:21, 2:20, 2:22 and 2:21, is such evidence in favor of his stoutness that further argument than a plain statement is manifestly supererogatory.

"The End is Not Yet."

In a short editorial in the paper of last week relating to the trotting of Ansel in 2:24, the concluding sentence was framed by the words which head this. In order to render them more emphatic they were italicized. This was intended in a double sense, one being that Ansel would make a mark far below 2:24, whenever things were favorable, and the other that the sons and daughters of thoroughbred mares would lose the prestige gained, and henceforth there would be a succession of performers from their alliance with trotting sires.

Ansel has done his part sooner than was anticipated. A man who shares in the prejudice, and is always ready to disparage highly-bred trotting, informed us that he considered the 2:24 a fluke, and that the son of Annette would never reach that figure again. It was on a par with many other arguments offered. *Ipsie dixit*, statements made by not even a foundation of sense to base them upon, opinions urged with a dogmatism which imposes on credulous listeners. Within one week the time of 2:24, 2:24 is reduced to 2:28, 2:20, 2:20, and it must be borne in mind that these are the only two races in which Ansel has shown, and in place of having reached his limit there are good grounds for belief that he will get "well down in the teens," and not altogether improbable make a mark which will change the "Stallion record." There is just as much sense in claiming that position for him as to say that he has trotted as fast as he ever will.

Here is the summary.
BAY DISTRICT TRACK, Saturday, October 22, 1887.—Special Purse.
Palo Alto's b b Ansel, by Electioneer—Annette by Lexington 1 1 1
R. B. Melroy's b g Ben Ali, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr. (Goldsmith) 2 2 2
Owner's Wonder.....3 dis.
Time, 2:28, 2:20, 2:20.

This makes nine of the get of Electioneer to trot in 2:20 or better and places him in the lead of all other trotting sires when measured by the standard of a high rate of speed.

Now, as to the other meaning of the "head line," we only offer it as an opinion if even the belief is sanctioned by which would in other cases be called solid proof, that in a year from this time there will be three more of the produce of thoroughbred mares which will trot inside of 2:20; Palo Alto has only to take half a second off to make the mark. His sister Gertrude Russell, we saw trot with so much ease in 2:24 last July, the last quarter of the mile in 35 seconds that it is a mere question of health and condition for her to go below 2:20. Azmoor we have seen going at a flight of speed that surely indicates a low mark and there are others which have the qualifications so far as it is possible to judge of what is likely to come.

Cannot Answer.

The following telegram was received in due time:
WATSONVILLE, Oct. 22, 1887.
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Is Stallion Adrain bred by Learne, Stockton, in Stud Book. Answer quick, at my expense. J. A. L.

A rule which is rigidly adhered to is not to answer otherwise than through the paper any questions which might be the basis of a wager. The propriety of this will be evident, and though it may have been that an answer was desired on other accounts than to obtain a sure point to bet upon.

Adrain is in the Stud Book. He is standard, and his registry number 970.

The Race Meeting.

As we write this, Thursday the 27th inst., there could not be better prospects for fine weather. There is not one chance in a hundred that the opening day of the meeting, Saturday, will be otherwise than all that can be desired and though it may be difficult to prognosticate so long before there is little doubt that the whole of the meeting will have favorable weather and with good weather the odds are very long that there will be a brilliant series of races. The track is in the best possible condition and will be kept so as there is no lack of water and everything else necessary. The trainers who have been there for the past week agree in pronouncing the course in admirable order for fast work, and not a horse has gone wrong. In place of the clattering of hoofs which is usually heard on a California race course the footfalls are inaudible unless when contiguous to the observer and there is freedom of stride in place of the cramped action which hard ground is sure to produce. A course may not be quite so fast as when there is only a trifle of loose soil on top, though the slowness is fully recompensed by greater safety.

With the weather and course favorable the only requisites to ensure good sport are good horses and good management. The latter quality the past of the association guarantees. Ever since its organization it has been recognized as a potent force in the establishment of racing on this Coast. Previous to its inception there were evils which would surely have ended disastrously to the turf had they not been corrected. This has been done in a great measure, and the example of the P. C. B. H. A. has had a good effect on other institutions, so that what was commonly practiced years ago is now of rare occurrence.

California is now recognized as one of the main race-horse regions of the continent and colts bred and reared here have gained renown in the great racing centers of the country. That the same thorough management will prevail hereafter, as it has in the past, is reasonably assured, and in this respect there will be little opportunity for adverse criticism.

Judging from the entry list the horses engaged are bound to play their parts. We can say, without any hesitation, that there could scarcely be a better showing for exciting events. Plenty of them and those of high quality. Grover Cleveland has proved himself a great race-horse. Although foaled in December, 1883, and therefore within a few days of taking rank as a three-year-old, he takes up four-year-old weights and wins in fast time and with apparent ease. But good as he is he will meet company which is well worthy of his prowess.

Repetta is a great mare; Lizzie Dunhar is very nearly at the top of the ladder; Kenney has shown a flight of speed which indicates a whole lot of trouble to those which oppose him, but there are are so many that have claims to consideration that nearly the whole list would have to be copied to name the flyers. There are five races on the opening day, Saturday, an extra being added to the regular programme. This is a five-furlong spin to give the "short horses" a chance to earn their feed. What with the introduction purse, the two stakes for two-year-olds, the Bay City handicap, and the extra there is the promise of grand sport.

No one can find fault with the means of transit from San Francisco to the race course. Half-hour trains will be run, that is, the boats which leave Market-street wharf at the hour and thirty minutes after each hour, in connection with the Berkeley train, will land passengers within a few yards of the entrance gate in thirty-five minutes. The trip is delightful and at this season of the year when the trade winds are lulled, and before the winter rains set in it could scarcely be pleasanter. The round-trip tickets are only 25 cents each, so that the cost is trifling. We look for a very large attendance and sport which will be first-class.

Arrow and His Ancestry.

We are greatly pleased to receive and publish the letter of H. M. Johnston which establishes the pedigree of Arrow. Up to the native mare the breeders of the dams are given and, as we supposed, Mr. Johnston bred the Crichton mare and his uncle, Dr. Griffin, the Argyle and Joseph mares. Although not positively stated it is very unlikely that either Argyle or Joseph ran with a hand of mares, though, as that was a practice common in California before it became a portion of the United States, the opinion has prevailed that the custom was kept up. When Romero trotted his first races in this section of the State it was claimed that he had been so treated, but that notion was dispelled by Mr. Thomas who, in a letter to this paper, gave his early history. We have known only one instance where stallions ran with the mares since our residence in California. That was on the ranch of the late Charles McLaughlin, and these were

confined in fields where there could be no commingling. With one lot was Dan Voorhees, and another was presided over by a thoroughbred horse. Even in that case there could be little doubt of the paternity, and with the stock of Mr. Johnston none at all. He bred Arrow and his dam. Bay G. was presented to him by her breeder, Dr. Griffin, and who also bred her dam. Therefore, the Richmond, Crichton, Argyle and Joseph Strains are duly established and that so clearly as to be placed on record. Hermes, the sire of Joseph, was the produce of Marine and Fashion both of which were from Bonnets o' Blue. Bonnets o' Blue was by Sir Charles by Sir Archy, from Reality by Sir Archer so that there was double inbreeding. As Shark, the sire of Marine, was by American Eclipse from Lady Lightfoot by Sir Archy, Hermes had three near crosses of the "patriarch of the American turf." Then there are other Sir Archy crosses in the pedigree of Arrow so many of them, in fact, that when we have time to spare will tabulate the genealogy of the phenomenal pacer in order to show how much of that blood runs in his veins. There will be comparatively little "unknown" and not a single drop that can be shown to be pacer blood. A short time ago "Albemarle" in the *New York Sportsman* said that, according to many writers of the present day, a pacer was unknown in England or in Scotland south of the Cheviot Hills. In this they are surely mistaken. Had such been the case the Duke of Newcastle would not have been likely to describe as accurately as he did the action of the pacer, although he calls it an Amble. In his definition, or rather explanation of the "natural paces" of a horse, he is fully as accurate as writers of a later day until instantaneous photography taught what the real movements were. The last sentence of his description is: "Thus, an Amble removes both his legs of a side and every remove changes sides. Two of a side in the air, and two upon the ground at the same time. And this is a perfect amble." There is nothing to warrant the assertion that the pacer gait is an evidence of plebeian blood. The fastest pacers have more or less of it and there is little doubt that by the use of hobbles a large proportion of horses of all breeds could be taught to pace and some of them pace fast.

Oatcake.

We are well pleased with the picture of Oatcake which appears in this number. It certainly represents a fine looking horse, and those who have seen him say that it is an admirable likeness. As we shall pay a visit to the Bay District Track this morning, we shall improve the opportunity for a critical examination which will appear in the paper of next week. His breeding is very good, in fact, it would be difficult to find a more prominent list of names than those which are presented in his genealogical tree.

Oatcake is a rich chestnut, 16½ hands high, of fine form and finish. He ran successfully in the colonies, winning the Squatter's Handicap at A. J. C. Spring meeting last year; one mile and a quarter in 2:10½; beating a strong field.

Wild Oats, his sire, was a performer of note, winner of the Prendergast stakes at Newmarket and other important events. He was the sire of a long line of racers, among them Elton, Guy Mannerling, Hetty, Kinfarous and Wild Moss, all winners in England last season.

Wild Dayrell won the Derby in 1855, and the Golden Horn, dam of Wild Oats, was a daughter of Harkaway, the best race horse of his day. He won eight King's Plates, the Goodwood cup twice, and the Royal Whip. Up to the close of his four-year-old year he had won twenty-one races out of twenty-eight starts, against the best horses in the United Kingdom.

On the side of his dam, Oatcake comes from the royal line, and to horsemen, these extended notes of performances and produce are perhaps not necessary. The pedigree shows such names as Saunterer, Irish Birdcatcher, Sir Hercules, Trumpeter, Teddington, Bay Middleton, Orlando, etc., and the value of these lines will be recognized by all breeders and racing men.

The Great Brood Mares.

[The Breeder's Gazette.]

Something like a decade ago the editor of *The Gazette* compiled and published a list of the mares that had produced two or more trotters with records of 2:30 or better. In those days, when the breeding of the light-harness horse was only fairly beginning to be understood and followed out on lines to which the laws of heredity plainly pointed as the proper ones, the compilation of such a list was a matter involving a vast amount of labor, the result of which was distressingly small, because the mares that had produced two or more 2:30 trotters were so very few. Now the status of affairs is very different, there being no less than 117 mares entitled to places in such a list, and that some have been overlooked is more than probable.

With such a vast increase in the number of mares that have produced more than one 2:30 trotter it is plain that a presentation of the entire list now would not be of as much value or interest to breeders as has been the case in the past when there were fewer matrons thus honored, and as a great majority of the names have been given in these columns in

lists previously published we feel the most good will be done by presenting only the names of mares that are the dams of dams of three or more 2:30 trotters, of the same time showing what blood lines go to form their pedigree. There are nineteen of these mares, and as they are essentially the stars among trotting matrons the facts regarding them will be of general interest.

Of the nineteen in this list one has produced five 2:30 trotters, and three others are to be credited with four each. Beginning with those who stand so clearly at the head one is at once impressed with the fact that three of the four are of the Clay family, and if the advocates of the blood of Henry Clay would stop trying to make people believe that Dexter was not by Rydyk's Hambletonian and turn their attention to the influence of Clay blood in the female line they would very soon discover facts which could be utilized for the purpose of placing where he belongs in the history of American trotting sires so good a horse as Henry Clay. The fact is that by their unwarranted attack on the pedigree of Dexter when that horse was looked upon as a trotter whose like would never again be seen the friends of Henry Clay raised an opposition to him which grew in force and power for fifteen years, and practically buried Henry Clay and his sons, so far as giving them a fair opportunity in the way of siring trotters was concerned. Of course, the merits of the daughters of the family could not be so easily appressed, because mares that can trot a little are pretty certain to be bred to a trotting stallion, no matter, no matter whether their blood lines are fashionable or not; and by the time that the Clay family was practically dead, so far as the male line was concerned, the daughters of the old horse began showing so prominently in the breeding ranks that recognition could not be denied them, and thus it is that we see to-day the blood of Henry Clay more highly prized, when found in the female line, than that of any other stallion save Pilot Jr.

The greatest of these mares and of all trotting brood mares is of course, Green Mountain Maid, a daughter of Harry Clay, dam a mare of unknown breeding, but whose courage showed her to be anything but a dabbler. The recent attempt, however, by running blood fanatics, to make people believe that this mare was thoroughbred because she looked like it is non-sensical. Green Mountain Maid fortunately is a mare whose history is well known, and there is not the slightest doubt that she was not a phenomenally fast trotter. Indeed, when she was but a three-year-old and running at pasture crowds would assemble to see the brown filly trot across the lot when chased by a dog. This great trotting speed she transmitted with wonderful uniformity to her sons and daughters, the result being that to-day she stands at the head of all brood mares as to the number of 2:30 trotters produced. Her list includes Elaine, 2:20; Prospero, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Maastield, 2:26; and Antonia, 2:23½, by Messenger Daroc, and Storm, 2:26½, by Middleton. Her greatest success, however, was when she was bred to Rydyk's Hambletonian, the produce being that brilliant sire Electioneer—a horse that is absolutely without a rival as a sire of speed at an early age, his get having for years held the records at one, two, three, and four years old. It is unfortunate that Green Mountain Maid should, with two exceptions, have been bred to Messenger Daroc, a horse that, to say the least, is of very moderate worth as a sire of trotters, even the speedy ones that he gets behind too faint-hearted to get the money in hotly-contested public races. Electioneer, by the way, was just as fast as any of the other foals out of Green Mountain Maid, but by reason of his breeder's intense prejudices in favor of Messenger Daroc no chance to show what he could do as a sire was given Electioneer, and his sale to Gov. Stanford, of California, for \$12,500 was considered an excellent stroke of business. The moment he was given an opportunity Electioneer fairly leaped into prominence as a sire, the wonderful speed of his colts from the day they were foaled attracting immediate and universal attention, and in five years from the time the first of his California colts appeared as baby trotters he was at the head of the list, and there is not to-day a trotting stallion in the world that would sell for anything like the money Electioneer would bring, or that has so good a chance of getting one hundred of his sons and daughters into the 2:30 list. This little digression has been made because Electioneer does not appear among the foals of Green Mountain Maid that have beaten 2:30, but his work as a sire has been of a character that makes him of far greater value to the breeding interests than all the other colts out of his dam, and to not mention him when she is being considered, simply because he has not made a record of 2:30, would be the height of absurdity.

The next greatest brood mare is Minnehaha by Bald Chief, dam by Strader's C. M. Clay Jr., 2d dam by Abdallah. It will be seen that her breeding is Clay all over, and there is every prospect that she will yet lead Green Mountain Maid in the race for glory, as her produce showed speed at an earlier age, and there are more of them yet to come. At present Minnehaha has to her credit Alcazar (three years), 2:23, by Sultan; Beautiful Bells (four years), 2:29½, by The Moor; Eva, 2:23½, by Sultan, and Sweetheart, 2:23½, by Sultan. Like Green Mountain Maid, Minnehaha is already becoming distinguished in the second generation, her daughter Beautiful Bells being the dam of three in the 2:30 list, one of them being the yearling and three-year-old trotter Hinda Rose, 2:19½; another St. Bel, that made a record of 2:24 last season as a four-year-old, and the third Bell Boy, 2:27½, this season as a two-year-old. An addition to this another son of Beautiful Bella, Chimes, was a stake-winner in his three-year-old form this season, making a record of 2:34, and that he will beat 2:30 in 1888 if trained there is not the shadow of a doubt. It should be remembered that all these colts out of Beautiful Bells are by Electioneer, so that there is a double cross of the Clay blood in direct lines, joined to that of Rydyk's Hambletonian. The entire sons of Beautiful Bells will go into the stud at an early age (two of them this season), so that we shall soon have an opportunity of seeing whether or not the prepotency of this blood in the line of getting trotters continues in the male line with the same intensity that has thus far characterized it on the female side of the house.

The next mare with four to her credit in the 2:30 list is Maid of Clay by Henry Clay, dam by Day's Messenger; 2d dam by Baldface Consul. She is not so deeply bred in trotting lines as Minnehaha, nor has she been given so good a chance in the matter of sires, so that her showing is all the more creditable, her 2:30 representatives being Carrie C. (four years), 2:24, by Electioneer; Clay, Jr. (5 years), 2:25, by Electioneer; Clay, blk g by St. Clair, and Capt. Smith, blk g by Locomotive. It will be noticed that her two foals by Electioneer have a much higher rate of speed than the two by other horses, showing that the double cross of Clay blood, backed up by that of Hambletonian, intensified the good qualities of each family. Of these four foals by Maid of Clay that have become standard by performance only one, Carrie C., has been seen on Eastern tracks, and of her it can only be said that she is a typical Electioneer in form and gait, having the frictionless gait that has become so familiar

through the performances of Manzanita, Bonita, and others of the family. Carrie C. was an extra good one as a two-year-old, her record of 2:27½ that season being the best ever made by a trotter of her age in a case against other horses. At three she was not trotted, but a year later came East with the Stanford string and won a stake at Chicago in straight heats, getting her present record at that time. This was in 1885, and since then Fannie C. has not performed prominently, so that as to her present merit we have no means of knowing.

"Ned," a curious name for a mare, is the fourth mare with a quartette of sons and daughters in the 2:30 list, and too much can hardly be said in praise of her wonderful individuality, because three of her four foals that have made themselves standard—Clemmie G., 5:15½; Post Boy, 2:23, and Mystery, 2:25½—are by Magic, son of American Clay, a horse that is not particularly noted as a sire, the other, Alice Stoner, 2:24½, being by Strathmore. But in the case of the three first mentioned we have another instance of the value of standard trotting blood, their sire being a grandson of Berkeley's Ned Forrest. "Ned" herself is a mare of excellent breeding, being by Berkeley's Ned Forrest, dam by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Gray Eagle, son of Woodpecker; the first two crosses being of such standard trotting blood as to overcome in a great measure the running-blood characteristics in the second and third generations. Clemmie G., the best of "Ned's" foals, is a wonderfully good mare, being dead games as well as speedy and, to it all she adds the faculty of recovering quickly from a break and has perfect health, her only difficulty being from corns, which at times have seriously detracted from her racing qualities. Beginning as a four-year-old she went steadily forward, always improving season by season until she had placed a mark of 2:14½ to her credit, and for two seasons she was always ready to trot to this notch, being beaten only a head in 2:15½ in 1885 by that staunch old mare Payilis in one of the most desperately contested heats ever seen on the Cleveland track. Last season she was not so good, many seasons of hard racing having somewhat dulled the edge of her great speed, and at its close John Splan, who has no fancy for working with poor tools, very sensibly advised her retirement, and she will be bred to Rydyk's sire of Clingstone, 2:14. Of the other foals of "Ned" that have beaten 2:30 there is not much to be said one way or the other. Post Boy was a game little fellow in his day, being always willing to try as many times as his driver asked, but he had no great flight of speed, and the tendency to break into a run when hard pressed by an opponent was encouraged to such an extent by those who had him in charge that he soon became one of the "skip-jack" order of trotters that have now gone out of fashion.

The facts in regard to these four mares show that in the maternal line Clay blood must, all things considered, be placed at the top of the list, Green Mountain Maid being unquestionably the most successful trotting brood mare that has yet appeared. Her only rival thus far is Waterwitch, whose death was chronicled not many weeks ago. This daughter of Pilot Jr. gave us three 2:30 performers in Mambrino Gift 2:20; Viking, 2:20½; and Scotland, 2:22½; while two of her daughters are standard by their performances of their foals, Sprite being the dam of Sphinx (three years), 2:24½, by Electioneer; and Spry (four years), 2:23½, by Gen. Benton; and another daughter having foaled Nymphia, 2:26½, by Mambrino Patchen. Mambrino Gift got half a dozen 2:30 trotters before an early death closed his career.

Emeline's recent addition to the 2:30 list is Jersey Prince, a son of Kentucky Prince, and his record of 2:27½ was made in a well-contested race against other horses at the New Jersey State Fair. He is the fourth of the produce of Emelines to beat 2:30, and the fact of his becoming standard places that mare on an equality with Maid of Clay, Ned, and Minnehaha.

Of the mares that have produced three with records of 2:30 or better further extended mention cannot be made at the present time, but a list of them, giving their breeding and the names of the sires of their 2:30 performers, is herewith given.

Pedigree of Arrow.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have just read your article in the BREEDER of the 8th ult., on Young Argyle. I also have been at work regarding the breeding of the horse purchased by my uncle (Dr. John S. Griffin) from Gen. E. F. Beale, and as the Doctor was not sure as to his pedigree, at my request he wrote to the General, and in answer received the following copy:

Dear Doctor: Joseph was of the bluest blood. His dam was Patsey Anthony, a mare as famous as Fashion. His sire was Hermes, out of Fashion. The Stud Books will give you all the rest, as far back as the Godolphin Arabian. I gave \$1,000 for him which in that day was a great price for a yearling colt. I took him to California via Panama, used him for my saddle a great deal, often hunted him, and brought him back by the same long journey. When I get letters like yours, telling me his grandsons are doing good service I feel that I am getting interest on the money he cost me. Sigaed, E. F. BEALE.

Beale & Bishop had at the same time a horse called Little John, and Mr. Bishop thought the colt sold to Dr. Griffin must have been by him, as he was a company horse and Joseph was not. One thing sure and that is, Dr. Griffin thought he bought a grandson of Fashion, and as he bought him when a colt Mr. Bishop didn't tax his memory with the colt's breeding and I take Dr. Griffin's recollection as the better under the circumstances.

I have no object in disclaiming Little John, as his pedigree is good enough for a trotter certainly, but I feel sure of the Fashion cross, and heretofore have given it in some of my pedigrees, in a vague sort of way, as I had no particular interest in establishing it, and I think General Beale's letter is conclusive. You were kind enough to establish the Young Aggie cross for me. As to Crichton, as you know, when he died I owned a half interest in him, and Chas. Thomas, of San Diego, the other half. He died on my place. I owned Bay G. and bred her to Crichton (Dr. John S. Griffin owned Bay G. and presented her to me); she foaled Crichton's First, so named because the first foal of Crichton's in this country. I bred this mare to A. W. Richmond when two years old. I was so anxious to see the cross that I never either broke Crichton's First to huggy or saddle; simply halter broke her for a brood mare, and her first foal was such a fine horse that I have never bred her to any other stallion until this spring. My mares for twelve years past have been enclosed by a five-board fence; and not many breeders are more careful than I am. This ought to satisfy Mr. Wallace, I think, that Arrow has a pedigree. H. M. JOHNSTON.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19th.

Luck in Gambling.

The great mistake made by the majority of players is that of supposing, or, by their mode of playing, appearing to suppose that because they have been exceedingly lucky for a time that luck is likely to continue, says the Cosmopolitan. A lady on one occasion walked up to the table as the ball was spinning and threw down a note, telling the croupier to put "all that was possible" on 32. The croupier had just time to call out "Cava, madame," when the ball rolled into 32, and she had won the maxim. As she was gathering up her notes and gold, and while the ball was again spinning, she threw another on 17. She had hardly done so before that number made its appearance—another maximum! The same evening at different tables she placed six louis on 32 and won (210 louis) and the next morning she won a very large stake on that number again. But she did not appear to understand that such luck was uncommon, or that the betting was, after all, 36 to one against her; for she went on persistently for several days backing 32, while this number as persistently refused to appear, and that is how she got rid of her winnings.

Before the tables had been banished from Germany a student from Frankfurt, who had just received a parental visit and a tip for 1,000 francs, rushed over to Hamburg as soon as his fond parent had left him and hurried to the tables. He was very lucky, and before dinner had won a considerable sum. Encouraged by the best of dinners and plenty of champagne, he returned to the attack, and before 11 o'clock had won no less than \$50,000; but the proprietor, aware of what was going on, and knowing that such luck was unlikely to last, engaged a special train back to Frankfurt, and just before 11 o'clock informed the players that the tables would remain open till 12 o'clock. Before that time the tide turned, and the student had lost all he had won, which was no doubt a very good thing for him, if he only could have looked at it in the proper light.

Now, if he had been playing on even chances and won largely on the red he would not in all probability have insisted on continuing to back that color after black had begun to assert itself, because the latter color was as likely to win as the former, and had, so to speak, arrears to make up; and yet, after being enormously successful at first, he continued to back himself after luck had departed, quite forgetting that a player loses in the long run as often as he wins, and that he had arrears of losses to make up.

The Trotter as a Producer of the General Purpose Horse.

While it is believed to be impossible to produce an all purpose horse or even to establish a general purpose breed of horses, it is believed to be entirely practicable to produce horses adapted to a variety of purposes, or general purpose horses, by the use of sires of one or the other of the well-established special purpose breeds; and it is my purpose to show that the trotter has special characteristics and is better adapted to the production of the general purpose horse than any other, having breeding sufficient to produce uniformity in the offspring. While many general purpose animals are as profitable practically and individually the equals of many special purpose animals or full bloods, yet they cannot perpetuate themselves as general purpose animals, for the reason that a sire whose breeding represents general characteristics, however good he may be as an individual, has no power of choosing whether he will give to his offspring one quality or another, or a combination of any or all of them, and hence has no power of producing uniformity in his offspring.

The tendency in such cases is to transmit only the qualities adapted to the surroundings, which as often leads to degeneration as to improvement. A sire whose breeding represents only special characteristics or is a full blood of some special purpose breed must transmit to his offspring these special qualities or none, and hence must produce uniformity in his offspring. Aside from feed and care, success in breeding general purpose horses depends on choosing a sire of some general purpose breed whose special characteristics come as near as possible to what is desired in the offspring.

The general purpose stallion is one of the standing numpings. Whenever anyone happens to have a lively colt, whether his breeding represents a little of the blood of all the breeds, or not much of the blood of any breed, he is considered the perfection of horseflesh for a general purpose stallion is generally advertised under some high-sounding name, such as coach horse or Morgan and frequently travels peddling his wares from house to house at prices ranging from three for a quarter to stand and pack to any price he can get, depending on the gullibility of customers and the variety and assortment of the different breeds he carries in his loins. He is very appropriately called the general purpose stallion, for given time and opportunity, he will produce the most general variety known in the business. But it's mighty uncertain just when he will produce the kind a fellow wants.

Perhaps these general purpose stallions are not all of them worthless, but it is perfectly safe to say that the farmers and communities who patronize them never attract horse buyers, while it is also perfectly safe to say that farmers and communities that patronize stallions of one of the established breeds never fail sooner or later to attract buyers. Horse buyers know that it is very hard to pick up a carload of salable horses in a community where no attention is paid to pedigree. An animal's pedigree is simply a statement showing that all his ancestors were of one kind of breed. Stud books do not make the breeds, but breeds make the stud books, and they are only a necessity as a matter of convenience, and because the memory of people is treacherous and their truth and vivacity not always reliable.

There is no better bred animal in existence than the mustang, for the reason that his sire and dam, two grandsires and two grandams, and so on back for generations, were all of them mustangs, and in the male line at least were the best mustangs in the herd. The community that breeds to mustang stallions is on the road to success, for sooner or later they will attract the buyers of mustangs. The mustang also possesses one qualification for producing the general purpose breed, and has breeding in that one line sufficient to produce uniformity in his offspring. Unfortunately, however, is not of the right kind.

Now, if a horse can be found whose sire and dam, two grandsires and two grandams and so on back for generations, have, like the ancestors of the mustang, all been of one kind and in the male line at least been the best of the kind, and that kind was in form, size, speed, way of going, etc., adapted to a greater variety of different purposes than any other kind, it would appear to be almost self-evident that such an animal would be the one from which to produce the general-purpose horse.

In presenting the claims of the trotter as producer of the general purpose horse, it is, of course, necessary to make comparisons with other breeds, but not in the sense of de-

tracting anything from their merit for the purpose to which the are especially adapted.

The thoroughbred running horse has breeding, endurance and speed, and will produce uniformity in the offspring almost unequalled by any other breed. Some of them have also size and substance, but they are too hot-headed and their speed can only be used in an impracticable way.

The draft horse of either of the well-established breeds, like the Clydesdales or Percherons, has breeding sufficient to produce uniformity in his offspring but it is too bulky and neither has speed nor the disposition to use it if he had. It is scarcely necessary to make further comparisons, for it can hardly be shown that any other reputed breed that has any qualifications of producing the general purpose horse has breeding sufficient to produce uniformity in the offspring, and without this essential qualification it must take a place even below the mustang.

The specialties of the trotter are for trotting races, gentlemen's road driving, and ordinary roadsters. In these specialties the trotter has no competitor. The trotter has nearly the speed of the runner with a way of using it that is practically available. The trotter has intelligence, disposition, and endurance unequalled by any other breed. These characteristics have become as firmly fixed by continual and repeated tests that no other breed in existence whose tests are simply color, weight, or the fact of being imported, or taking premiums at shows, or a certain quantity or quality of hair on the legs, can compete with them in producing uniformity in the offspring. The larger class of trotters have also size and substance, being full sixteen hands high or over, and having 1,200 pounds or more of solid bone and muscle.

In form the trotter has not altogether the blood-like appearance of the thoroughbred which some people always associate with high breeding. The trotter has generally more substance and more blocky form, is generally a little heavier built through the head and neck, and in these respects takes a little of the form of the draft horse, and is likely the nearest approach that can ever be made to uniting speed with the ability to approve weight. The trotter has generally good style, but it is of the plain and useful kind and not the style of the dude who parts his hair in the middle and has a world of room outside of his head for brains.

While the trotter cannot, in all respects, be called the model coach horse (a horse with a peculiar high-stepping action), yet breeders of trotters are furnishing the market with more and better practical coach horses that have some go and a fair amount of show than all of the breeders of so-called coach horses combined. And hundreds of trotting-bred stallions, if only furnished with a Bohemian with a Bohemian oater sort of a pedigree, and had imported fixed to their names, would pass for the very cream of France.

The trotter is almost an American product, and comes to greater perfection in this country than any other, and instead of being dependent on annual importation of breeding stock, the profits of breeders, the trotter is being exported in largely increasing numbers every year to almost every country on the face of the earth.

These are some of the claims of the trotter as a horse better adapted to producing the general purpose horse than any other possessing breeding sufficient to produce uniformity in the offspring.—*Western Farm Journal*

Hairy-Legged Horses.

Our old readers will remember that there appeared in *The Journal* some time ago an article on the question whether there was an advantage in the heavy growth of hair on the legs of horses, which is so strongly contended for by some. In the article referred to a report was given of the answers received from those who used heavy horses in London and Liverpool, and who had been asked whether they preferred those with considerable hair to the cleaner-legged horses. This subject is brought up again, and we find the following contribution in a foreign exchange:

Judging from the prevailing fashion among some of our cart-horse breeders, it would almost seem as if hairy legs, or feather, were sought after as indicative of weight and strength of bone. This, it will presently be seen, does not necessarily follow. Size of bone is very desirable in a heavy draft-horse, but the quality of the same is of far greater moment than the quantity. That thickness of bone does not denote strength can be proved by comparing the small bones of the thoroughbred with those of the ordinary cart-horse. The amount of strain which the bone can stand depends far less on its size than on its texture. It is also well to remember that development of the tendons and ligaments of the leg is subject to the construction of the bone, and whether it be flat or round, of good or bad quality. A broad, flat cannon-bone is usually associated with muscles freely co-operating with the other aids to locomotion and power, and is less liable to suffer from ligamentous and joint lesions than a round cannon-bone, the latter being also a prolific source of contracted and deformed limbs.

The object of nearly every breeder of Clydesdale and Shire horses seems to be to secure a superabundant growth of hair on the lower parts of the limbs; but for what purpose has not yet been explained. The tastes of the early breeders would appear to have tended in this direction, until, doubtless, plenty of rough hair came to be considered indispensable. It is well, however, to inquire into the use of such an appendage. There are, perhaps, many people who regard feather on the legs as an essential of beauty as well as of constitution in the draft-horse. And we cannot deny that the appearance of a heavy strong-boned draft-horse is considerably improved by a fringe of hair on the legs; but this may only be a fancy we have acquired from long looking at that type. Breeders of the clean-legged, Suffolk cart-horse would at any rate say so. It would be difficult to name a single advantage in favor of long hair on our horses' legs, whereas the disadvantages of it are manifest. We must take the horse as we find him, toiling on the road or in the field, it may be in mud or in wet, and then ask ourselves whether the clean-legged or the hairy-legged horse has the advantage. There is no need to recount the inconvenience of feather on such occasions, besides its evil effects in harboring dirt and predisposing to irritation and slough on the pastern and coronets.

The external influence of a profuse growth of hair on the legs are all bad, but they do not compare with those almost invariably present in its production. We can not explain this more tersely or on better authority than to quote Prof. Walley on the point. He says: "A profusion of hair pre-supposes a coarse skin, and a coarse skin means a corresponding decrease in vitality, and consequently a greater liability to diseases such as grease, thick legs, and cracked heels. It further means a more highly lymphatic constitution, and, as a consequence, a greater tendency to such affections as 'weed.'"

That these diseases and affections are, then, the result of hair, nobody can deny, and such being the case it does seem strange that the patrons of the Clydesdale and Shire horses

should go in so much for "feather." It is only a mistaken fancy, the same as color-craze or something of that sort, and it would be better if breeders would disregard it altogether. Of course, fashion spreads wide, and even to foreign lands, but although some American buyers may still ask and pay for good feather on the Clydesdale or Shire horses they buy. We know from experience that on the farm, as a rule, they clip off all superfluous hair on the legs of their horses. In the winter the hair sometimes "balls" so with snow that the horses are not able to put one foot past another, and they are equally handicapped in deep mud. Many of the Americans prefer the bare-legged Suffolk or Percheron to the Clyde or Shire for this reason, so that while the home trade may still demand rough legs, a good deal of the foreign is lost through this cause.

In some of our show-yards, even, the judges pay so much attention to feather on the legs that they at times forget the horse in looking after the hair. A nice fringe, they tell us, is very becoming on a Clydesdale; but then in the majority of the cases it is overdone, and undue importance is attached to a full feather or the want of it. Indeed, a Clydesdale or Shire horse, however good it may be otherwise, has little chance in a show-ring if he is bare of hair; but there is one advantage attending this feature of the show-yard—it prevents overfeeding, which is generally attended by a casting of feather and a dreaded baldness of the legs.

Regarding the utility of heavy-feathered or hairy-legged horses, let us hear what the great contractors and railway companies, who each employ hundreds of the heaviest class of van horses, have to say on the subject. Mr. Oakley, the general manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, London, says: "For railway work, horses with long hair on their legs are very unsuitable, and we avoid purchasing them as much as possible. We find the long hair very difficult to cleanse effectually, and if carelessly done, the hair mats at the roots, and, in the opinion of our 'master of the horse,' provokes grease and other inconveniences. We have in London about 1,100 horses." Mr. N. Wombs, of the Midland Railway Company, expresses himself as follows: "We purchase as few hairy-legged horses as possible, and always prefer a clean-legged animal. We have a decided objection to the coarse, hairy-legged horse, and I entirely concur with our veterinary when he says that such horses are more predisposed to disease, such as itching of the legs, grease, etc." We know a few contractors, indeed, who aver that a good leather on the legs prevents the glutinous street mud from getting near the skin, and acts as a protection from scab. But by far the greater number of owners and managers of large studs of van and cart-horses are of the same opinion as the managers of the two railway companies above quoted as to the utility or otherwise of hairy legs. The following are a few of the expressed opinions:

Horses with moderately hairy legs have the most enduring legs and feet.—*Great Western Railway Company, London.*

We do not find that hairy-legged horses have better legs or feet than clean-legged horses.—*Northeastern Railway Company, York.*

We do not find hairy-legged horses so good in legs or hoofs. The hair retains the wet and dirt, and so induces cracked heels, grease, etc.—*Glasgow and Southwestern Railway Company, Glasgow.*

We object to hairy legs if we can get weight without.—*Courage & Co., Brewers, London.*

We find that clean-legged horses, as a rule, have the best legs for endurance.—*The Caledonian Railway Company.*

An unsigned return from Dublin says: "We find, as a rule, that hairy-legged horses have poor feet, the horn being brittle, and also that they are more subject to itch and grease, partly from the trouble of drying them." Many other opinions to the same effect might be quoted, but these should suffice to show that breeders may easily err in striving much after feather on the legs of their horses.

The remark is often made that unless a heavy draft-horse has plenty of hair on his legs he will not "stand the stones." The statement is very generally accepted as true, but when we begin to make inquiries of horsemen, it receives little confirmation. Hairy legs can only enable the horse to stand the stones better if accompanied by stronger bone and it is not easy to see the relationship between feather and bone. Indeed, the great majority of contractors, and other people concerned in this question, tell us that they would prefer clean-legged horses if they could be procured heavy enough; but the large contractors, railway companies and brewers, etc., must have their horses of efficient weight to draft four to six-ton loads, and they cannot always get the stamp of horse required with clean legs. A great deal of the evidence to be gathered on this subject merely connects size with feather. Indeed, it is only in regard to size that hair and bone, feather and feet, seem to have any close relationship. If, then, "feather" is correlated with good, deep, open, tough feet, then by all means let us make it a point to breed for; but if it serves no useful purpose and induces scurf and grease from the difficulty of keeping it clean, then by all means let us have clean-legged horses. If feet and feather do not go together some of our Clydesdale and Shire breeders must look well to the matter, for there is an unmistakable tendency on the part of the neers of heavy draft-horses to substitute lighter vehicles and lighter loads, and a trotting pace for the heavier and slower traffic. There are now in most of our large cities quite a number of smart active, clean-legged horses of good substance which can trot away with a good load in a two-horse van, and it is not unlikely that in these fast-moving times this type will prevail, and that the draft-horse of the future will have to move more quickly and haul a lighter weight.

It is claimed that there is not the same tendency to grow abundant hair after horses have been in this country a while. We shall be pleased to have our readers give the result of their experience, through the columns of the *Journal*.—*Live Stock Journal.*

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

There was quite a good attendance last Sunday, despite the light breeze. The morning was warm, and many came down in the hopes of some wind in the afternoon but were disappointed. The Pirate came out with a big bonnet on her sail and moved fast with the beam wind; Mystic, Flirt, Sampler, Shadow, Agnes and Whisper cruised around all day. Darneal sailed the Sneak-box Ripple round to the Alameda shore on Saturday and Wright brought it back Sunday morning. Flirt had out as a passenger Mr. W. W. Campbell, who has just returned to California after a two years absence in Canada and South America. Mr. Campbell was the first commodore of the original Oakland Canoe Club, and one of the founders of the sport on this Coast. He received a hearty welcome from both old and new members, and should he remain here, he will again take the active part in canoeing. Next Saturday and Sunday a trip to Goat Island is proposed.

getting through a large field in the fast time of a shade outside two minutes, was highly creditable. The three miles handicap was not quite so successful, as two of the long-start men has matters pretty much their own way, and the three scratch men were never in the hunt. A. B. George soon stopping and M. Mahony and A. J. Brown both not completing the distance. Thirty entries for a one mile bicycle handicap was, indeed, an exceptional thing at L. A. C. meeting, and the time was very fair. H. A. Speechley was scratch man, and this was stated to be his last race. Three of the Challenge Cups were walks over, and the Hundred Yards Cup, which was expected to be the event of the afternoon, with Bassett, Levick, Pelling and Webster engaged, was quite flat and spoilt by a bad start. Webster, however, would probably in any case have won, as he beat all his opponents on the previous Saturday. Levick, the holder, got away so badly that he never stood a chance, but after his Oval race Bassett appeared to hold him perfectly safe. Bassett is just now running in remarkably good form, although the time was not very fast. Bullimore, in the handicap, did about the best performance he has yet accomplished, and ran right on to the tape with the greatest possible gameness. Details are given below: Two Miles Challenge Cup—E. J. Stansby (holder), unchallenged. 880 Yards Challenge Cup—A. G. L. Maitre, w. o. 100 Yards Challenge Cup—J. D. Bassett, 1; C. F. Levick (holder), 2; L. W. Webster, 3. Won by two yards. Time, 10 2-5 sec. 120 Yards Handicap (open)—39 entries. Final heat: M. Bullimore (Fitchley Harriers), 2 1/2 yards start, 1; H. G. C. Booth (L. A. C.), 7 1/2, 2; J. Sampson (L. A. C.), 9, 3. A splendid race, won by six inches; the others close up. Time, 12 sec. 880 Yards Handicap (open)—A. G. L. Maitre (L. A. C. and O. U. A. C.), scratch, 1; J. W. West (Spartan Harriers), 58, 2; W. Pollock Hill (S. L. H. and O. U. A. C.), 6, 3. Won by a yard; rather more divided second and third. Time, 2 min. 2-5 sec. One Mile Bicycle Handicap (open)—Final heat: E. E. Bernhart (North Road C. C.), 70 yards start, 1; J. B. Carlyle (Woodville B. C.), 75, 2; E. J. Willis (Bath Road C. C.), 80, 3. Won by four yards, a yard and a half between second and third. Time, 2 min. 51 4-5 sec. 120 Yards Hurdle Challenge Cup—S. Joyce (holder), w. o. Three Miles Handicap (open)—C. E. Twining (Spartan Harriers), 27 1/2 yards start, 1; A. Smith (Fitchley Harriers), 320, 3; S. H. Smith (S. L. H.), 115, 3. Won by twenty yards. Time, 15 min. 14 2-5 sec.

Bright Prospects for the Coming Race Meetings.

(Daily Morning Call.)

The turf world, that part of the turf world at least which embraces the Pacific Slope, is all agog over the coming race meeting. It is held to give prospects of the greatest affair of the kind that has ever been witnessed on this side of the continent, and there are good reasons for this high estimate. More entries, better horses in the aggregate, and the only drawback is unfavorable weather. So far the "signs" are right. The moon waxes and wanes, while the planets which indicate fair weather are in the ascendant, and hence the weatherwise agree that there is not likely to be a plentiful downpour for the ensuing two weeks. It may be that the astrologers are mistaken, though some are so confident as to offer wagers that their predictions will be verified, though this is not an absolute guarantee it is a proof of sincerity. The track is sure to be in good condition. Owing to the constant mellowing of the ground the Oakland Park may be a trifle slower for trotters than it has been in years gone by, though that is a decided advantage for race-horses, and as there is an unlimited supply of water and a determination on the part of the proprietor to spare no pains on his part, there is no question of that important adjunct to good racing being all that can be desired. Already there are a number of horses at the park and there are lively scenes from early morning until noonday. In a day or two the whole force will arrive and there will be anxiety on the part of expectant bettors to get a line to guide them in their investments.

At this early day there is a good deal of speculation on the opening race of the meeting. It is called the Introduction purse, and there are penalties and allowances which complicate the matter. Grover Cleveland, from his brilliant performances during the circuit, is a favorite now and likely to remain in that position until the start is made. But there are several which have a good right to dispute such a preference. Repetta ran a mile in Buffalo in 1:42 carrying 107 pounds, and with 110 pounds up made a mile in Chicago in 1:43. Sate Ban may be troublesome, as he ran in Chicago one and a sixteenth miles in 1:49, and was within a length of Annadel, a half brother to Repetta, who won at Brooklyn a mile in 1:42 1/2.

Alta makes his reappearance in this race. He will be conceded five pounds, and there is Lizzie Dunbar, who upset some heavy note last fall, her most notable performance being the "gruelling" she gave to Volante, C. H. Todd, Neilson and others in the Park Stakes, running the one and a quarter mile in 2:03 1/2. Besides these three are several in which will have maiden allowances, so that there is no telling what the outcome will be. Twelve pounds are conceded to maidens, that meaning horses of any sex which have not won up to the time of starting, and that much weight in a run of more than a mile is equivalent to two and some claim twice two lengths. The ladies' stake is a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-old fillies, and the coming together of Snowdrop and Geraldine will be an event which will cause a great deal of speculative talk, with the more weighty accompaniment of lots of coin to back the divergent opinions. Not that these two are at all likely to have it their own way, as there are several highly-bred dameles to contend for the honor of first place.

But in all probability the great race of the day, and for that matter, one of the greatest of the year, is the Bay City stakes, which is a handicap for all ages; one and a half miles, and in it are a number of the best horses—Grover Cleveland, C. H. Todd, Lizzie Dunbar, Alto, Jim Duffy, Narcola, Edelweiss, Moonlight with several others of nearly as high class, and as the object of handicap is to equalize the chances of all the horses by the weights apportioned, the poorest horse in a "weight-for-age" contest may win when given the best of a handicap. Then it is not so hard a task to bring horses together in a dash as heats, and in so long a course as that of one and a half miles there is a better chance for equalization than in shorter routes. The fourth race of the day is a purse for two-year-olds, a dash of seven furlongs, with eleven entries, and among them are rarely bred ones. The Palo Alto filly Gordo has the deepest ultramarine; so darkly blue is the azure flood which rushes through her veins that it would be impossible to heighten the tint. By Ironony, the greatest race-horse of his time, her dam by The Hermit which now stands far in the lead of English sires; grandam by Wild Dayrell, a Derby winner; the next dam by Melbourne, the sire of Blink Bonny, and her fifth dam the flying Queen of Tramps by Velocipede. She won so easily

at the State Fair in 1:43 1/2 that it was evident that that mark was far within her rate. But highly bred as she is—good as she has shown, there are some of home breeding which will be found worthy competitors. Sobrante by imp. Kyrle Daly, from Carrie C, by Monday who won the Ganoes stakes at the spring meeting, defeating Snowdrop, Pocastello, Geraldine, Sorium and several others, is in, and I Rucno Del Paso has a second string for the bow in Welome by Warwick, and Warwick is the sire of Wary, which is credited with being one, if not the crack, of the three-year-old fillies of 1887. Then there is Canny Scott, by Leinster from the dam of Lizzie Dunbar, a Monday from Planitia, and a Flood from Nova Zembla, while there is additional backing in J. B. Chase's two, a Kyrle Daly, from Mistake, a daughter of Katy Pesse, and Rosedale, by Joe Hooker, which has demonstrated that she possesses the Hooker attribute of a great turn of speed. Should the imported filly reach the winning score first in this field, she will add to the honors of her high lineage.

The fourth race of the day will be started at 2:15 P. M., with intervals of thirty minutes between the races. Making many allowances for the delayed starts the last race will be seen in time for those who attend to take the train which will leave at 5 P. M., and very likely the 4:30. Even the latter will give ample time to reach San Francisco for the usual dinner hour, and as there will be cars enough to accommodate the crowd, however large, the trip will be pleasant.

The burning of the row of stables on the Bay District Course has drawn attention to the necessity of a night watchman, where so much is at stake, and the proprietor of the Oakland Trotting Park has employed a trusty man for that purpose, who entered upon his duties the next night after the fire. With men and boys sleeping in the stalls, many of whom smoke cigarettes, and who are extremely careless in the use of matches and lights, it is not surprising that fires should occur. The watchmen has orders not to permit smoking in the stalls, and to see that the lights are properly guarded.

There is another necessity for a close watch during the races. Lately there have been several arrivals from the East, some of which bear a bad reputation, and have been proved guilty of offenses which caused their banishment from Eastern tracks. That a watch should be placed on them is beyond question, and there is no doubt that the association will take the necessary precautions to thwart their nefarious schemes. Should the attempt be made to "noble" any of the horses which are to take part in the coming races it is long odds that the perpetrator will not bother courts other than that of the man who makes the discovery. Should jockey or stable-boy be seen in conversation with this class a close watch should be placed on them. The safest plan will be to put a special detective in charge. Their presence is inefficient notice, as it is not likely a California trip, was made without an eye to "business."

One of the most pungent supporters of the present order of things is Major J. W. Murnan, at Keeling, Tenn. The Major has owned several good English setters, and now has Sportsman. In reply to Mr. H. E. Jones, who is somewhat interested in Daisy F., and who is disposed to try crossing native blood upon English setters, Major Murnan says in the *American Field*:

Mr. Jones lives in a portion of Tennessee where the breeding of the thoroughbred horse is made a specialty. I would like to ask him if Jack Malone, Bonnie Scotland, Brown Dick and many other noted sires, got all "top sawyers," or if the produce of Alice Carneal, Canary Bird, or Nautura, were all Lexingtons, Harry Bassetts, or Longfellowa? Certainly not, must be the answer. Then why expect more from a breed of animals, yet in its teens, than from other breeds further removed from the parent stock, when it is a well-established fact that the farther one can get from such foundation, always using the best sires and dams, each generation will be an improvement on its predecessor, and more likely to produce good ones. If the above proof and surmises are correct, and I believe they are, I should say it owners wish to improve their natives breed them to Llewellyn sires, but if they want to improve the Llewellyns, by all means breed them to Llewellyn sires.

I have heard so much lately of puny, delicate Llewellyn off-prints, I often wonder how they have been raised. I have been breeding them for six or seven years; in that time I have never bred a delicate one, nor have I ever seen but one litter that could be classed as such. I have, however, seen several litters that became puny and delicate, and sickened and died when seven or eight weeks old; but this was from no want of vigor or vitality, but from carelessness on the part of the breeder in neglecting to treat them for worms at a proper age. I make it a rule to always treat my puppies for worms when four or five weeks old, and I am never troubled with the puny sort. My experience with the Llewellyn is that they are just as strong and vigorous and as easily raised as any dogs I have ever bred; and I believe any breeder will see that his litters get plenty of exercise while pregnant, and kept neither too fat nor too poor, and when the litter is whelped treat them as near after the fashion of nature as possible, always being sure to rid them of worms when five weeks old or younger, if necessary, allowing them plenty of room to romp and exercise, and my word for it he will not be troubled with delicate Llewellyns; and then, when distemper strikes them, it will be in a mild form, frequently so mild that it will not be known they have had it.

Let me give a little proof in support of the correctness of this method. The first litter Champion Sue had consisted of eight strong, healthy puppies. Dr. Ware, of Stanton, took one of them to the country and turned him loose. Mr. Bryson kept the other seven in Memphis. The only one that lived to be three months old was the one that went to the country. Sue's second litter consisted of twelve as strong and vigorous youngsters as I ever saw. Sportsman, Fate Gladstone and Lillian are alive. The balance of them died in Memphis. There were ten strong, healthy puppies in her next litter. She overlaid four of them; one was sold and is alive now. Mr. Bryson saved, by hard work, one of the remaining five. At first he was disposed to think they were like many of the Llewellyns he had heard of and read about, "hard to raise." Being a close observer, he noticed that all he had sold and delivered were raised; still, his would die, so he came to the conclusion that it was the hot-bed, artificial method he had of raising them that was the cause of their death, and the next lot he had he sent to the country to be raised like a common cur. What was the result? Did they sicken and die? No, not one of them. This being the case, is it not likely that the same treatment that caused the majority of Sue's produce to die in meeting with the same success in the kennels of the owners of those puny, delicate Llewellyns that need a dash of native blood in them to keep them alive.

The time may come when a cross will be beneficial, but

as long as the best of the Llewellyn are more than a match for all comers, he they natives, cross-bred or anything else, I see no cause why anyone should expect to improve the Llewellyn by crossing with his inferior. This was not the way Mr. Llewellyn improved the Laveracks; on the contrary he selected a dog that was not only superior in the field to the best of the Laveracks as a field-trial performer, but one that had also proven he was superior to the best Laverack sires for producing field-trial performers. Can any of the advocates for crossing the Llewellyn setter deny this? Then, may I ask, where is the Duke—Rhoche to produce the Duns, Doras, Dicks and Rakes, etc., necessary for the occasion. The owners should let the public see them, and when they have such convincing proof, as Mr. Llewellyn had, of Duke's superiority, not only as a field-trial performer, but capable of producing such cracks as Dan, Dick, Drake and Rake, they will find the Llewellyn breeders not only willing but quite anxious for the mixture. In other words, when they can find a native dog or any dog of the English setter breed, as much superior to the best of the Llewellyns as Duke was to the best of the Laveracks, and when that dog proves, by the performance of his produce, his superiority as a sire to the best of the Llewellyns as Duke was to the Laveracks, then, and not until then, can they reasonably expect to permanently improve the Llewellyn by outside blood.

The Coming Auction Sale.

The sale by Messrs. Killip & Co., of the trotting stock, property of Mr. R. B. Milroy, next Wednesday, at the Bay District Track, will give the opportunity of procuring some very highly bred trotters, and in all probability at prices which will be below their real value. There is no risk in saying highly bred as the pedigrees show that, but there is more than that to say. The get of Sydney are showing so well as to warrant very high expectations of their future, and possible purchasers will do well to consult the advertisement which appears elsewhere.

AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday, the 5th of November, I will offer at Public Auction, on the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, my brown colt

RATHBONE,

Bred by Hon. Leland Stanford. Foaled March 13th, 1884, by imported Young Prince.

First dam Lady Amanda by imp. Hurrah.
Second dam Lady Lancaster by imp. Monarch.
Third dam Lady Canton by imp. Traphy,
(See Bruce's American Stud Book.)

Imported Young Prince, bay colt bred, by Mr. Jas. Smith, England, foaled 1870, by Knowsley.
First dam Queen of Spain by King Tom.
(See English Stud Book, Vol. 13 page 369.)

Knowsley, bay colt, bred by Lord Glasgow, foaled 1859, by Stockwell.
First dam by Orlando, from Brown Bess by Camel.
(See English Stud Book, vol. 12, page 301.)

Rathbone, is a colt of very high form and a great turn of speed. He ran, in May, 1886, on the Bay District Course, half a mile in 49 1/2 seconds, beating Vollguier, C. H. Todd, Nollide, and Leap Year. He is believed to be thoroughly sound, and in good shape to be put in training.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association, Fall Racing Meeting 1887,

Oakland Trotting Park. \$15,500 in Stakes and Purses.

REGULAR DAYS,

SATURDAY, October 29th,

TUESDAY, November 1st,

THURSDAY, November 3d,

SATURDAY, November 5

FIRST RACE at 2:15 O'CLOCK P. M.

Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand \$1.00

Oakland Park is at Shell Mound Station on the Berkeley branch Railway. Trains from foot of Market street, San Francisco, every half hour, to the track. Time, 35 minutes. Fare for the round trip, 25 cents.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary.

D. McCURE, President.

Notes from the Yards.

Several hundred Texas full-clipped ebels have arrived within the last week. They sold at \$3 10 to \$3 15.

Among the five cattle on the market during the last week was a load of 1,633 lbs. steers owned by J. P. Johnson, of Fremont, Neb.

Dr. L. Turner, of Cherry Box, Mo., was here Monday with fifty-one head of choice, heavy cattle. The drove averaged 1,641 lbs. and brought \$5.15.

For no week within the last eleven months were so many cars of stock shipped from Chicago as during the week ended Saturday last. The total was 1,843.

Last week's (week ended Saturday, Oct. 15), sheep receipts were larger by more than 5,000 head than ever previously recorded for one week. The total was 37,717 head.

The trade in stock calves continues to languish. Only one load has arrived within the last week. They were Illinois calves and were closed out at \$3 per 100 lbs. Quotations remain at \$8 to \$11 per head.

During the week ended Saturday last the shipments of hogs and sheep were larger than for any previous week of the year 1887. Of the former 66,281 head and of the latter 15,917 head were sent out from the yards.

Montana has turned off an immense number of sheep this season. They have generally been of good quality and have sold at very good prices, all things considered. The great bulk of them went at \$3.50 to \$3.65. A few brought \$3.70 to \$3.75 and in one instance \$4 was obtained. Texas also has contributed liberally to the market.

The Stock Company at last realize the necessity of providing better accommodations for sheep, and will at once begin the erection of additional pens. Our receipts of sheep have more than quadrupled within the last seven years, and frequently within the last twelve months it has been found necessary to turn a part of the supply into the pen set apart for hogs. There will no longer be any occasion for complaint on that score.

The Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have put in scales at the Stock Yards and are prepared to begin shipping live stock by actual weight, as was agreed upon by Western roads some weeks ago. But the Northwestern and St. Paul are not yet ready and it may be thirty days hence, when the new system goes into effect. Experiments have been made by which the feasibility of catching the weights while the care are in motion was demonstrated.

Messrs. Mallory & Son, of this city, have just issued a circular containing a mass of valuable information regarding the corn and hog crops, hog cholera, etc., in the Middle, Western, and Northwestern States. They have received over five thousand replies to letters of inquiry recently sent out by them, and the information thus collated is unquestionably the most comprehensive as well as the most trustworthy yet presented. Hog cholera appears the most prevalent in Iowa and Illinois, that disease existing in sixty-nine places in the former State and in sixty-six places in the latter. Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri are comparatively free from the disease, and Minnesota and Dakota appear to be entirely exempt. The report shows a falling off in the corn and hog crop.—Breeder's Gazette.

Harry E. Carpenter, V.S.,
Honorary Graduate of
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.
Castration a Specialty. Advice by mail \$2 00.
Veterinary Infirmary, 321 Natoma St.
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AUCTION SALE.
OF
FINE TROTTER STOCK!



WORK and DRAUGHT
ANIMALS,
SHETLAND PONIES and others

—PROPERTY OF—
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ.,
—ON—

Tuesday, October 25, '87,

—AT—
RAILROAD STABLES,
Corner Turk and Steiner Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The trotting and driving horses are sired by Echo, Alpha, Geo. M. Fuchs, Jr., Alaska, Norway and other noted stallions, and out of mares of approved blood.

Catalogues are now ready.
KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,
22, Montgomery Street.

PURE BRED
Shorthorn Cattle
FOR SALE AT AUCTION,
AT SAN FRANCISCO.

20 Head of Shorthorn Bulls, Cows
and Heifers; also 6 Head
of Horses,
—BELONGING TO—

ROBERT ASHBURNER,
Baden Station, San Mateo Co., Cal.
—ON—

Wednesday, Oct. 26th,
at 1 P. M.,
Being the day after Mr. J. B. Haggin's sale of horses

—AT—
RAILROAD STABLES,
Corner Turk and Steiner Streets, S. F.

Catalogues can be had of
KILLIP & CO., 22 Montgomery St., S. F.
Or of R. ASHBURNER,
Baden Station, San Mateo Co., Cal.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers

GREAT SALE
—OF—
THOROUGHBREDS

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
By B. G. BRUCE,
At Lexington, Ky.

November 11 and 12.

Consisting of over 122 head. Eight stallions; the imported stallions Kingston and Surger; Brazil (brother to Lisbon), brother to Levant and 8 high bred young stallions; 12 high bred brood mares, 15 three-year-olds, 29 two-year-olds, 57 yearlings and 35 weanlings.

Among the youngsters are seventeen imported mares of high and fashionable breeding. This sale represents all of the most distinguished English and American racing families. The sale will be held at the tables of TREACY & WILSON, at 10 A. M.

For catalogue address B. G. Bruce, Live Stock Record, Lexington, Ky.; Sportsman, Spirit of the Times and Turf, Field and Farm, New York City; The Horseman Chicago, Ill.; and Breeder & Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTANT!
AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Imported, Full Blood, Recorded

HEREFORD
Cattle,

—AT—
RAILROAD STABLES,
Cor. Turk and Steiner Sts., San Francisco.

—ON—
Wednesday, October 26,
At 1 P. M. (Sharp),
Being the day following the Horse Sale of J. B. Haggin.

About 30 Head of Imported.

Hereford Bulls,
Cows and Calves.

Said stock being a portion of the celebrated prize winning herd of James Kay, direct from England, including the Sweepstake Premium Bull Novelists—a two-year-old son of the renowned Lord Wilton (the \$20,000 bull). At the same time and place will be offered a beautiful

Pair of Imported Welsh Ponies.
Perfectly gentle in harness or saddle and adapted for ladies and children to ride or drive.

For further particulars and catalogues, apply to
VAUGHN & WILLIAMS,
Agricultural Fair Grounds,
SACRAMENTO.

Or to KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

The Cattle can be seen up to the 22d of October at the Agricultural Fair Grounds, Sacramento, Cal.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

DUPONT'S
New Brand Sporting Powder.
"SUMMER SHOOTING"
SUPERB IN QUALITY,
SHOOTS MOIST AND CLEAN.

This powder has just been made specially by Dupont & Co. to suit the Pacific Coast Climate. It shoots moist, is high grade, and of superior excellence as to quality.

For sale by all dealers and by the Agent,
JOHN SKINKEP,
253 Market Street S. F.

Price \$700 per keg. Smaller packages in proportion.

FOR SALE.
A Thoroughbred Bull Bitch.
Apply at 305 Washington St

FOR SALE.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing

....WITH AN APPENDIX ..
Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—Shakespeare.

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights: A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take \$50 for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and a veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsement from his famous colleague, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step of the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusion or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by the name of "Tips and Toe Weights," which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20, in which he got a record of 2:22, last half in 1:23; first time in purse at Sacramento, \$300; second money at Stockton, \$150; the Stanford Stakes, \$1,672; and the Embury, \$870, making a cash return for the season of \$4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Anteeo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming article in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame, I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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The most popular school on the Coast.
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Two well bred stallion colts, one, to the best speed strains in the trotting families, one a Nutwood.

Send for pedigree and price to,
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Standard Trotting
Brood-Mares,

COLTS AND FILLIES,
Bred by G. VALENSIN,
ARNO STOCK FARM

—PROPERTY OF—



MR. R. B. MILROY

—TO BE SOLD—

Wednesday, November 2, 1887,
AT 11 A.M., AT

BAY DISTRICT TRACK,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The young animals are chiefly the get of Sidney, son of Santa Clause and Sweetness. They include near relations to the great young stallions Valensin and Shamrock. Also colts and fillies by Buccaneer and Crown Point. They are decidedly the most superior lot of standard colts ever offered in California.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees and interesting facts as to performances of colts and progenitors may be had at Nevada Stables, No. 1336 Market St., or at

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,
22 Montgomery St.

FOR SALE.

MISCHIEF, Standard, b.m. 15 1/2 hands high, foaled 1875, sired by Young Tuckaho by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, dam Loe by Flaxtail; grandam Fanny Fern by Irwin's Tuckaho, son of Herod's Tuckaho, by Tuckaho, by Florizel, by Diamond; great grandam by Lefie's Counsel, son of Shepherd's Counsel, by Boue's First Counsel. Recorded in 7d Vol. Wallac's Trotting Register. Mischieff is the dam of Dr. Bicks' fast young stallion Brilliant, that showed a two-minute gait to cart this summer. Her last year's colt was by Director, which is a square trotter, and shows fast, for which \$1000 has recently been refused. She has a weanling by Fallis, a square trotter, and shows even more promising than the Director colt. She is again with foal by Fallis (son of Electioneer) and will be due about Feb 2nd.

PANSY, Standard, sorrel filly 15 1/2 hands high, foaled 1884, sired by Sterling, by Exmont, by Belmont (sire of Netwood 2:13 1/4); Sterling's dam is Mary by Flaxtail (dam of Apex, four-year-old record 2:26). Flaxtail is the sire of the dams of Buccaneer (five-year-old public trial 2:24 1/4), of Pearl, record 2:32 1/4; of Fawn, 2:30 1/4; of Flight, 2:29; of Pride, yearling record 2:14 1/4; and two-year-old 2:33 1/4; of Shamrock, two-year-old record 2:26; and of many others that are snowing fast. Pansy's dam is Mischieff, pedigree as above. Pansy can undoubtedly be made to pace or trot very fast with proper banding as she is full sister to Brilliant. These mares will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.

For terms and other information address

F. P. LOWELL,
Sacramento, Cal.

GREAT SALE OF
Thoroughbreds

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

LEXINGTON, KY.,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
Nov. 15, 16, 17.

Embracing the valuable stallions Buchanan, Miller and Erdahl, and the best brood-mares, yearlings and weanlings formerly owned by the late CAPT. COTTRILL, the Edgewater yearlings, get of Springbok and Warwick, the royally bred stallions Bertram, Aretino, Tontine, Harry Hill and a large number of brood-mares from the best racing and producing families, among them the great race-mare Brambletta. Also a valuable lot of first-class race horses in training, two-year-olds and yearlings, the get of the famous sires Longfellow, Ten Broeck, Mortimer, King Alfonso, Faisetto, King Ban and others, out of the best producing dams; in all about 200 head and representing all the most distinguished racing families.

Sale will be held at the

STABLES OF

TREACY & WILSON,

And begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

For catalogues address

S. D. BRUCE, Auctioneer,

Room 16, Times Building.

Root 69 and 42 Park Row, New York.

DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S.

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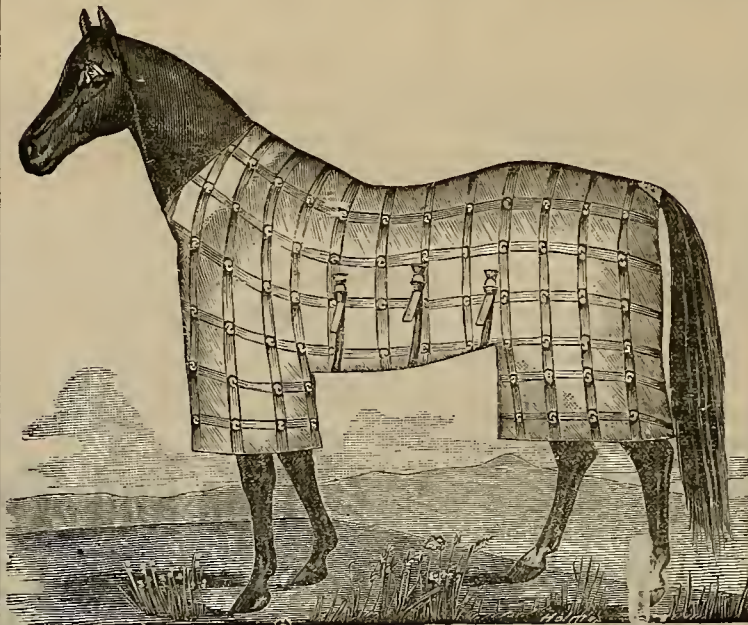
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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strap I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

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FALL RACES

—OF THE—

Eureka Jockey Club

—AT—

EUREKA,

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CAL.,
Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

1. Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free-for-all, dash of one mile. \$55 at first quarter \$40 at the half, \$30 at the three-quarter and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up entries over five to be added, and equally divided between each winner.
2. Purse \$250.—Trotting. Free for all horses that have not been beaten 2:30 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Cadmus and Bonner eligible to start.) First horse \$15, second \$75, third \$25.

SECOND DAY.

3. MERCHANTS' PURSE.—\$400. Free-for-all, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. First horse \$200, second horse \$70, third horse \$30.
4. Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Patchen barred.) First horse \$35, second horse \$50, third horse to save entrance.

THIRD DAY.

5. HOTEL PURSE.—\$400. Free for all, for all ages. One mile and repeat. First horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.
6. EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE.—Mile and repeat. \$100 entrance; half forfeit, \$100 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the Secretary Sept. 17, 1887.

FOURTH DAY.

7. Purse \$100. For all ages. Running, dash of 600 yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.
8. Purse \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat. First horse \$125, second horse \$25.
9. Purse \$400. Trotting. Free for all. First horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in fives, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to treat of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 3 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

No advance money paid for walk-over. In all races noted above, bys or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in entries.

Entries to all the above races, except the two-year-old trot, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887.

One-half the entrance money must be paid at the time of making entries and the other half at 5 P. M. the night preceding the race.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DAN'L MURPHY, President.

H. COHN, Secretary.

Proposals For Privileges

Separate bids will be received by the undersigned up to November 7th., 1887, for the privilege of pool-selling, running of the wheel of fortune, and the selling of candies, nuts and soda water during the races of the Eureka Jockey Club, November 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 1887.

H. COHN, Secretary.

Eureka, Cal.

FOR SALE.

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Little John.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshires Boy, son of Imp Rocks

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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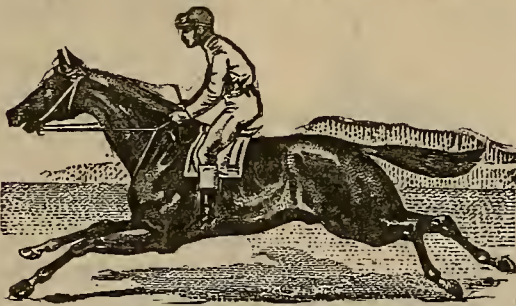
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Entries will close for part Four on December 30, 1887. Address,

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Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1887

Having thus described my invention, I claim 1. A blind bridle, as shown, the strap or bands 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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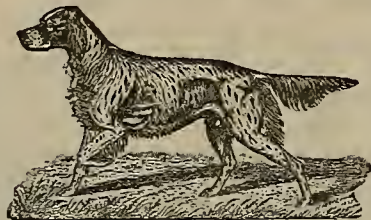
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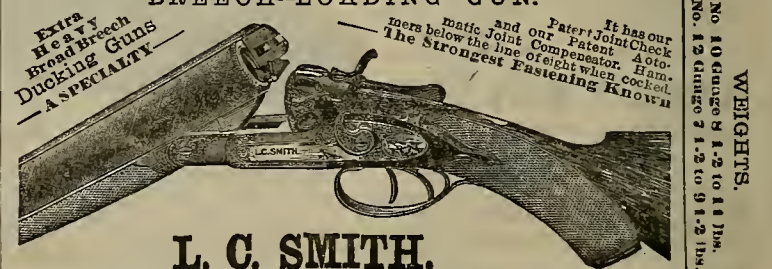


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SUBSCRIPTION
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The Blue Grass Region.

[St. Louis Republican.]

In the central portion of Kentucky there is a fair group of counties lying together like a picture—elegant farms that spread out their broad pastures like so many private parks; acre upon acre of waving grain; and everywhere the long, rich blue grass that nature has so bountifully provided for his region, undulating like the waves of the sea. It is the famous Blue Grass country—famous the world over wherever fine horseflesh is known and appreciated.

Perhaps this old and aristocratic little city of Lexington is to be considered the very soul and centre of this garden-spot. All roads seem to lead to it, and from it they branch off into infinite distance. They are called turnpikes here, and are broad and smooth, and white with limestone dust, for the whole fertile region rests upon a limestone substratum. Here and there, in between these turnpikes, are the stock-farms whose names have become familiar through the length and breadth of the land. They can be described afar off—the dwellings and fences gleaming white in the midst of their surroundings—and not a stray scrap of debris about to mar the beautiful neatness and order. It is not at all infrequent to find the dwelling-house small and unpretentious, while the stables are roomy and handsome, quite overpowering the residence, for here the horse is king. It is to this section that the Bonners and Vanderhills, the Lorillards and Belmonts come when they want a fine young trotter or a promising thoroughbred. Many of the Eastern millionaires who have a fancy for horseflesh keep a resident buyer here, who constantly makes the rounds of these celebrated breeding places, and attends all the great horse sales, with a watchful eye for anything like a prize turning up in his line.

In this city and section not to be well up in the pedigrees and the general horse vocabulary is to be away behind the spirit of the times. The race-course is naturally the great institution, and this one was laid out in the days of the Revolutionary war, and is as old as our independence. On the opposite side of the town is a handsome trotting track, which is much more modern. Lexington is one of the quaintest and most conventional of towns. There is a scholastic flavor in its quiet atmosphere—happy relic of its palmy days, when old Transylvania University filled the land with its fame, and turned so many eyes towards "the Athens of the West." More than all else, here dwelt the silver-tongued statesman at Ashland, just beyond the tangle of streets, who drew so many of the world's dignitaries to his gates. Clay's colossal statue in the cemetery uplifts its head above all surrounding objects, and opposite, east of the city, the waving ash and walnut trees of his old home lift their green crowns. Ashland is once more in the hands of the Clay family, and that part of the mansion which contains Henry Clay's private apartments, with the same furniture used by him during his life, is set apart for the sightseers, who still come daily from all parts of the world to stand reverently in the rooms once inhabited by their illustrious owner. A special servant is kept by the McDowell family to attend such visitors, and a huge register records their names, sometimes as many as fifty in one day.

Just across the pike from historic Ashland is Ashland Park, the breeding establishment of Mr. B. J. Treacy. These stables contain the finest young trotting stock in the country the year round. Wealthy buyers from the East and West, from the Pacific coast and the territories, come to these stables to purchase. Mr. Treacy is joint owner of the well-known "Tattersall's," on Main street, in this city—a stable so vast and elegant that it quite outshines its neighbor, the Phoenix hotel, that ancient and swell hostelry of the Blue Grass. "Tattersall's" has a department fitted up for ladies, who transact their own business, for many a proud Kentucky dame, with a pedigree as long as her thoroughbred's, raises superb stock on her rich acres, and knows how to market them too.

Back of Ashland is Forest Park, the home of that genial gentleman and turfman, Dr. Herr, and also of Mambrino King. To the left is Gen. Withers' fine place, Fairlawn, from whose stable the general a few years since shipped a lot of young trotters to the far-away Sandwich Islands. Directly across from him is the old Warfield farm, the birthplace of the great Lexington, whose name is yet a household word in this region. Farther up this same wide turnpike rises a stately mansion set on a green hill, with many crystal windows and long piazzas, handsome drives, and a sweep of smooth lawn before it. This is the once-famous McGrathiana, formerly the property of Price McGrath—since his death in the

possession of Milton L. Young. Under the hill are the long stables built by the former owner, in which the Great Tom Bowling and his confrere, Aristides, used to dress of victory. Noted as the Kentuckians are for hospitality, perhaps no place in the state disposes it so profusely as McGrathiana; and no one enjoyed life so keenly as its genial owner, who went by the title of "the Laird of McGrathiana." Each year, as the spring meeting came on, this mansion was crowded with distinguished guests, and a grand banquet inaugurated the festivities, on which occasion every guest was expected to quaff from the massive silver punch bowl, which was a trophy of one of Tom Bowling's Eastern victories.

All the way from Lexington to Frankfort the route is lined with notable places, whose names are conspicuous in turf annals and whose representatives have won honors upon every prominent race-course in America—many of them possessing more than national fame. Clustered around the little Kentucky capital, and diverging from it like the spokes of a fan, are the Alexander and Harper estates, the Grinstead, the McDowell, the Hunt Reynolds place, reaching way off to Indian Hill, the property of R. S. Veech, a Louisville henker, whose stock ranks at a premium, and where, it is said, distinctively, the true blue grass begins. Along the distant horizon may be seen the outlines of Blue Grass Park, the demesne of the late Keene Richards, the only American who ever went in person to the deserts of Arabia, and imported Arabian stock for his private use. A portion of the dwelling was burned shortly after the death of the owner, but enough remains to denote what the mansion was when intact. Nearer at hand is the Boford farm (adjoining Alexander's) connected with which was a long litigation and at least a series of bloody tragedies, including the killing of Judge Elliott at the Capital hotel in Frankfort by Tom Boford, the subsequent death of the latter in a madhouse, and the suicide of his brother, Gen. Abner Boford—thus completely obliterating one of the oldest and proudest of Kentucky families. Then there are Elmendorf, Rynnmede, Edgewater, Dixiana, and a host of others familiar to every horseman in the land.

A dozen miles or more out on the Frankfort pike is Nantuna, the Harper homestead, where old John Harper and his aged sister were mysteriously murdered a few years since, and where their nephew, Mr. Frank Harper, himself a man near 70, rugged and home-penned, now lives and rules. The farm contains about 600 acres, divided mainly into pasturage and woodland. Indeed, these stock breeders seldom give much land to cultivation, but purchase largely the necessary farm supplies. The dwelling is rather small, and very old-fashioned, and nestles quietly away in a thick grove of maple and beech, about a mile from the road. The stables are about the most complete and extensive arrangements in the place. Here a few months ago the great Ten Broeck departed this life, and is buried just in front of the door of his old stable. An Eastern firm is now constructing a mansion for him, which is a cottage in design, seven feet high, unmounted by an urn. Inscribed upon it will be the record of birth and death, and each of his great turf triumphs. Truly, these rough old stockmen love their dumb charges surpassing well. These are the same stables that received the kingly confrere of Ten Broeck, Longfellow, when his great achievements on the course were accomplished and he was retired from the turf. Mr. Harper always sleeps in the stable with his horses when they are preparing for a great race, but at home the utmost freedom is allowed. The negro boys on the farm, whose pride in the horses equals their master's will leap on the bare back of a \$50,000 turf favorite, and drive up the cows, or fly off to the post office on any household errand.

Adjoining the Harper estate is Woodhurn, the homestead of the Alexanders, and the best-known place in America, having given more winners to the track than any other. It is four times the size of New York's Central park, and is truly a princely demesne. It is now under the management of Mr. L. Brodhead, a genuine lover of the horse, who has devoted himself to the high development of the thoroughbred. Looking upon the rich acres of level pastures knee-deep in luxuriant blue grass, and the stately woodlands of maple and beech and oak, of walnut and ash, beautiful as the primeval forests, it is not difficult to conceive how the first of these Alexanders, a Scottish nobleman, came to Kentucky on his youthful travels, and losing his heart to the hearty and great possibilities of this lovely land, relinquished his proud birthright across the sea, and linked his name and fortune with the enterprise that stands at the head of all such in America today.

There is something very taking in the frank, free heartiness of the Kentuckians, especially to the stranger within their gates, let him come whence he may. The latch-strings hang on the outside in every dwelling, high or low, and the best establishment affords is offered to the guest, and "no questions asked."

Death of George Fordham.

Death has been very busy lately in the world of sport, and now we have to chronicle the end of George Fordham, who passed quietly away on Wednesday evening at his residence, Montrose Villa, Slough. That insidious disease, consumption, had set its seal upon him for some time, and for the last week his life had hung in the balance.

George Fordham was born at Newmarket on September 24, 1837, and at the age of eleven was apprenticed to Drewitt, of Mickleham. His first mount was on Isabella at the Brighton Autumn Meeting in 1850, when he sealed 3 st 8 lb, and he scored his first win on Hampton, in the Trial Stakes, at the same meeting in the following year. As a jockey he gained world-renowned fame, principally for his fertility of resource, and, though never so great a public idol as Fred Archer, he was considered by many good judges of riding to be his superior over certain courses, among which the Derby Course cannot, however, be reckoned. To chronicle all his achievements would fill columns, for during his career he rode 2,479 winners, but we must just glance at his principal performances. The first great hit was made by his riding of Little David in the Cambridgeshire of 1853, which he won by six lengths, and in the following year he achieved another fine victory on Epaminondas for the Chester Cup. He has ridden a winner in every event of consequence, except the St. Leger, in which he was unluckily second three times. In the Derby, too, he was unfortunate, for, though several times placed, his only success was on Sir Bevis, in 1879. In the Two Thousand Guineas he steered Vanhan in 1867, and Petronel in 1880, both these winners being the property of the Duke of Beaufort. In the former year we well remember Fordham being at Badminton, and, mounted by the Duke, he rode as well to bounds as might be expected from so brilliant a horseman. Seven times he carried off the One Thousand Guineas: on Mayonnais, in 1859; Nemesis, in 1861; Siberie, in 1865; Formosa in 1868; Scottish Queen, in 1869; Thebais, in 1881; and Hauteur, in 1883. Five times he won the Oaks: on Summerside, in 1859; Formosa, in 1868; Gamoa, in 1870; Reine, in 1872; and Thebais, in 1881. He won the Cesarewitch once on Prioresse, in 1857; while the Cambridgeshire was recorded to his credit four times, the winners he rode being Little David, in 1853; Old Trick, in 1857; See Saw, in 1868; and Sahinus, in 1871, and those who saw the finish on the latter will never forget it. Six times he steered the winner of the Goodwood Cup, and at Ascot was five times successful in the Gold Vase, three times in the Royal Hunt Cup, and twice in the Ascot Stakes. Among his chief patrons were the late Baron Rothschild, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, the Duke of Beaufort, the late Marquis of Hastings, M. Lefevre, and the late Mr. Crawford.

He rode several times in France, winning the Grand Prix three times, and the Prix du Jockey Club twice, and the French Oaks once. The "Demon's" last win was on Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Brag, in the Brighton Cup of 1883, and his last appearance in the saddle was in the Park Stakes at Ascot in 1884, when he rode Aladdin. So ended a long and honorable career on the turf, extending over thirty years, during which no breath of suspicion has enlivened his fair fame. It will be a gratification to many to know that he died without suffering. Carefully attended by affectionate hands, he has crossed the Valley of the Shadow of Death, leaving behind him a name that, we are sure, will never be mentioned without a kind thought to the memory of one of the fairest riders that ever crossed a saddle. Of all the celebrated jockeys of the century, including Buckle, Flatman and Archer, none exceeded Fordham for his ability in the saddle, and certainly not one has commanded more thorough respect for his character as a man.

Dick Conklin, the Former Breeder of Rarus and Wedgewood, Passes Away.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 27.—Richard B. Conklin, proprietor of the Sound View Stock Farm, died yesterday of inflammation of the bowels. He was 70 years old. As a breeder and raiser of fine stock Mr. Conklin was well known. He was born in New York and was a stage carpenter. For many years he was employed at the Academy of Music. In the year 1848 he purchased a provision stand in Fulton Market, where he acquired a fortune. In 1865 he purchased the Sound View Stock Farm at Arshamogone, about two miles from Greenport. He built the best-designed and most-complete buildings for stock raising purposes in the country, here he raised many horses whose reputations are world-wide, including Rarus, sold to Robert Bonner for \$36,000; Wedgewood, sold for \$20,000; Abraham Lincoln, R. B. Hayes and King Wilkes. As a successful trainer and breeder he stood very high among horsemen.

ning second and third, took the lead, and, after a driving finish, Gardner won, Daly second, Black Pilot third.

Second Heat—It was so dark that it was hard to distinguish the color of the horses. Ellwood led all the way to the seven-eighths pole, where he again swerved badly. O'Hara straightened him again, but Gardner came with a rush in the last 100 yards, and won by a neck, Avondale second, Ellwood third.

Selling Purse, \$400, of which \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third. For all ages. The winner to be sold at auction, fixed value \$1,500; 1 pound allowed for each \$100 less, down to \$1,000, then 2 pounds for each \$100 down to \$300; 2 pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation. Selling price to be stated through the entry box at the usual time of declaring, 6 o'clock P. M. the day before the race. Three-quarter mile heats. Oakland Trotting Park, Nov. 1, 1887. Judges: Col. H. L. Thornton, David McElure, P. J. Donabue. Starter, M. Williamson.

W. L. Appleby's cb f Laura Gardner, 3, by Jim Brown, dam Avall, 105 lbs.	1
A. Y. Stevenson's b m Avondale, 5, by Marmaduke, dam Pirouette, 105 lbs.	2
Maltese Villa Stable's cb g Ellwood, 3, by Norfolk, dam Balluette, 102 lbs (carried 104½)	3
D. J. McCarthy's cb g Tom Daly, 4, by Kyrie Daly, dam Columbia, 95 lbs (carried 100)	0
B. C. Holly's b g Sunday, 3, by Ironclad, dam by Shannon, 86 lbs	0
E. Flint's b c Oscar Wilde, 2, by Don Victor, dam Esther, 91 lbs (carried 98)	0
G. Crismon's bl g Black Pilot, 6, by Echo, dam Madge Duke, 95 lbs (carried 101½)	0
Time, 1:16, 1:16½.	

Pools: Gardner \$25, Avondale \$24, Ellwood \$12, field \$30. Post odds, First heat, Gardner, 2 to 1; second heat, Gardner, 6 to 10; Avondale, 2 to 1 for place.

Bay District.

Saturday, Oct. '29.

The first race was for a purse of \$1,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, free for all pacers and trotters. The Denver horse, L. C. Lee, handled by Hitchcock; Homestake, whose record is 2:16, driven by Billy Donathan, and that great four-year-old mare, Ella S., half-sister to Little Brown Jug, and piloted by Johnny Goldsmith, were the only three to show up, Adair and Lot Slocum being on the sick list, and withdrawn.

L. C. Lee was the favorite in the auction box at \$40, Homestake at \$16 and Ella S. at \$12.

First Heat—On the tap of the bell, to an even send-off, Lee took the lead and was in front of Homestake at the quarter by a length, Ella S. five lengths off. Down the back stretch they paced fast, widening the gap somewhat on Ella, and they reached the half in 1:06½. On the upper turn Lee drew away a couple of lengths. These positions remained unchanged to the head of the home stretch, down which Lee and Homestake came "head and head." At the drawgate, after a most exciting struggle, Lee managed to get his head in front, and won the heat by a nose, Ella S. third, in the fast time of 2:15½, the last half being paced in 1:06½.

Second Heat—Lee now sold for \$50 against \$19 for the field. An even send-off, the mare third and the black horse and Homestake "upsticks" at the quarter, and they went like a double team to the half-mile pole, where, so even were they, that Homestake and Donathan, his driver, could not be seen. On the turn Lee paced away and opened a gap, and down the stretch Ella S., the phenomenal four-year-old, the property of A. C. Smith, paced very fast, and passing Homestake was only beaten by Lee by two lengths in the improved time of 2:15. The first half was paced in 1:05.

Final Heat of the Pace—Pool-selling was now over. After a very lively clip to the quarter Lee again showed in front of Ella S., Homestake five lengths off and apparently tired. At the half Ella showed in the fore in 1:09. On the turn and down the stretch Lee showed his superior speed, and pacing home, beat his own previous record, in this, the third heat of a hard race, Ella S. second, Homestake third. Time, 2:18.

Bay District Track. Purse of \$1,000, mile heats, three in five, free for all pacers and trotters.	
Hitchcock's bl g L. C. Lee.....	1 1 1
A. C. Smith's m Ella S.....	3 2 2
Donathan's b g Homestake.....	2 3 3
Time, 2:15½, 2:16, 2:18.	

THE SECOND RACE.

Now came a race that excited the pool-buyers and caused intense excitement. All of the advertised entries appeared, Black Diamond, behind whom sat Hitchcock, bringing in the auction pools \$40, Jane L. driven by Lindsey, at \$23, and the field, consisting of Wells-Fargo (Bayliss) and Sister (Goldsmith) bringing only \$6.

The First Heat—A splendid start was made, and trotting fast Wells-Fargo showed at the quarter a length in front of Black Diamond and Sister, who were side by side, Jane five lengths away. Black Diamond moved up second after this point and closed on Wells-Fargo at the half in 1:13. Around the upper turn Sister disputed with Black Diamond for second honors, and finally at the three-quarter pole he succumbed, and Goldsmith, beating a lively time with the "silk," was only beaten by the veteran campaigner by half a length in 2:13½, his best record, Black Diamond third and Jane L. away back.

Second Heat—Pools still showed Black Diamond at \$30, Jane L. \$13, and the field, with the winner of the last fast heat and Sister, at only \$4. After four attempts Charles Crittenden rang them off on a beautiful start, Wells-Fargo in the lead at the quarter, Sister and Jane L. third and fourth lapped on one another. At the half Black Diamond had improved his position and showed his head in front, Sister trotting fast behind him with Jane L., and at the three-quarter a large blanket could have covered all four horses. "Nip and tuck" down the straight and no one could tell who held the "tick." At the drawgate the excitement was intense, yells for all the horses being given as the winner, but Wells-Fargo made a splendid brash under the able management and driving of Bayliss, who pushed his nose in front and fairly lifted him under the wire, the winner of one of the best-contested heats ever witnessed, in 2:19, Black Diamond second, Sister third, Jane L. again last.

Third Heat—Before the start of this heat, notwithstanding that Wells-Fargo had won two fast heats, Black Diamond still had the call in the pools at \$100, Jane L. \$40, and the field at \$23. In this heat Goldsmith gave his seat to Marvin behind Sister. Bang! goes the bell, with Wells-Fargo slightly in the rear. Jane L. now broke and acted badly, and fell twenty lengths in the rear, Wells-Fargo, by a fine burst of speed for a horse "supposed to have quit," resumed his place in front of Black Diamond "jam up." "Look at Diamond!" was the shout as they went up the back-stretch to the half-mile pole, where he was on even terms with the leader. Around the turn they go "head and head," but the black horse laeted the longest under the severe strain, probably owing to his ability to rest himself with a skip or two—and Bayliss eased his horse and allowed Black Diamond to win the heat by three lengths, Sister third and Jane L. just inside the flag. Time, 2:21.

Fourth Heat—Owing to the exhibition made by Jane L. in the previous heats, only trotting at heat in 2:24 or 2:25, when it was known that with proper management she could beat

2:20, the judges saw fit to remove Lindsey and substitute Billy Donathan behind her, and the result of the heat showed their good judgment, for Billy, after a very bruising race, made a dead heat with Black Diamond, amid the greatest enthusiasm and applause, in 2:20, Wells-Fargo last, having evidently "laid up."

Fifth Heat—The pools now veered around and Black Diamond sold for \$100, Jane L. for \$60, and the field for \$10.

It was now nearly dark, and almost impossible to see the horses on the back stretch. At the quarter, Diamond led Jane by a length, with Wells-Fargo taking it quietly in the rear, Bayliss evidently aware that it could not be trotted out in the dark, and with rare good sense saving his horse the punishment and bruising he would get, and waiting until they came together on Monday.

Jane L. and Diamond kept up the interest, however, and the mare, under Billy Donathan's superior skill and handling, was landed a winner of the heat in the fast time, for a fifth heat, of 2:20, Black Diamond second, Sister third and Wells-Fargo last. It now being quite dark the judges postponed the finish of the race until Monday at 2 P. M., and also announced an extra race Monday for a purse of \$250, mile heats, three in five, for the following pacers: Haverly, Charlie Brown, Prussian Boy and Damiana. This ended the finest and best day's racing, as was admitted by all, that ever took place over the Bay District Track under any management.

After the conclusion of the fifth heat Mr. Crittenden, one of the judges, was approached by Lindsey, who was taken from behind Jane L. and asked why he did so.

Mr. Crittenden replied that the reason was that in the opinion of the judges he was not trying to win. Lindsey called him a liar, which Mr. Crittenden very properly resented by a blow in the face. Friends interfered now, and while so doing Lindsey struck Mr. Crittenden over the eye with the butt of his whip, and raised quite a lump. Further hostilities were then postponed, but in the opinion of all present Lindsey was blamed, as, if he was trying to win as he claimed, the judges had favored his chances by removing him when he had demonstrated to all his inability while in the snaky.

Monday.

A fair number of spectators defied the raw wind which blew with chilling effect from the ocean on Monday afternoon, and assembled at the Bay District Track to witness the conclusion of the unfinished race and the pacing event improvised for the day's sport. It was a poor day for horse and man, but notwithstanding the climatic drawback the races were closely contested, and the betting quite spirited.

At precisely 2 o'clock the horses were rung up for the unfinished trot. Wells-Fargo, with two heats in his favor, was made the favorite at two to one over the field. In the pools he brought \$50 against \$15 for Jane L. and \$10 for Black Diamond.

As soon as the horses were tapped off for the sixth heat, Wells-Fargo broke and fell back ten lengths. On passing the quarter Black Diamond was five lengths ahead of Jane L., with the same amount of daylight between her and the favorite. Down the back stretch and on the lower turn the mare reduced the gap, and trotting fast on the straight work for the wire looked a winner, but a break at the drawgate destroyed her chances, and Black Diamond jogged in first by five lengths, Jane L. second and Wells-Fargo just inside the flag. Time, 2:20½.

Wells-Fargo still had the call in the betting, at \$25 to \$11 for Black Diamond and \$8 for Jane L.

In the seventh heat Black Diamond again went to the front at the tap of the bell, but did not retain his advantage long, for Jane L. was about even at the quarter. Down the back stretch the pair raced like a team, with Wells-Fargo four lengths behind. On the lower turn the latter broke and fell back besten for the heat. Eotering the stretch Black Diamond still led, but Jane L., admirably handled by Goldsmith, was not to be easily defeated, and closed on the leader as they trotted for the string. At the drawgate she was even, and Diamond, giving up the fight, she jogged in winner by three lengths in 2:22.

Jane L. was now made a hot favorite, and she brought joy to the camp of her backers by taking the lead in the last heat, with Black Diamond second, two lengths behind, and Wells-Fargo trailing three lengths further in the rear. The procession was maintained during the circuit, Jane L. winning the heat and race, Black Diamond second and Wells-Fargo third. Time, 2:24.

2:20 class, for a purse of \$1,000, divided. One mile heats.	
Jane L., br m—Lindsey.....	4 4 4 0 1 2 1 1
Black Diamond, b g—Hitchcock.....	3 2 1 0 2 1 2 2
Wells-Fargo, cb g Bayliss.....	1 1 2 4 4 3 3 3
Sister, b m Goldsmith.....	2 3 3 3 3 drawn
Time, 2:18½, 2:19, 2:21, 2:20, 2:20½, 2:27, 2:24.	

The day's sport was concluded with a pacing race for a purse of \$300 between Charley Brown to cart, and Damiana and Haverly to harness.

Charley Brown, with his record of 2:21, was installed favorite at \$20, against \$15 for Haverly and \$6 for Damiana.

In the first heat Charley Brown broke at the beginning of the first turn and fell back ten lengths before he recovered. Before reaching the quarter Damiana also left his feet, and on entering the backstretch Haverly led by five lengths, with Damiana two lengths in front of the favorite. Haverly maintained his advantage to the straight and won the heat, with Charley Brown second, in the slow time for horses of this class of 2:31.

Haverly now superseded Charley Brown as first choice and brought \$25, against \$9 for Brown and \$7 for Damiana.

In the second heat Haverly went off in the lead and was never headed, winning the heat, with the other two (who had made a series of breaks all the way around) just inside the flag. Time, 2:27.

The final heat was a repetition of the second, Haverly heading the procession and winning the heat, race and first money by three lengths, Damiana second, and Brown third. Time, 2:25.

Pacing race, purse of \$300, divided.	
Haverly, ch g—Hovey.....	1 1 1
Damiana, cb g—Bayliss.....	3 2 3
Charley Brown, g g—Johnson.....	2 3 2
Time, 2:31, 2:27, 2:25.	

A Trotting Wonder.

The greatest trotting wonder of the season is the Kentucky-bred yearling filly Sadie M. On the 14th inst. this peerless little miss showed a trial mile at Lexington, Ky., in 2:36, and was immediately bought by J. S. Clark, New Brunswick, N. J., for \$5,000. On the following day Mr. Clark backed her to beat the best record ever made by a yearling trotter, which was 2:35½ that stood to the credit of the California filly Hioda Rose by Electioneer. Mr. George Bowerman of Lexington, Ky., mounted the sulky behind Sadie M., and easily accomplished the remarkable feat at the first effort, going to the quarter in 41 seconds, the second in 33½, the third in 33½, and the last in 37½, passing under the wire in 2:35½. This trotting prodigy is by Sherman's Hambletonian son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Her dam is Fanny Clay, by

American Clay. The latter is by Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr. dam by imported Trauh; second dam by Aratus, by Director, by Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed; third dam by Josephus, by American Eclipse, by Dorcas son of imported Diomed. Fourth dam Columbus, thoroughbred, son of Archy by imp. Diomed. The second dam of this filly is by Gano, he by American Eclipse, son of Dorcas, by imported Diomed, out of Betsey Richards, by Sir Archy, son of Diomed. The dam of Sherman's Hambletonian was by Seely's American Star, a horse inbred to the Diomed strain. Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Strader's Cassius M. Clay were strongly inbred to imported Messenger. This is the kind of "hosh" found in the record breakers. Young breeders just note that fact. Mr. J. R. Graham has a weanling filly by Don Carlos, out of the dam of Sadie M.

Study the records carefully and form your own conclusions regardless of theorists. The science of breeding trotters with sufficient speed and stamina to break the records is yet in its infancy.—American Cultivator.

Racing Notes.

After all hope had been for some time abandoned, George Fordham died and thus within less than twelve months two of the greatest jockeys ever seen on the turf have gone over to the majority. As regards the respective merits of Fordham and Archer as horsemen we have no intention now of entering into any comparison; suffice it to say that each in his way was unrivalled, as, though the latter was the stronger finisher, Fordham was a perfect master of all those various resources of the art that so often serve to steal a winning verdict. Whilst the late Fred Archer may be specified as the greatest representative of the modern school of jockeys, George was one of the best examples of the old style of which we have, unfortunately now, but few samples left. Although not opposed to the principle of education which is now in vogue, we cannot deny that the modern system has brought evils in its train. George Fordham was a jockey pure and simple, and received no higher education than fell to the lot of nearly all in his class of life at a time when board schools were not. When we consider, indeed, that he had his first public mount when only thirteen years of age, we can imagine at what tender years he was first apprenticed to a trainer. The raising of the lowest weight to 5 st. 7 lb. in our handicaps was a step in the right direction, as we no longer witness pugilists weighing 3 st. in the saddle; and there is small doubt that George Fordham's delicateness of chest was in great measure due to the rough life he had to lead when quite a child. From an owner's and a trainer's point of view, George Fordham was an ideal jockey, for not only was his honor and honesty unimpeachable, but his silence and discretion could be absolutely relied upon. Thus his services in all important trials at headquarters and provincial training establishments were as eagerly sought after as they were in the actual contests. Although quite at home on all our racecourses, it was at Newmarket generally that his choicest gems of jockeyship were exhibited. He knew the position of the various winning posts on the famous heath to an inch, and often when his mount was behind just before and just after the fatal line, it was found that his head was in front at the all important moment. He was short in the legs, and, therefore, did not present that elegant appearance in the saddle that many of our well known jockeys have exhibited, but there has been no more accomplished race-rider within the recollection of the present generation, and it was always an advantage to secure his services in a match where knowledge of pace and the finesse of the art count far more than they do when there are a number of starters, some of whom are pretty sure to make strong running from the outset. It was a curious circumstance that though Fordham was the premier jockey for many years, and successful over and over again in nearly all our principal stakes, the Derby only fell to him once, when quite late in his career, whilst he never succeeded in steering the winner of the St. Leger. Still more curious was it that he should have missed winning the Derby on a Lord Clifden and gained it on a Sir Bevis. Many thought that Fordham ought to have secured the blue riband of the turf for Lord St. Vincent in 1863, but these were probably prejudiced or pecuniarily interested in the success of Lord Clifden. This son of Newminster was undoubtedly a grand specimen of the thoroughbred; but Macaroni's three-year-old career proves that he was an exceptional race-horse. The only Guineas' winners Fordham rode in the Great Epsom event were Vauhan, who came in third, and McGregor, who started such a hot favorite but broke down in the race. He was also on the back of Lady Elizabeth; but, though this mare started favorite, she was at the time no more capable of winning the Derby than the veriest plater then in training. The best mount he ever had in the St. Leger was Buckstone, who only just succumbed to the guineas winner, The Marquis, after a desperate struggle though he managed to run Pero Gomez very close on Martindale. He might have had the winning mount in the St. Leger, in 1863, on Formosa, whom he had piloted in her other notable three-year-old triumphs, but preferred to steer Paul Jones, with whose owner he was intimately connected. As Fordham had some years ago retired for good from his profession, his death in no way affects the fortunes of the turf, on whose annals he has indelibly stamped his name. To his descendants it must ever be a source of great pride and satisfaction that whilst for so many years a professional jockey, exposed to the strongest temptations that can assail any human being, no breath of suspicion was ever associated with the name of George Fordham.

Hayesville, Ohio.

The Camden Colt Purse of \$50, offered by the owners of Camden for the best three-year-old Camden colt, mile heats, was run at Hayesville, Ohio, Oct. 20th, 1854, and out of his numerous progeny but two came to the starting post. These were John Scott Jr.'s, bay colt Little Frank, and Luther M. Pratt's black colt Blackbird. Ever since these colts were dropped there has been made wise speculation in regard to their respective merits. The Bird has taken the first premium as the best blood colt, over Frank, ethe county fair, when a weanling, and when a two-year-old. And this race was not only to test the merits of the colts, but to confirm or reverse the decision of two committees on colts and fillies at the county fairs. And when weighed on the track it took Little Frank just one minute and fifty-one seconds to decide it and prove that at least about horseflesh it is human to err.

Friday, Oct. 20th, 1854.—Purse \$50, for all three-year-old colts got by Camden. Mile heats.	
John Scott Jr.'s b c Little Frank by Camden, dam by Baccus, 160 lbs.	1
Luther M. Pratt's bl c Blackbird, by Camden, dam by Postboy, 96 lbs.	2
Time, 1:51, 1:54.	

Third Day of Meeting on the Oakland Park.

The third day of the races was an unqualified success in every respect. Another fine afternoon, an attendance fully up to that of the previous meetings, and good racing all through. The starts were favorable, and though some time was taken in getting the horses together, in nearly every instance no fault could be found with the official who handled the flag. Spectators are willing to condone a loss of time when the horses are sent off on even terms. As in each of the races the horses were closely bunched and all of them in motion, there was not a decided advantage, and the day could be marked by a white stone so far as that portion of the racing was concerned. There was lively speculation. Race-goers are prone to select favorites among horses which have done something sensational. The winning campaign of Grover Cleveland established him so firmly in the estimation of the heaviest bettors that even the lesson of the Park Stakes was ignored, and his defeat in that accounted for in a way that made him a big favorite for the opening race, a dash of three quarters of a mile, although Kenney, Edelweiss and Repetta, besides those classed in the field, were opposed to him. Kenney, notwithstanding a penalty incurred by his winning on the opening day, had many admirers. Edelweiss was fancied, and the Oregon mare, Repetta, was not overlooked, though Cleveland brought nearly as much as the three combined. Repetta led from start to finish in the fast time of 1:14. The second race was the Fame Stake, which is held to be the test of California three-year-old form. It bears the same relation to other three-year-old races as the St. Leger does to the Derby, the distance being still further than the famous English race, by nearly a quarter of a mile. Owing to the run which Jim Duffy made in Stockton at the same distance he was installed favorite, though in that he carried "weight for age," whereas in the Fame Stake the weights are 113 pounds, with the usual allowances. Lanza Gardner, with 115 pounds, ran in 3:34, which can be classed as a notable performance. This was the second time the favorite suffered, and still for the Autumn Stakes Snowdrop was selected as a sure winner. The talent could not get enough of her, though Surinam and Geraldine were not without support. The race was rather disappointing, as Surinam won in slower time than was expected. Three downfalls to the backers of favorites was rather a severe lesson, though those which had pluck enough to hang on were rewarded by Ninena carrying off the selling purse, and Oregon scored the second win of the day, when Lady Duffy captured the closing race of the day in very good time, the five-furlongs race, within a second and a quarter of the best record. The details are as follows:

FIRST RACE.

There was quite a delay at the post, the field being large. When the flag fell Repetta had the best of the start. She at once set out the pace, followed by Cleveland and Edelweiss. Passing the half Repetta was two lengths in the lead of Cleveland, and Kenney lapped on Cleveland. On the upper turn Edelweiss ran on even terms with Kenney, and the shout went up "Kenney a heat." Repetta was never headed, and won by three lengths from Cleveland, Edelweiss third, the rest strung out. Kenney, the favorite, was never better than third any time during the race.

Purse \$300—Three-year-olds and upward; \$50 to second, \$25 to third; three-quarters of a mile.
Matlock Bros. b m Repetta, a, by Alarm or Reform—Long Nine, 110 lbs. 1
T. D. Lundy's ch c Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday—Robin Girl, 113 lbs. 2
F. Depoyter's b m Edelweiss, 4, by Joe Hooker—Yolone, 115 lbs. 3
J. B. Haggin's br g Kenney, 3, by Duke of Montrose—by Virgil, 115 lbs. 4
Maltese Villa Stable's ch m Idaleen Cotton, 3, by Jim Brown—Lizzie P., 115 lbs. 5
G. W. Trabert's ch f Blue Bonnet, 3, by Joe Hooker—Kate Carson, 115 lbs. 6
Davie Bros. b c Jack Brady, 3, by Widdie—Sour Grapes, 108 lbs. 7
Matlock Bros. c m Lady Duffy, 4, by Patey Duffy—unknown, 110 lbs. 8
G. Orlomou's blk g Black Pilot, 5, by Echo—Madge Duke, 110 lbs. 9
Time, 1:14.
Pools: Grover Cleveland \$40; Edelweiss \$16; Kenney \$15; Repetta \$14; field \$5.
Betting: Kenney 8 to 5; Cleveland 2 to 1; Edelweiss 4 to 1; Repetta 5 to 1; Idaleen Cotton 12 to 1; Lady Duffy 15 to 1; Jack Brady 20 to 1; Black Pilot and Blue Bonnet 50 to 1 each.

SECOND RACE.

Another delay at the post, on account of the bad behavior of Robson, who insisted on going the reverse way on the track, and when he did come up he broke away and ran nearly to the quarter pole before he could be pulled up. The flag fell to a good start, all being in motion. Robson out on the work and led around the turn, and at the quarter led Narcola by a length, Notidle third. The positions were the same at the half. On the upper turn Duffy took third place, and they ran in that order to the stand, all being close together. Going round the first turn the second time Narcola passed Robson and led him by a length at the mile and a quarter pole. On the second mile, down the back stretch, all moved up on Narcola, Gardner running into second position and Duffy third as they passed the mile and a half pole. There was no change till near the head of the home stretch, where Gardner took up the running, and at the last eighth pole was won easily from Narcola. Duffy third, Notidle fourth, on even terms with Narcola. Gardner then came away and Robson fell near the fifty-yard distance, throwing his rider, but not injuring him. Robson broke down, and the probability is he will never face the starter again.

THE FAME STAKES—For three-year-olds; \$100 each, \$50 forfeit; \$50 added; \$20 to the second, third horse to save stake. Two miles.
W. L. Appleby's ch f Laura Gardner, 4, by Jim Brown—Avail, 115 lbs. 1
H. I. Thornton's b f Narcola, 3, by Norfolk—Ada C., 115 lbs. 2
C. H. Eldred's ch g Jim Duffy, 3, by Joe Hooker—Frankie Devine, 115 lbs. 3
M. F. Tarpey's ch f Notidle, 3, by Widdie—Ada C., 115 lbs. 4
J. Cabrera's ch c Robson, by Joe Hooker—Roetland, 113 lbs. 5
Time, 3:34.
Pools: Jim Duffy \$85; Narcola \$35; Laura Gardner \$40; Robson \$25; Notidle \$12.
Betting: Jim Duffy 5 to 5; Narcola 2 to 1; Laura Gardner 4 to 1; Robson 6 to 1; Notidle 15 to 1.

THIRD RACE.

The favorite, Snowdrop, acted in her usual way and delayed the start, and when the flag fell had a length the worst of it. Geraldine took the lead at the quarter, with Snowdrop second, Surinam third, Scott fourth, a length separating each one. The positions remained the same to the stretch, where all were bunched. Snowdrop passed Geraldine at the seven-eighths pole, closely followed by Surinam. By good riding on the part of Hamilton he got Surinam through next to the rail, and at the distance passed Snowdrop and won by a length. Snowdrop second. Canny Scot, who came with a rush, 1 at Geraldine for third place.

THE AUTUMN STAKES—For two-year-olds; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, \$750 added, \$150 to second, third to save stake. One mile.
George Hearst's b c Surinam, by Joe Hooker—Ada C., 110 lbs. 1
James Garland's ch f Snowdrop by Joe Hooker—Laura Winston, 107 lbs. 2
W. L. Prichard's ch c Canny Scot by Lester—Tibbie Dunbar, 110 lbs. 3
Maltese Villa Stable's ch f Geraldine by George—Ada C., 110 lbs. 4
D. J. McCarty's b c Bolero by Norfolk—Neapolitan, 110 lbs. 5
Time, 1:45.
Pools: Snowdrop \$60; Surinam \$35; Geraldine \$40; field \$14.
Betting: Snowdrop 7 to 5, Geraldine 8 to 5, Surinam 2 to 1, Canny Scot 15 to 1, Bolero 40 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.

A good start was made. Elwood went at once to the front. As they shot around the turn Elwood and Daly were running head and head, Applause third. At the half, Daly led by half a length, Elwood second, Applause still third, the rest straggling. Daly kept his lead to the stretch, where he gave way to Applause. When well into the stretch, Ninena made her run, passed the leaders, and won in a gallop by three lengths, Applause second, Moonlight third.

SELLING PURSE, \$100; for all ages; \$50 to second; \$25 to third. One and a sixteenth mile.
B. C. Holly's ch f Ninena, 3, by Jim Brown—Nannie Hubbard, 97 lbs. 1
T. G. Jones' b g Applause, by Thrice Cheers—Alice N., 110 lbs. 2
C. H. Eldred's b m Moonlight, 4, by Thad Stevens—Twilight, 115 lbs. 3
D. J. McCarty's ch f Tom Day, 1, by Kyrie Day—Columbia, 102 lbs. 4
Maltese Villa Stable's ch g Elwood, 3, by Norfolk—Ballette, 105 lbs. 5
S. A. Cooper's ch f Etta W., 3, by Joe Hooker—Foster, 101 lbs. 6
G. Orlomou's blk g Black Pilot by Echo—Madge Duke, 115 lbs. 7
Time, 1:50.
Pools: Ninena \$25; Applause \$10; Elwood \$7; field \$10.
Betting: Applause 6 to 5, Ninena 2 to 1, Elwood 4 to 1, Moonlight 5 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.

All ren bunched, Duffy leading by half a length to the three-quarter pole, where Duffy increased her lead to a length, Bonnet second, Hancock third. There was no change to the finish, Lady Duffy winning, Blue Bonnet second, Hancock third.

Extra race, purse \$200; five-eighths of a mile.
Matlock Bros. b m Lady Duffy, 4, by Patey Duffy—unknown, 115 lbs. 1
G. W. Trabert's ch f Blue Bonnet, 3, by Joe Hooker—Kate Carson, 100 lbs. 2
F. Depoyter's b g Hancock, a, by California—Abbie W., 118 lbs. 3
E. Filmer's b m Minnie K., a, by Scamperdown—unknown, 115 lbs. 4
Time, 1:01.
Pools: Lady Duffy \$100; Minnie K., \$65; field \$45.
Betting: Lady Duffy 6 to 5; Minnie K. 2 to 1; Blue Bonnet 5 to 1; Hancock 8 to 1.

Valensin Sale.

An auction sale of blood horses was held by Killip & Co., auctioneers, at the Bay District Track on Wednesday last.

Twenty-seven mares, colts and fillies, the property of R. B. Milroy, and bred on the Arno Stock Farm, were disposed of for \$6,910. Following is a list of the buyers, with their purchases and the prices paid:

H. Perkins, bay mare Alma, foaled 1874, by Dashaway, dam a Canadian mare, \$205.
A. McDowell, gray mare Grey Dale, by Hollenbeck's American Boy Jr., dam Grey Poll, \$65.
H. W. Meek, bay mare Lady Hayes, by John Nelson, dam by St. Clair, \$55.
H. Clairson, sorrel mare, No. 4, dam a daughter to John Nelson, \$60.
D. McCarty, gray filly, No. 5, by Frank, dam Kate, by George M. Patchen Jr., \$50.
D. McCarty, brown stallion Arno, foaled 1881, by Buccaneer, dam by Volscian, by Vandal, by Glencoe, \$200.
J. D. Smith, bay stallion The III-Used, foaled 1884, by Buccaneer, dam Nettie Lambert, by John Nelson, \$400.
W. B. Bradbury, brown filly Matilda, foaled 1884, by Crown Point (2:24), dam Flight (2:29), by Buccaneer, \$675.
S. Burton, bay gelding, No. 9, foaled 1884, by Buccaneer, dam Guadalupe, by Crichton, \$120.
B. McMahon, black gelding, No. 10, foaled 1885, by Sidney (2:29), dam Dell Foster, by A. W. Richmond, \$165.
M. Hill, sorrel gelding, No. 11, foaled 1885, by Sidney (2:28) out of the dam of Allan Roy (2:17), \$205.
C. Farris, brown filly, No. 12, foaled 1885, by Arno, dam Adele by A. W. Richmond, \$55.
A. J. Fleming, bay filly, No. 13, foaled 1885, by Arno, dam a daughter of John Nelson.
J. P. Klinek, bay filly, No. 14, foaled 1885, by Arno, dam the dam of Lady Hayes (2:26), \$155.
B. McMahon, sorrel filly Fancy, foaled 1885, by Sidney (2:28), dam Guadalupe by Crichton, \$175.
J. A. Goldsmith, bay filly Sister V., foaled April, 1885, by Sidney (2:28), dam Nettie Lambert (the dam of Valensin, 3 years old, record 2:23), by John Nelson, \$800.
M. Hill, black filly Linde, foaled 1885 by Sidney (2:28), dam Flight (2:29), by Buccaneer, \$550.
C. Farris, brown gelding, No. 19, foaled 1885, by Sidney, dam by Arthurton, sire of Arab (2:16), \$230.
J. D. Smith, brown filly, No. 20, foaled 1886, by Sidney (2:28), dam Mand R., by Whipple's Hambletonian, \$240.
M. Hill, sorrel filly, No. 21, foaled 1886, by Sidney, dam Grey Dale, by Hollenbeck's American Boy Jr., \$140.
J. D. Smith, bay colt, No. 22, foaled 1886, by Sidney, dam Highland Mary, filly by Arthurton, sire by Arab (2:16), \$400.
E. Geddings, sorrel colt, No. 23, foaled 1886, by Sidney, dam Alma, by Daehaway, he by Belmont, \$265.
C. Thorndike, bay colt Cupid, foaled 1886, by Sidney (2:28), dam Venus (two miles 5:04), by Captain Webster, he by Belmont, out of a mare by Rydyk's Hambletonian, \$1,110.
A. J. Fleming, sorrel filly, No. 25, foaled 1886, by Sidney, dam by Arthurton, \$230.
M. Hill, bay colt, No. 26, foaled 1886, by Sidney, dam Lady Hayes, dam of the pacer Lady Hayes, \$255.
J. D. Smith, brown filly, No. 27, foaled 1886, by Sidney, dam Guadalupe, by Crichton, \$125.

Stake Races at Sacramento.

Sac. Oct. 29, 1887.—Sacramento Two-year-old Stake. Value \$580.
Minot by By Rose—Giddens 1
Roebuck by Prompter—Ober 2
Time, 3:20, 3:17.
Same Day—Sacramento Yearling Stake. Dash of one mile. Value of stake \$750.
George V. by Sidney—R. Haves 1
Gen. Logan by Alex. Button—Woodward 2
Captor by Capri—Sperry 3
Time, 2:58.

WILDER FIELD SMITH.

Breeders on Top.

The breeders may well be proud this year, not only of their achievements at their own meetings and at the agricultural fairs, but the excellent showing they have made at the regular trotting meetings. They have in many instances pitted themselves against professional turf men, and come back crowned with victorious laurels. The active presence and co-operation of the breeders at the great trotting meetings will be an immense benefit to the national sport. The interests are incidental, and the breeders with their wealth, influence and numbers by taking an active part in the management of trotting meetings will assist to maintain the honor and popularity of the sport, and incidentally materially benefit themselves.

In this year's roll of honor in the yearling class, Kentucky and the Lexington autumn meeting take the prize, Sadie D., 2:35, having broken the record so long held by Linda Rose, 2:36. In another column her breeding and performances are fully described. The champion two-year-old of the year is undoubtedly the famous Bell Boy. He has been campaigned from the beginning of the season up to and inclusive of the Lexington meeting, and has proved himself to be a trotting star of the first magnitude. The concluding victories of the year were the Osege Stakes at St. Louis, when he trotted the last heat in 2:23, and at Lexington where he won the Special Stake, best time 2:27, and the Lexington Stake, time 2:26. Bell Boy is by Electioneer, first dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; second dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief; third dam Nettie Clay, by Cassius M. Clay Jr., etc.

The three-year-olds have shown up remarkably well this year at the breeder's meetings, and under favorable circumstances the record would have been broken in two instances; as it is Hour, by Onward, obtained a record of 2:19, and her great antagonist Susie S., by Hyles, scored 2:20. At Meysville, Ky., on August 19th, in the three-year-old stake, Susie S. won the stake in the first, second and fourth heats in 2:23, 2:23 and 2:23. Hour was second in each heat, winning the third heat in 2:24. At the St. Louis meeting in the Gasconade Stake the great pair met again, Susie S. winning this time in straight heats in 2:25, 2:21 and 2:20. At Lexington in the Stallion Produce Stake Hour had a walk-over, but she was driven two fast heats in 2:21 and 2:19.

The most sensational four-year-old of the year is the pacer Arrow, 2:14, whose recent performances have been the principal excitement of the California fairs. \$7,500 was recently offered for this young sidewheeler, the owner holding him at \$10,000. The performances of all the five-year-olds is overshadowed by Patron, 2:14, which he accomplished in his great match with Harry Wilkes, on July 29th, at the Grand Circuit Meeting at Cleveland. Princeton, six years old, redoubt his record to 2:19 at Lexington, and Belle Hamlin at the Cleveland Breeder's meeting cut her time down to 2:13. The breeders may well be congratulated upon the work of the past season.—Chicago Horseman.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

M. R., Reno, Nevada.
Will you please give the breeding of Blackbird (Simpson's), date of birth and where he was foaled? 2. Has he produced any speedy sons or daughters? 3. Give the breeding of stallion Bourbon, place and date of birth?
Answer to the first inquiry will be found in editorial in this number. 2. Reavis' Blackbird, a son, trotted in 2:22, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 22, 1874; Albatross, daughter, 2:32; Camden, son, 2:36; Nourmahal, daughter, 2:39, five miles 13:39; grandsons—Little Fred, 2:20; Romero, 2:19; Arrow, pacer, 2:14. 3. There were several thoroughbreds named Bourbon.

M.
Please answer the following? What is Mann S's best time? Did she make it with a running mate? What constitutes a running mate? Is horse under saddle in any way a running mate?
Answer—1. 2:03. 2. No. 3. A running mate is a trotter and galloper, hitched to the same vehicle, and where the running mate is intended to pull the weight. 4. No.

A. W. Nickelsen, Sierra Valley.
Please give me through the columns of your paper the pedigree of the stallion State of Maine, and what is his record?

Answer—There have been three stallions called State of Maine. The oldest, with a record of 2:40, was by the Storne Horse, dam by Winthrop Messenger. The two Californian stallions which have the title are grey, owned by E. W. Grover, San Jose, record 3:00, and chestnut by Elmo, who obtained a record of 2:55 when a four-year-old.

S., Paso Robles, Oct. 1887.
Will you please decide bet as to what was the best four-mile time made by running horse? By what horse, when and where? and oblige.
Answer—Ten Broeck, four years, 104 pounds, Louisville, Kentucky, Sept. 27, 1876, 7:15.

TRAP.

Some "Standard" Cartridge Work.

Major Sheldon I. Kellogg has kindly compiled some results of the use of Standard Chamberlin cartridges as loaded by the Selby Smelting and Lead Company. It need not be said that the scores were made by first-rate trap shots—they show that—but it is reasonable to believe that good ammunition had much to do with their success. At one time or another it has been our good fortune to try about all the sorts of loads sent out by the Selby Company, and after such experience we are more strongly than ever confirmed in the belief that never before the introduction of the Chamberlin machine were sportsmen perfectly able to insure the best results from their cartridges throughout a series of discharges. It is perhaps possible to load one shell or a hundred by hand very well, but the average hand loaded cartridge is a poor affair compared with those turned out at the rate of twelve hundred an hour by the Chamberlin machine. The machine-loaded cartridges have practically driven out those prepared by hand or by the common loading blocks.

There have been some objections to certain of the "Standard" cartridges on the score of smallness of powder load, and not long since we learned the reason why one man at least made such objections. He professed to shoot four and one quarter drams of powder and he always loaded his own shells,

THE GUN.

How is it a Man Can Shoot Well at One Kind of Game and Not at Another?

Confession, they say, is good for the soul. I do not know how that may be, but I intend to make you my father confessor, with the hope that I may not only obtain an antidote for my trouble, but what you or your readers may impart may possibly benefit others who may want the same physic as myself.

I confess that I am a very mediocre partridge shot, and should be very glad to know "the reason why." The gentle reader will obviously retort, "does this conceited man think it strange that he should be a bad shot? are not bad shots plentiful, and is he not, of course, one of the noble army?" I should be the first to knock under to that humbling home thrust if I felt it was deserved, but it is not. As a partridge shot I feel I am not a success, but beyond that I draw the line. At ground game I am very good; and from long observation of this kind of shooting I can say I never yet saw a better. Pheasants I do not shoot, perhaps, quite so well, but there is only a shade of difference, and if they fly well and come overhead I can kill them, though I am not sure of one if it muddles up before me, or is poked out of a fence. Grouse I can kill almost, if not quite as well as pheasants; and I used to be a very good snipe shot, but of late years I have lived in a snipeless part of the country, so will not say that I, now, am equal to what I used to be on those birds. A very old sportsman, who was eighty when he died the following, and had shot, all the year round, all over Great Britain and Ireland since he was eighteen, and seen shots of all kinds, told me that I was the best shot at wild snipes he ever saw. I can also perform respectably at blue rocks from the traps. Why, then, is the little brown birdie one too many for me?

I do not mean to say that sometimes I do not shoot well at partridges, but I am quite uncertain, and I feel uncertain. If a hare or rabbit gets up I feel a strong feeling that it will be very bad for him in about a minute; but if a partridge rises I know that it is quite a toss up whether I shall miss both barrels at the most easy shot, or kill brilliantly a long and difficult right and left, for I constantly do both. Not that I do not often kill a succession of easy shots, and miss easy and difficult ones. The fact is, I feel nowhere with them. Some days I shoot very well for a while, and then begin to miss, most unaccountably, a number of fair, easy shots, and then, later in the day, commence to shoot well again; other days it will be just *vice versa*. If I could see any system in my bad system, any sort of regularity in my irregularity, I should long ago have got at the secret, for I have given much observation and thought to this matter; and even if no cure could have been found, the discovery of the mystery would have been eminently satisfactory. It is the extraordinary in-and-out style of the shooting that puzzles me. If the secret is in health, or in powders, shot, bend, weight, or bore of guns, why would not the same hold good in reference to hare, rabbit, pheasant, grouse, and snipe shooting? in all of which I shoot well and with confidence. The partridge, all my life, has been my *bête noir*. It is not because of his size, for I can shoot snipe and quail 100 per cent. better. I may as well describe the gun I use for partridge shooting. I will omit nothing if I can remember that may, perchance, afford some clue to my bad luck.

In the early part of the season I use a 12-bore, weight 5½ lbs., and shoot 3 drs., and 1 oz. of No. 7 shot in the right, and of No. 6 in the left barrels. Later in the season I take a 12-bore, weight 7 lbs., and shoot 3½ drs. powder, and 1½ oz. of No. 6 in the right, and of No. 5 in the left barrels. I fancy I shoot better at the end than at the beginning of the season.

Curiously enough, I can shoot driven birds better than any other. I have not had any but the very smallest trials of driving, but the results surprised me. I can get my right and left out of driven birds in succession, when I should surely have made a mess of them if walked up—which makes me think I should make a very good driving shot if I had practice. Both the guns I mentioned are full choke, and with the heavier one I have made many extremely long shots; and the other is a very good one also. I do not use any nitro-compound powder, as my guns were built some time ago, and I prefer to keep my head on my shoulders. I use Curtis and Harvey's good black powder.

As I said above, I should never have ventured to inflict on you such a long personal recital, even though I might selfishly expect benefit from your advice myself, but I cannot help thinking that others may have experienced something of the same, in kind, if not in degree, and that I may give them a leg up at the same time with myself. I wonder if the partridge is generally found a more difficult shot than the other kinds which I have enumerated, and how this in-and-out uncertain sort of shooting style can be accounted for when the *objet de chasse* is partridge?—Breechloader, in Shooting.

ROD.

The Trout's Precept—and Practice.

If birds can talk, as Æsop, Gay, With Phœdrus, Grizum and others say, And beasts can stilly their wishes In prose or verse, then why not fishes? Horace, 'tis true, has called them "mute;" But talk they do, beyond dispute. And if you'll listen to my story I'll demonstrate the fact before ye. Where Thames with silver current flows, Not yet with scent salutes the nose, Or furnishes the missing link Between "Superior Stout" and Ink, Snug in a hole beneath a weir, An aged trout had made his lair. He was the hermit of the reach, His hoary scales and sapient speech Combined among the funny nation To give him wisdom's reputation. Full many a time and oft, they say, From rod and line he broke away: "While curses loud and deep as thunder Lift on the piles he darted under. The deep experience gained by age Had made him now so truly sage That all in vain the lure was spread, Dace, loachworms, flies, or lumps of bread; He wouldn't even smell 'Tritate." "I hope G. K. will not be irate, In vain the angler searched his hook, He 'alung,' but wouldn't take his 'hook." Feeling at last the end was near When water should become his hier, He sent for all the funny clan And thus his farewell speech began: "My friends," said he, "before I go The way of all fish here below, This legacy I leave, a plan To circumvent that monster, man." At once there issued loud applause From all the circle's gaping jaws. For joy (in lieu of clapping hands) They smote their tails against the sands.

With conscious pride the veteran smiled, And thus resumed in accents mild: "The fatal step, as I'm a sinner, That ruins us, is fish for dinner. I own myself, in earlier years, Before repentance sprang from fears, I've eaten minnows, dace, and bleak, Hundreds at least, or more, a week. What toothsome food the rascals were, And plump—but that's not here nor there. While heedless thus we gormandize Man stands above with watchful eyes. He marks our haunts, he spies our ways, Then right across our path he plays In placid stream or purling brook A live bait tethered to a hook. Oh! ne'er can memory forget That piercing pang—I feel it yet—When first the barb's tenacious grip O'ung to my lacerated lip. I rushed and tugged, and fought in vain, 'Till each remnant of dragged lengthening chain. At last, impelled by wild despair, With lively bound I leapt in air. Flick went my tail, the line gave way, Or else I'd not been here to-day. But, oh! my friends," (he raised his eyes, Devoutly turned towards the skies) "Be warned while yet 'tis time, and flee This fatal vice of gluttony. Why should we prey on one another? Is not the dace a fish and brother? Believe me, worms and grubs and flies Are most unwholesome luxuries. The choicest morsels, rarest treat, Are oftentimes barred with man's deceit. Safe from his wiles in peace I feed And mortify the flesh on—weed." He ceased, and with serene smile, Beamed like a halo'd saint in "die." Amazement seized the scaly crew, When thus the pike made answer due:—"I must confess our friend the trout Is somewhat late in finding out That virtue, safety, all we need, Lies in a vegetarian creed. His arguments had moved me more Had he propounded them before. Now that his teeth are gone, his teaching, From lack of practice, turns to preaching. Perhaps old blood and feeble bones Can live on weed, or snags or stones! A weed, forsooth, when one is ill, May serve as a cathartic pill. In my case, Dr. Carp's prescription Is of a different description. He recommends of dace quant; suff: Of gudgeon, minnow, bleak and ruff 'Haustum quotidie capendum' As long as providence shall send 'em. I can't find anything to shy at In such a truly generous diet. The new regime I'll gladly allow When—I find nothing else to swallow." Approval shown from every face, When, lo, an uninvited dace Came slowly waddling passed the chair. "Insolent upstart, does he dare To interrupt our conference, And deem unmethe to get him hence?" "No," cried the Trout, "for once my vow I'll break, and teach the rascal how To rue his heggary intrusion." He snapped him up. When, oh! confusion! Once more he found his lip impaled. Not now his youthful strength prevailed; The friendly flies were far away, And death had marked him for his prey. The pike, amidst the consternation, Thus spoke his funeral oration: "My friends, our dear departed brother Has left this world to try another. Whether his fate shall be to fry, Or stuffed to grace a wall on high, These mysteries we may not pry. I fear up there he'll have no need To test his theories on weed. I always warned him not to fast; I fear his mind gave way at last. He mixed, a melancholy fact 'tis, A pound of theory to an ounce of practice. As for us miserable sinners— We'd best disperse and get our dinners." —Gt. Clit, in Land and Water.

Notes.

Angling readers will find a practical point or two in the following excerpt from a contribution by that famous angler Mr. T. E. Pritt, to the *English Fishing Gazette*.

Ten yards deep of snow—this is not an exaggeration—in a wide ravine a mile and a half long, and a hundred or more ravines as per sample (in addition to the amount on the hill-tops and on the level) in the same valley, represent a prodigious amount of liquid when in time it is all thawed. If a sudden thaw comes there is a tremendous flood, with a consequent disturbance of the bed of the river, thousands of tons of gravel are shifted, and a vast quantity of the larvae are swept away and lost. And yet, bad as this is, a slow and gradual rise in temperature has an almost equally unfortunate effect on fly-fishing, as I think I shall be able to show you.

Warmth is as necessary to the full development of the tiny atoms which pass their early stages on the bed of the river as it is to man himself, only in a less degree; and with an enormous mass of snow melting slowly day by day, and sending down a steady accession of water not much above freezing-point, the feeble heat of the early spring sun is hardly sufficient to take the chill off. All practical anglers who keep their eyes open at the riverside know that under these conditions flies do not hatch out. This is what has happened for several seasons past, during which the number of flies observed on the surface of the river has been infinitesimal in comparison with the usual crop. Previous to the advent of the cold springs the stock of larvae was abundant; as they have not hatched into flies, and reproduction can only be brought about through the winged state, the reason of the present deficiency is apparent. But what became of the larvae? That is the point which I hope to make clear.

The temperature of the water never reached the degree—and I am sorry to say that for lack of observation we do not know what that degree is—necessary to vivify the larval grub into the perfect fly; the latter, be it understood, is not born in the water, but to the air, as will shortly appear. The larval insects had sufficient vitality in the ordinary course of nature to enable them to crawl out of their larval houses; but warmth was lacking to bring them from the bed of the river, or the weeds to which they were attached, to the surface. Thus happened only a partial transformation from the larval grub to the fly, and the nondescript insect then set free was carried hopelessly down stream, to fall an easy prey to trout. Two facts in proof of this are forthcoming: 1. That anglers in northern rivers are accustomed to trout taking an artificial fly with a "plink" which is entirely underneath, and so far underneath that not a dimple is produced on the surface of the running stream. The days on which trout take an angler's flies in this way are usually fine, with a rather full river, due to melting snow, and there is no live fly on the water. The only possible deduction from this is that trout take a hackled fly for an imitation of the larval grub in its

transition state from the bed of the river to the surface. They never see a perfect-winged insect under the surface, because the moment a fly is immersed it is dooe for. Catch any of the aquatic flies you like, and try the result by dipping them in water. 2. During the recent scarcity of surface food, a constant remark by northern anglers has had reference to the surprisingly good condition which trout have all along maintained. Clearly, therefore, the fish have been feeding extensively underneath. Here I wish to say that, although I am an advocate of the wet-fly system for all rapid rivers, and particularly those of the colder North, I by no means despise the use of the dry fly in certain places and under certain conditions, being well aware from experience that a floating fly on quiet water in a clear light will often kill, when a hackled imitation would be no use at all. A large number of our aquatic flies belong to the *Phryganidæ*, and are flat-winged, and I have never seen a floating fly dressed by any maker which even attempted to counterfeit these insects, and to put "cock" wings to a flat-winged fly is to ignore the thing we are trying to imitate. It only remains for me to show that my remark as to the impartial hatching of flies is not mere theory, but is the result of personal observation, before recorded.

Some time ago I turned 40 of the larvae of the *Phryganidæ*, which I may be pardoned for reminding those who have not gone deeply into the matter are commonly called "stick-baits"—into a glass aquarium, in order that I might, if possible, watch the hatching process. I succeeded in doing this; but out of the 40 only three reached the surface as perfect flies; the others crawled out of their larval cases and never got any further. If there had been a stream through the aquarium the nondescript grubs would have been carried off by it. I satisfied myself, however, on two points—first, that the power of the sun is necessary to bring the larval grub to the surface, two of the three perfect flies being hatched out in consequence of my moving the aquarium to a position in which the direct rays of the sun fell upon it; then the insect dragged himself forth from his case, and rose quietly to the surface. In doing so his body and wings depended perpendicularly, his legs alone working away to aid the upward movement, all the rest being enveloped in an exquisitely fine transparency. Even as it emerged from the water, instantaneously—quicker, indeed, than the eye could follow accurately—the fine envelope was gone, and there was the perfect fly. The second point was this: that as the insect was rising to the surface, nothing I can imagine would imitate its appearance more accurately than a sparsely-dressed hackled fly. I leave anglers to think this out further for themselves, remarking, before I leave the subject, that no system of dry-fly fishing will ever satisfactorily represent an insect which is not dry, but wet. The object of the fly-fisher is to catch trout by deceiving them by the general correctness of our counterfeits of Nature, and I admit at once that, in mere mechanical art and skill, the floating fly is the best imitation of the living *Ephemeridæ*, and the system of fishing it the most skillful; but a floating fly will not float on a swift river broken into sniffling ripples, and a perfect-winged insect under the surface of the water is unknown. And, after all, we must copy Nature. Anglers of the North may therefore comfort themselves with the knowledge that a hackled fly bears a very striking resemblance to an aquatic insect in a transition state, upon which trout feed largely; and that a floating fly, capsize or immersed, has no advantages over the ordinary winged flies dressed in the North.

My own fishing this year has been very limited, two or three days on the Yorkshire rivers and a fortnight in North Wales representing all the time at my disposal. But the Welsh outing I shall never forget. It was at that period of the year when the hedgerows and the umbrageous lanes were fringed with lilac, and laburnums, and wallflowers in profusion; the first fresh green of the reluctant spring was on every tree and every blade; acres of apple blossoms were all around, and meadow-sweet and hawthorne perfumed all the air; melodious birds were singing among the trembling leaves and in the sky; and white cascades, dividing deep green pine-covered hills, were foaming, and dashing, and making merry music everywhere on their way to the angler's playground, the river. Those who like may call the fisherman's sport dull, stupid, and slow; but they must at least admit that no other sportsman ever sees Nature, or (mark the words) has time to see Nature at home and at her best, pure and unsullied by any of the black arts of man. There is a tendency in this degenerate age to scoff at all this, and to look solely at the practical side of angling, which is to catch fish; but that recreation will always be the best which provides food for the mind and the memory, as well as the necessary exercise for the body. It is not a little thing to be able, in the twinkling of an eye, to transplant one's self from the dingy stuffiness of a banker's sweating-room in the heart of smoke-covered Leeds on a dull November afternoon to the Fairy Glen on the Conway, or the Swallow Falls on the Llugwy, where trout are splashing all around, and the bright sylvan green is over all again, and the wind whispers softly of freedom through the branches overhead. And depend upon it—purely practical angler though you are—you will find yourself doing it. And that is why, in spite of yourself, and though you may not know it—you continue an angler; and it is one of the chief reasons why so many old, and I will dare to say so many good men have remained ardent anglers to the last day that Time and his attendant, Decay, would permit them.

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

Some of the members of the club enjoyed a very pleasant cruise last Saturday and Sunday. The fleet consisted of Mystic, W. Blow; Flint, A. D. Harrison, with W. Campbell as passenger; Zoe Mon, H. Darneal; Shadow, Geo. T. Wright, Gypsy, A. Blow. Starting at 2.45 they had a tedious beat out of the creek, the breeze being very light, but out in the bay it was better, and a pretty sail across was enjoyed, the first boat arriving at 5.30. A cosy camp was made in the cove, each canoeist sleeping in his boat. Next morning, after a dip in the briny and a hearty breakfast, the canoes were launched about ten o'clock and proceeded round the north shore of the island and thence across to the French frigate Duquesne. She was not open for the inspection of visitors, but the boys rubbed up their French and explained how far they had come to see her, and finally, after some delay, permission to board was granted. By the time this inspection was over the tide had commenced to ebb and quite a fresh breeze had arisen, making it a little awkward to embark, but soon all were afloat and booming away for home under reefed canvas. Passing Goat Island the Bonita and Pirate were viewed just entering the cove, and soon joined company, the fleet reaching the boathouse about 4.30. The next cruise will probably be down the Alameda shore, with a camp the foot of Grand street.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 5, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Date Claimed.

Eureka Jockey Club, November 29d to 26th.
Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, Oct. 29th to Nov. 5th.

Closing of Entries.

NOVEMBER 16th.—Eureka Jockey Club.

Arrow and His Ancestry.

Since Arrow established his claim to be the greatest pacing colt which has ever been seen in public, there has been a good deal of inquiry about his ancestry. The letter of Hancock M. Johnson has fixed the breeding of his dam. That of his sire, further than that he was a son of Simpson's Blackbird, has been questioned. A. W. Richmond was bred by Azariah Prussia, of Van Buren, Jackson Co., Iowa, of whom we purchased him. His dam was bred by Thos. W. Pope, near Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Pope bringing the mare to Iowa, selling her to Prussia before going to California. He returned from California in 1851 and lived on a farm at Mount Algor, eight miles west of Sabula, Jackson Co., Iowa. We "traded" to Mr. Pope lands in Missouri for Mt. Algor, and were not only well acquainted with him but had the right to call him a warm friend. We were members of the same Masonic lodge, and were on terms of more than ordinary intimacy. He also bred the granddam of A. W. Richmond, and which he claimed to be by "Spotted Ranger," an Arabian horse. He was somewhat nettled when we questioned this Spotted Ranger being an Arabian which we did from some of the progeny of the dam of Richmond showing the Opelousas characteristics, viz.: A mixture of colors and rat-tails. The dam of Richmond, he said, was by Rattler, a thoroughbred horse, but the pedigree of Rattler we are unacquainted with. That Mr. Pope believed the pedigree to be correct will not be questioned by any one who knew him. That it was correct we have not the least doubt.

This much we do know that A. W. Richmond was by Blackbird from the mare bred by Thos. W. Pope, and owned by Azariah Prussia, who paid us for the services of Blackbird, and of whom we bought him in 1869 in company with Horace Gregory. The said Gregory's interest in A. W. Richmond we purchased, and brought him to California the spring of 1874; sold him to M. S. Patrick, who disposed of him to Hancock M. Johnston.

Now as to Blackbird: The winter of 1855-1856, we were going to Dubuque in company with two friends, Dr. E. M. Westbrook and T. C. Kendall. Stopping at Andrew, the county-seat of Jackson county, for dinner, we heard of a fine colt which was lately brought there, and when he was shown, took a great fancy to him. His attendant got on him without a saddle, and though the streets were frozen into hubs, he showed a trotting gait with which we were well pleased. His owner was away, though his father was present, and we told him that we would give \$800 for the colt. This was thought an exorbitant price in that day, and in that part of the country, and our friends vouchsafed a good deal of advice regarding our foolish offer. The following spring

we bought him for \$1,000, and placed him in the hands of Wm. Robinson, at that time living in Maquoketa, Iowa, to break to harness and train as a trotter. Previous to the purchase he had been run several races, and when we bought him Barnhart had started on a racing tour, that sort of a tour which meant going around the country and making matches from a quarter of a mile to two miles. The only portion of his history which we will touch upon now is that which has a bearing on his breeding.

From Barnhart we received a pedigree extending back several generations. Hearing that Barnhart's title might be questioned, and learning the name of his breeder, we wrote to him for a certificate, as this would be a recognition of our ownership as well as proof of his pedigree.

Barnhart, at the time of the sale, gave us a certificate from Jno. Scott Jr., the owner of Camden, that he was by that horse, and we showed him at the State Fair of Iowa, that year held at Muscatine, in the thoroughbred ring.

As Mr. Scott's letter did not show the pedigree of his dam he was very properly "ruled out." The following is the letter from his breeder:

CHELSEA, BUTLER CO., KANSAS, T. }
September 8, 1859. }

Jos. CAIRN SIMPSON, Esq.:—Your letter of July 25th is received. Sickness has prevented me from answering it earlier.

I hereby certify that Blackbird, the stallion now owned by Joseph Cairn Simpson, Esq., of Iowa, was bred by me at Perryville, Ashtland Co., Ohio. He was foaled on the 17th of May, 1851. He was sired by Camden. Blackbird's dam was a dark bay, full sixteen hands high. She was four years old when Blackbird was foaled. Her sire was Postboy by Henry, the competitor of Eclipse. Postboy is the identical horse that ran the great match race on Long Island (the North against the South) against Bascom, owned by Colonel Crowell, of Alabama. Blackbird's granddam, Cinderella, was also dark bay, about fifteen and one-half hands high, of great muscular power. She was sired by Cone's Bacchus, whose unrivalled success on the turf and longevity needs no comment. Blackbird's great-granddam (Jude) was dark bay, fifteen and one-half hands high. She was sired by Bay Bolton. I purchased her about thirty years ago. She was a mare of remarkable powers of endurance, of great strength and remarkable constitution, never lame or sick, and like Cone's old Bacchus, they being about the same age, died a short time ago, upwards of thirty years of age. Blackbirds' dam and granddam were bred by me and are now living, one twelve and the other twenty-three years of age. You must let me know how Blackbird performs this fall. He is a well-bred horse paternally, but I think he owes his powers of endurance to his maternal connections. I own a half-sister to Blackbird. She was six years old last spring (she was sired by Boaton) as good a mare as can be found in Ohio. She had a colt last spring, and they write me it is a fine one. She is with foal at this time by a first-rate horse. I ordered her put to breeding to prevent them from running her. I would sell her. She will suit any lover of good stock. Yours respectfully,

L. M. PRATT.

Some time after the receipt of this we wrote to Mr. Pratt to learn if he knew anything in relation to the dam of the Bay Bolton mare, but not receiving a reply we have even never carried the pedigree further than what is given above.

Lately we have heard that Luther M. Pratt was unknown as a resident of Perryville. As will be seen from his letter he had removed to Kansas, but that he did live there, or in that section of Ohio, is corroborated by the following copied from the *Spirit of the Times* of December 2d, 1854.

Hayesville, Ohio.

The Camden Colt Purse of \$50, offered by the owners of Camden for the best three-year-old Camden colt, mile heats, was run at Hayesville, Ohio, Oct. 20th, 1854, and out of his numerous progeny but two came to the starting post. These were John Scott Jr.'s, bay colt Little Frank, and Luther M. Pratt's black colt Blackbird. Ever since these colts were dropped there has been made wise speculation in regard to their respective merits. The Bird has taken the first premium as the best blood colt, over Frank, at the county fair, when a weanling, and when a two-year-old. And this race was not only to test the merits of the colts, but to confirm or reverse the decision of two committees on colts and fillies at the county fairs. And when weighed on the track it took Little Frank just one minute and fifty-one seconds to dish the Bird, and prove that at least about horseflesh it is human to err.

Friday Oct. 20th, 1854.—Purse \$50, for all three-year-old colts got by Camden. Mile heats.
John Scott Jr.'s bay colt Little Frank by Camden, dam by Bacchus, 100
lbs. 1
Luther M. Pratt's black colt Blackbird, by Camden, dam by Postboy, 98
lbs. 2
Time, 1:51, 1:54.
—*Spirit of the Times*, Dec. 2d, 1854.

It would really seem superfluous to offer more proof on this score, though as Camden was bred in Virginia it may be proper to show how Camden came to Ohio. He "stood" at Ashland and was "advertised" by Henry Clay, and if our memory is not in fault, became the property of E. Blackburn (Uncle Ned), and was purchased of him by John Scott Jr. We bought of the latter-named gentleman "Little Frank" (we afterwards named him Frank Scott), the conqueror of Blackbird, and Mr. Scott also brought to Iowa another son of Camden, which he sold to a Dr. Hoffstetter.

We have also heard that Luther M. Pratt was a reputable citizen and a man who was "well-to-do." His son brought Blackbird to Wisconsin, where Barnhart

*The Boston Mr. Pratt refers to was Bay Boston, also owned by John Scott Jr.

got him. He ran a race against Buckshot, at Beloit, Wis., heats of two miles, in which Blackbird was beaten, and we were informed that there was some sharp practice on the part of Barnhart, through which he obtained the ownership.

Taking later events into consideration, and it does not seem that the committees were very far-off in awarding the premiums to the black colt if Little Frank did "dish up the bird."

Race Week.

A comprehensive headline. To those who can recall the recollections of a half century it is more than comprehensive. Such remembrances must necessarily be of the morning of life. Fifty years is a good deal in the longest spans of human longevity. When taken from the period which is usually classed as the limit, it means the verging of boy into man; when there is continual springtime; when the clouds are also of rosy hue; when the shadows flit by with momentary darkness, and that followed by a brilliancy of sunshine which intensifies whatever it falls upon. It may be that the recollections are more vivid than really belongs to the picture. There may be remembrances too florid, there may be a *gout*, a harking back, when the mental palate was easily tintillated and a gourd of cider better relished than a brimming goblet of champagne at an advanced age. Be that as it may, we old folk cannot be expected to turn iconoclasts and hurl from the pedestal the idol which we worshiped in youth. We are not going to discuss the merits of horses which have figured in the far away past with the present actors on the hippic stage. Whether Reality, Flirtilla, Boston, Fashion or even so late celebrities as Lexington, Lecompte are to be classed with horses of the present day we do not care to discuss.

The logic of the watch would be sure to dawn us in the argument. It would be useless to call attention to the courses of less than a half a century ago, on which the feet sank so far that the pasterns were imbedded, to the times when sweats under a load of blankets and two and two gallops, and drastic medicines, and stalls which were almost hermetically sealed, and when "pointing" for a race meant restriction from food and water ever so long before, and whole lots of nonsense (that is what would be called nonsense under our present lights) were in vogue.

Partial as we may be to modern practices and modern horses, there are remembrances which are fondly cherished. In those old days, racing was more of a recreation than it is now. Few there were who made it a business in comparison with the many who bred, reared and raced for the glory of leading the winner back to scale, and who were better pleased to win a cup or plate than they would have been to obtain four times its value in coin. Race week was anxiously anticipated. Spring and Fall meetings were the grand events of the year. In what were peculiarly the racing regions of the country at that time, high and low, rich and poor shared in the florid expectations, in the enjoyments which had little alloy. South of the line which marked the division between North and South the black portion of the population entered into it with all the zest of their ardent natures. When the colts won which had been reared on the place, there was no end to joyful acclamations; when beaten, corresponding sadness. In Southern stables nearly all the attendants were blacks, and a man who made an attempt to corrupt a groom or jockey would have been assured rough treatment.

There are still a good many old timers who attend the race meetings of the present day, and it is a source of great pleasure to us to listen to old time reminiscences. There are vivid recollections of the days when Boston was the "travelling terror of the turf," of Fashion, Blue Dick, Wagner, Grey Eagle, Peytona, Lexington, Lecompte, etc., and a few carry their recollections so far back as to include celebrities of a still earlier period.

As a matter of curiosity the conditions of a race which was run two hundred years ago is appended:

INSULA (Articles for the plate which is to be run for in the said island, being of the value of five pounds sterling, (the fashion included,) given by the Right Honourable William Earl of Derby, Lord of the said Isle, &c.

"1st. The said plate is to be run for upon the 25th day of July, in every year, whilist his honour is pleased to allow the same, (being the day of the nativity of the Honourable James Lord Strange,) except it happen upon a Sunday, and if soe, the said plate is to be run for upon the day following.

"2d. That noe horse, gelding, or mare, shall be admitted to run for the said plate, but such as was foaled within the said island, or in the Giffe of Mann.

"3d. That every horse, gelding, or mare, that is designed to run, shall be entered at or before the twelfth day of July, with his master's name and his own, if he be generally knowne by any, or els his colour, and whether horse, mare, or gelding, and that to be done at the x comps. office, by the clerk of the rolls for the time being.

"4th. That every person that puts in either horse, mare, or gelding, shall, at the time of their entry, deposit the sume of five shill. apiece into the hands of the said clerk of the rolls, which is to goe towards the augmenting of the plate for the year following, besides one shill. apiece to be given by them to said clerk of the rolls, for entering their names and engrossing these articles.

"5th. That every horse, mare, or gelding, shall carry horseman's weight, that is to say, ten stone weight, at fourteen pounds to each stone, heades saddle and bridle.

"6th. That every horse, mare, or gelding, shall have a person for its tryer, to be named by the owner of the said horse, mare, or gelding, which tryer are to have the comand of the scales and weights, and to see that every rider doe carry full weight, accord-

ing as is mentioned in the foregoing article, and especially that the winning rider be soe with the usual allowance of one pound for —.

- "17th That a person be assigned by the tryers to start the running horses, who are to run for the said plate, betwixt the howers of one and three of the clock in the afternoon.
- "18th That every rider shall leave the two first howes which are set up in Macbreas close, in this mazer following, that is to say, the first of the said two howes upon his right hand, and the other upon his left hand; and the two howes by the rocks are to be left upon the left hand likewise; and the fifth howe, which is set up at the lower end of the Conney-warren, to be left likewise upon the left hand, and the turning howe next to Wm. Looreys house to be left in like manner upon the left hand, and the other two howes, leading to the ending howe, to be left upon the right hand; all which howes are to be left by the riders as aforesaid, excepting only the distance-howe, which may be rid on either hand, at the discretion of the rider." &c. &c. &c.

- July 14th, 1887.
- "The names of the persons who have entered their horses to run for the within plate for this present year, 1887.
- "Ro. Heywood, Esq., Governor of this Isle, hath entered an aye-gelding, called by the name of Loggerhead, and hath deposited towards the augmenting of the plate for the next year.....\$500 00 00
- "Captain Thos. Hudson hath entered one white gelding, called Snowball, and hath deposited.....00 05 00
- "Mr. William Faigler hath entered his gray gelding, called the Gray-Curraire, and deposited.....00 05 00
- "Mr. Nicho Williams hath entered one gray stone horse, called the Yorkshire-gray, and deposited.....00 05 00
- "Mr. Demster Christian hath entered one gelding, called the Dapple-gray, and hath deposited.....00 05 00

"MEMORANDUM.

"That this day the above plate was run for by the fore-mentioned horse, and the same was fairly won by the right worshipful governor's horse at the two first heates.

"Received this day the above which I am to pay to my master to augment ye plate, by me,

"JOHN WOOD.

"It is my good-will and pleasure ye 2 prizes formerly granted (by me) for hors running and shouting, shall continue as they did, to be run, or shot for, and soe to continue during my good-will and pleasure. Given under my hand at Lathora, ye 12 of July, 1669.

"To my governor's deputy-governor, and ye rest of my officers in my Isle of Man."

Darebin.

When the cable brought the intelligence that Australian Peer had won the V. R. C. Derby, we determined to republish the description of his sire, Darebin, which appeared soon after his importation by Mr. J. B. Haggin. We do not hesitate to reiterate the opinion therein expressed that he is the finest big horse we ever saw, and that he was destined to be a successful sire was as nearly assured as anything in the future can be foretold. But the winning of the V. R. C. Derby is not the only point in favor of Australian Peer and his sire. Unquestionably the crack horse of Australia at the present time is Trident. He is held in such high estimation that Australian Peer was the only one to put in an appearance against Trident and his stable companion Aberden in the Randwick Plate. The following is the account from the *Sidney Mail* of October 1st.

This Australian Peer was the only one that dared oppose the Hon. James Whit's representatives in the Randwick Plate, and so great was the confidence in the mighty Trident that 8 and 10 to 1 were laid on him by plungers and those who want to make a recovery for previous losses. Aberden cut out the work for his stable companion until he was run to a standstill five furlongs from home when Trident appeared at the front, but had no sooner done so than Gorry challenged him with the Australian Peer, and the pair raced round the bend and into the straight, where the champion was in great trouble, and the colt, drawing away, won comfortably at the end amidst a scene of the wildest excitement. Mr. Gannon's win was enthusiastically received, and Trident also came in for a great reception. When returning to scales, Halsie was desirous of entering a protest against Gorry for crowding him against the rails at the home turn, but the matter was withdrawn. The Australian Peer was bred at the Grange, Queensland, where La Grand, Whatear, and other celebrities first saw the light, and, though his high action does not denote a stayer, is a remarkably fine colt. He is by the Sydney Cup-winner Darebin from imported Stockdove, (the dam of Stockdals), by Macaroni from Anonyma, by Stockwell from Miss Sarah, by Don John from Miss Sarah, by Gladiator from Easter, by Brutandorf from Wagtail, by Prime Minister, and is engaged in the Melbourne Cup with 5 to 12 lb.

The Randwick Plate is three miles, weight for age, and as horses date their ages in Australia from August 1st, it was equivalent to a three-year-old here running in the latter part of February. Under our schedule a three-year-old in a race of that length would carry 93 pounds. In the Randwick Plate Australian Peer carried 97 pounds.

DAREBIN, brown horse, white strips in face, left forefoot white, sixteen hands two and a fourth inches in height, weight 1,240 pounds; foaled 1873, bred by Mr. S. Gardiner, Victoria, Australia.

The above, something after the formula of the Stud Book, would convey a faint idea of what sort of a horse Darebin is. In order that our readers may be prepared for what may seem to be a description in which this purpose was to flatter, we will begin by characterizing him as the very best big horse which has come under our observation in the many years that horses have been made a study.

This color is as handsome as the most æsthetic can desire. A beautiful steel brown, shaded in places, or rather blended with lighter tints not exactly tan-color, but more delicate, like the edges of a purple cloud when the sun has dropped below the horizon, or the hue of old Tokay wines in an antique goblet. The whits in the face adds to its beauty. In the forehead the whits is nearly as large as the hand of a hells, narrowing to a line below the eyes, and then widening again so as to take in part of the left nostril. The eyes are a dark hazel, lustrous and yet tranquil, giving evidences of strong will power and also amiability of disposition. The ears are long, thin and pointed, and set on in a way to please the most fastidious observer. The jawbones are wide apart, giving ample room for the large windpipes, and the nostrils, when dilated, are more than usually large, with thin edges. The breathing apparatus, or rather the channels for respiration, from nostrils to thorax are of such magnitude as to supply the lungs with air, no matter how rapid the pace. The neck is muscular, of great depth at its juncture with the body, tapering; and the setting on of the head altogether admirable.

This crest is sharp, with just the right curves for beauty, and the side muscles very strong. The lines from the springing of the withers to the poll is long and of graceful sweep. The shoulder is first-rate, scapula broad and falling back into the sway, the point prominent and the humerus long. There is an immense bulk of muscles covering the humerus and the lower portion of the scapula, the upper arm, as some term it, being very prominent. The arm is large, the back muscle high for even so large a horse, and the tendons, to which it is attached, high and clean. The knee is shaped admirably. Just the right length, just the right width to suit our idea, with the trapezium well developed, so that there is no lack of space for the fastening of ligaments and tendons. The knee is "well set down," an ambiguous phrase to those who are not posted in horse terms, the meaning being that there is greater proportionate length from the elbow to knee than from knee to ankle, a conformation which meets with the most favor, though we do not regard it as of so much importance as we formerly did. And in mentioning the elbow reminds us that that important point was nearly overlooked in following the shape from withers to feet. Like other parts it is "in keeping." The olecranon is long, and the "set" is parallel with the body, ensuring "straight action" and a thorough command of limbs and feet. The cannon bone is of good size, the flexor and suspensory tendons larger than usual, clearly cut, and giving a width of leg which is rarely met. The ankles are truly shaped and the pastern exactly what is required to carry so heavy a body. There is the right "spring," that is the angle from coronet to ankle, a degree of obliquity which will ensure proper strength, and at the same time give elasticity of movement. This lower part of the pastern swells out so as to fill the upper part of the foot without that abrupt jog of the coronary band which is sometimes seen, especially in large horses. The foot is the only part of Darshin which gives an opportunity for adverse criticism. In a horse of his size a small foot would be a serious defect. What would be considered a medium size in a horse of under sixteen hands and one thousand or eleven hundred pounds, would be small for a horse of such ponderous frame and muscular development. Still, his feet might be curtailed somewhat and a sharper angle given to the wall with advantage in point of looks. It is a good foot in every other respect. The frog is wide and the point of it well forward; the sole has a good deal of concavity and there is enough thickness of wall. The horn is smooth and has the tough appearance rarely seen in anything but well-bred horses. In forming an opinion, based on the present condition of the foot of Darshin, we are liable to be misled. The shoes on his fore feet (the hind feet are bare) were put on in Australia, in all probability about two months ago. Consequently, there is from a half to three-quarters of an inch growth of horn in excess of what there should be, and we all know how disfiguring that is. With his feet properly prepared and decently shod, there will be such a vast improvement that it will be difficult to recognize. If this is a specimen of Australian horse-shoeing, the smiths of the antipodes are far away behind the times in this important part of stable economy. The shoe is simply a rough band of iron with a huge clip at the toe, utterly devoid of form or comeliness or adapted for the purpose to which it is put.

From the shoulders to the hind extremities this makes-up is so nearly perfect that the most exacting critic will be troubled to pick a flaw. The "middle-pieces" are remarkable. A good girth, seventy-four inches, the back ribs long, and so wide that the spaces can scarcely be observed, slippical in front so as to permit of the greatest expansion, with an increasing curvature so that all the vital organs have plenty of room. From the spring of the withers to the "coupling" there is just enough room for a saddle with length of tree for a man to sit comfortably on, and at the same time bring the weight where it can be carried the easiest and with the least hindrance to speed. Owing to this information the first glance might mislead regarding the length of body, though more careful examination will correct the erroneous impression which the tape corroborates by proving his length to be nearly two inches in excess of his height. The hip is long, with just the right deviation from a horizontal line to give the proper angle to the femur, and this, as a general rule, governs the "sweep" from the withers to the hock. The tibia is long, there being plenty of reach from stifles to hock, the latter joint being broad, with a length of calcis which insures perfect command of the lower limb. From hock to ankle is as good as can be. Plenty of bone, still better, plenty of tendon.

As in the fore extremities ankles and pastern are capital, and from the excess of horn being broken away the foot shows much better. The hind feet are none too large, and this is another proof that the greater portion of the unsightliness is due to the extra growth of horn. The muscular covering of loin and quarters may be termed remarkable. While the hackons are large, extraordinarily large, the filets which support it are immense. There are masses of muscle where strength is needed, the upper thigh being so clad that it projects beyond a line from point of hip, while the hips are wide without an approach to raggedness. The gaskin or lower thigh is very full inside and outside, the muscles dropping close to the back hamstring (tendon Achilles) being also large. One part we had nearly omitted, that being the brisket and fork. The brisket is prominent, the fork moderately close, the outside covering viz., skin and hair, is in keeping with framework and motion power. The skin thin and elastic, mane silky and not too heavy, flowing tail. We have heretofore attended to his color, and the rich tints would not show as they do if the coat were less glossy.

Attitude. Much is said, written and sung when human beings are the theme, or svensters are the topic, and the "pose" of a thoroughbred horse is just as legitimately considered. Given his head, and that of Darshin is as perfect as any king of the stage displays, in fact, an equine picture. Standing squarely upon his legs, his head elevated without showing a particle of restraint or that the position was anything but natural, ears pointed forward, the prominent eyes glowing, a slight quiver of the distended nostril, and there he is a true king of a royal line. Expression too. We are prone to judge character in our own race by the expression of the countenance; and those who are at all familiar with horses are aware that it is a guide which seldom fails. A better criterion, perhaps, in equine than human, as they are not taught to dissimulate and there is candor in place of disguise. Dean Swift had some grounds for his biting satire embodied in Gulliver's travels to the land where horses held the reins over the Yahoos—we dare not attempt the spelling of the name of the country without the book—and the praises not without reason. The subject of this sketch is wonderfully endowed in this respect. Eye, forehead, muzzles, play of the ears indicate kindness of disposition united with resolution to carry him through the hardest contest. We took plenty of time to scan his form as he stood under this high oak tree in front of the stable, and after that he was turned into a paddock large enough to give him a chance to exhibit his

action. A roll in a sand bed when he turned from side to side with nearly as much ease as you can turn your hand, and then he was off, bounding, curvetting, capricious like a two-year-old. In a fast gallop he glides along with smooth, equal strides. When he trotted his action was "rounder" and he bent his knees and brought his haunches under him with evident power.

It may be that we were so strongly impressed with this big laval-made, and consequently handsome thoroughbred that judgment is biased, though we must reiterate the belief that, if anything, this picture is underdrawn.

Sable Wilkes—2:18! 2:18!! 2:18!!!

Any number of exclamation points, any number of times repeated is none too often to place under the name of the champion three-year-old. Inasmuch as we shall present our readers with a portrait of Sable Wilkes in the next number of the paper, and an accompanying description of the hero, together with his near relations, a bare recital of the event will he all that is given at present. We were present, and therefore have personal knowledge of the affair, excepting that the warming up heats took place before we reached the course. From a trustworthy source we learned that he trotted the home stretch in 32½ seconds at the finish of one of them, so that he was greatly the favorite over his competitor, *Old Tempus*. The day was fine, the track in good order, so that these essentials were not lacking. Still, it was a huge task, and to reduce the time of the cracks of all time by even a fraction of a second an extremely arduous job under the most favorable circumstances.

Once he jogged past the judges' stand, came back on his customary "shack" when going slow, turned about the 3 in 5 distance, and before fifty yards were covered he was moving rapidly and with action which showed that limbs and feet were fully under control. The runner accompanying him was kept a little way in the rear, and 35 seconds was the mark at the first quarter. An acceleration of pace was visible on the back stretch, and 1:09 was the time for the half-mile.

The further turn was also made in 35 seconds, which gave 1:44 for the three-quarters. Hitherto he had been trotting so easily that it was evident he had still a link to let out. The runner ranged alongside when the straight was reached, and Goldsmith began to drive. The colt responded gamely, though at the seven furlongs he wavered for an instant as though on the point of breaking. To a close observer it was plain that he felt back a trifle as though to obtain momentary relief, though it was also apparent that he was finishing at a faster rate than any other portion of the mile had been made. This was also proven by the time of the last quarter, 34 seconds, which, after making allowance for the loss mentioned, fixes the eighth furlong as the fastest of any.

Two minutes and eighteen seconds, one-and-a-half seconds placed to the credit of California, and that is of vast significance when subtracted from 2:19½ by a three-year-old stallion. We were in a position to see and measure the time with the utmost exactness. Directly over the wires, our station being in the press stand, and from which every foot of the track can be seen, and the fractions taken with exactness.

There was little variation in the watches of those who timed outside the officials. Ours agreed in every respect, with the exception of the half-mile which one of the chosen judges made 1:09½.

Catalogues of Kentucky Sales.

The sale of thoroughbreds which B. G. Bruce advertises will come off on the 11th and 12th inst., and there will still be time to send communications by telegraph.

That of Col. S. D. Bruce will take place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of this month, which gives plenty of time to send by mail.

Catalogues of both sales can be obtained at this office.

One of our exchanges gives an account of a novel horse race which formed part of the entertainment at the recent Webster (La.) County Fair. The distance was a mile and a half, the horses to walk the first half-mile, trot the second half, and finish with a half-mile run, thus testing the animals on all gaits. There were fifteen starters. The fast walkers had the advantage, as the horse that could leave his closest competitor six or eight rods in a walk of a half-mile could open up a gap at a trot while the others were finishing their walk to the wire that it would require sharp trotting to overcomers. It is stated that this novel race created a great deal of excitement and was the leading attraction on the Fair ground, and we suggest that some such trial as this might be better for county fairs generally than to give purses for regular races to be competed for by trained trotters or runners. This object had in view in giving this novel performance was evidently to test the country road horses at all gaits, giving the horses that had never had any training whatever on the track just as good a chance as the trained racers, and testing the ability of the horse to go at all paces. It certainly has the merit of novelty and would doubtless prove elsewhere, as it did at Fort Dodge last September, a strong and drawing card.

Many commendations of the picture of Mr. F. B. Baldwin's thoroughbred Oaks presented last week reach us, and we agree with our readers in liking this picture. Next week portrait of Sable Wilkes will be given.

Australian Sporting Gossip.

[By CENTAUR.]

I send a short account of the racing at our Spring Meeting just finished at Randwick, Sydney, thinking to interest some of your readers, especially as the only representative of your Australian-bred horse Darebin occupied a prominent place at the meeting, running third in the Australian Jockey Club Derby, and later on at the meeting in the Randwick Plate, 500 sovs, three miles, defeating our champion Trident, who last year won the two Derbies and Legers and three mile champion race, and has hitherto proved himself invincible at weight for age. The meeting commenced on Sept. 13th, and occupied four days. During that time £8,993 was run for, the honorable James White coming in for the lion's share, £2,923, as his horses won six out of the twenty-four events, and ran dead heats for two more, dividing both. With one exception all his winners were bred by himself, which makes victory all the sweeter to him. He has been a remarkably successful man and won no end of Derbies, Oaks and Melbourne Cups since he came on the turf about ten years ago. It has become a by-word down here to say "like White's luck," and there would appear to be a strong element of that useful ingredient in his racing, yet those who have studied the man know what a large amount of judgment he brings to bear on his favorite pastime. It was not luck so much as judgment that made him such a successful buyer at our yearling sales, and when he selected poor Mick Fennell (since dead) and Dayten as his trainers, his good judgment was not at fault. He has retired from the sale ring now and runs his own stock, and it is here that he may be said to have had a big slice of luck from the fact that the lord of his harem, Chester, has proved a success as a sire "from the jump." This horse's stock all have a sure turn of speed, and the great two-year-old races have been at his owner's mercy the last three years. The first day of the meeting saw the Derby, of £500, with a sweep of 30 sovs. each, fall to Mr. White by Abercorn a colt of his own breeding by Chester, from Cinnamon by Goldsborough, from Brown Duchess by Whalebone, from Clove by Sweetmeat, an imported mare. Chester is by the Australian-bred horse Yattendon, from Lady Chester (imp.) by Stockwell, so you see there is nothing wanting on the score of pedigree as all the progenitors go back to English stock. A New Zealand-bred colt Niagara by imp. Anteros, from Frailty, by Goldsborough, ran a good second and the Australian Peer by Darebin, from imported Stockdove, was third. The time for 1½ miles was 2:39½. On the second day the principal race was the great spring handicap the Great Metropolitan Stakes, of 20 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added. For this fourteen horses started, the winner turning up in Cardigan who has been much fancied since he pulled off the Hawkesbury Handicap a fortnight since. He is a beautiful chestnut by Goldsborough, from Signora (imp.) by Newcastle, from Actress by Stockwell, and was bred by Mr. W. J. Dangar, whom you may remember passing a few weeks in Frisco in 1893, when we visited Mr. J. B. Haggin's ranch, as also Stanford's big stud. This colt was sold as a yearling for 600 guineas, but being messed about somewhat as a two-year-old, was resold for 250 guineas, and, much to the chagrin of his former owner no doubt, has won the two big spring handicaps and some thence for his owner, a sporting butcher who last year bought a cast-off named Hooeydew (by Goldsborough) for £200, and after winning a big double parted with him at the nice profit of £2,000. Cardigan, 5 years, carried a rather light impost, 95 lbs., and he will probably be heard of later on. Mr. Dangar also bred Algerian, the winner of the Sydney handicap of 250 sovs. on the third day. This is a magnificent bay horse, 5 years, by Goldsborough from Algeria (imp.) by Blinkhoolie. (The English Derby winner this year was also out of a Blinkhoolie mare). He carried in this race, 1½ miles, the steadier of 122 lbs., and won easily in the fast time of 2:33½. He is handicapped at about 6st 12 in the Melbourne Cup which would appear a foregone conclusion if he only keeps well till November. On the fourth day he ran a good second, and would have won but for being blocked with a big field. He carried 132 lbs., running 1½ miles in about 3:12. His owner, Mr. Osborne, is a wealthy man, and races for sport, so that his backers will be legion for the great sporting prize of the southern world in November next.

Another of Mr. Dangar's breeding, Melanion, pulled off the Suburban Handicap of 150 sovs. He is a promising cheatnut, 4 years, and carried 126 lbs. The great two-year-old race, the Richmond Stakes of \$2,500, was won by the Hon. W. Long's Consequence, by the imported Gang Forward, from Haidee imported. It would serve no purpose to write the details of all the races, as I forward you full accounts in the sporting papers. I cannot say how pleased I am to be able to chronicle the forward running of a son of Darebin. That great performer was purchased on my recommendation by Mr. Haggin (as well as Sir Modred), and one naturally watches with more than ordinary interest the running of the progeny. A very promising colt named Huntingtower, who ran very prominently as a two-year-old here, developed some temper and was castrated, from the effects of which he died. He was a big, overgrown colt, and should never have been started as a two-year-old. Had he been kept untied till three years, it is quite on the cards that he would have pulled off the Derby. Those who have studied pedigree and know the value of Melbourne blood, keenly recognized what a great loss we sustained when Darebin left our shores, as he is not only a direct descendant of the old Glasgow horse, but a brilliant performer into the bargain. "May his shadow never grow less" is the prayer of your humble servant. Sir Modred's fame will depend upon his behavior with you,

for his stock have been unlucky here. Signora, the dam of Cardigan, was sent by Mr. Dangar to him at my request, as her foals by Goldsborough appeared to be delicate, and she dropped a handsome filly by the faultless bay, which has since died by strangles. The late Mr. D. F. Mackay (his former owner) had his best Sir Modred filly crippled. He sired only a few foals, as I purchased him early in his first season.

Mr. Haggin's name is quite familiar with the sporting public here, and we watch the doings of his stable with much interest. It went the round of the English papers, as well as ours, that he and Baldwin had betted their whole racing establishments as to who should win most stakes this year. Not having seen any mention of it in your paper I presume it only existed in the fevered imagination of some lover of sensations. If anything of the kind did take place it is sincerely to be hoped that the man who had the spirit to go so far afield for racing material will meet with the success he so richly deserves, though one feels rather curious as to what his action would be if Baldwin worsted him at the game. Would it incite him to redoubled efforts, or would he throw up the game in disgust? I think not the latter, if I am any judge of men.

Henlan has arrived here, and it goes without saying that his reception was anything but enthusiastic. This was only to be expected after the many equivocal speeches he made, both in America and England when referring to his defeats by Beach. If he was not fairly beaten on those occasions he must have played rather a double game, for he declared the best man had won, and, indeed, behaved as well as a loser that he received many valuable presents and quite an ovation when he left the colony. He talks of running a "public" in Sydney, but his indiscreet behaviour will tell very much against him, notwithstanding his assurance that he was misrepresented, and never said anything except highest praise of the colonies and people. He may, however, rest assured that in the coming race for the championship he will meet with a "fair field and no favor." Beach will probably start with odds hotted on, as the public have great faith in his honesty and patriotic spirit.

Sudie D.

The following is from the *Chicago Horseman* by this time, that the "honors are not equally divided," and that California has only one more to gain to resume her old position of first in all of the colt records. Should, Norvalle recover entirely from her cold she will surely lower the record for yearlings on Friday:

Our Artist, Mr. Frank Whitney, was commissioned by us to attend the late meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders, at Lexington. We were strongly impressed with the idea that it would be a sensational meeting, and we were not disappointed. In our last issue the history of the meeting was fully told, and on the front page of this number we present to our readers a portrait, by our own artist, of the marvelous yearling Sudie D., 2:35½, which has torn from the brow of Hinda Rose the diadem which for six years she has so worthily worn. On November 14, 1881, at San Francisco, Cal., Hinda Rose astonished the trotting world by making a record of 2:36½. For a yearling to achieve such a record, exceeded the most extravagant expectations of the most enthusiastic believers in the possibilities of early education, and even good judges believed that it would take a decade to produce another phenomenal yearling which would beat the record. Since that time early development has received the careful attention of the Kentucky breeders, while those of the other great breeding states have been keenly alive to the financial importance of the question. The supremacy of California in the one, two and three-year-old records, was a constant gage of battle, and the horsemen on this side of the Rockies accepted the challenge. In 1885 the three-year-old record was tied by Patron: Sudie D. has now captured the yearling record, so that honors are about evenly divided between the west and the east.

Sudie D. was bred by Mr. Chas. Clasby, of Lexington, and was sold in August to Messrs. Bowerman Bros. for the sum of \$1,300. It need not be said that those excellent judges of trotting talent would not have paid such a figure had they not discovered great merit in the filly. Under the able tuition of her new owners she rapidly acquired speed, and on Friday, October 14, she was driven a mile in 2:36. Mr. George Bowerman was the knight of the sulky. The first quarter was passed in 41½ seconds, the second in 38½ seconds, the third and fourth in exactly the same time, thus making the mile in 2:36. She was at once purchased by Mr. John S. Clark, of New Brunswick, N. J., for the sum of \$5,000. On the following day she was entered to beat the yearling record of 2:36½, held by Hinda Rose, and although a high wind was blowing, and the day was not favorable for fast time, she gallantly accomplished the feat. The record by quarters is most marvellous. The first quarter was trotted in 41 seconds, the second in 38½ seconds, the third in 38½ seconds and the fourth quarter in 37½ seconds; the total being 2:35½. With each quarter the baby trotter came faster, and the concluding one was trotted at the rate of 2:31. That this is not her speed limit is shown by the fact that Mr. M. Bowerman offered to wager that she would trot a mile on any good track in 2:33.

Sudie D. is brown, stands 15 hands 11 inch high, and weighs 750 pounds. She wore 7½ ounce shoes forward and 3½ ounce shoes behind. She is by Sberman's Hambletonian, a son of Hambletonian 10. Her first dam is by American Clay; the second dam is a daughter of Gauo, son of American Eclipse; and the third dam is by Steele's Whip, son of Blackburn's Whip. On the sire's side we have the blood of Hambletonian 10 and American Star, while on that of the dam we have American Clay and the most fashionable thoroughbred blood through her second and third dams. We congratulate Mr. Clark upon the purchase of this latest record breaker, and we hope that next year she will heat the two-year-old record.

Sam opened a campaign of 1887 in May, and from that time up to the close of the Lexington meeting he has won fifty-three races, put six in the 2:30 list and one in the 2:20 list for the Kalamazoo Stock Farm.

Reject a horse unless he has a good rein. With a clumsy neck the head is in consequence badly set on. Without a good rein a horse will never break well.

Palo Alto Catalogue—Press Opinions.

We are in receipt of a presentation copy of the Palo Alto catalogue for 1887, compiled by Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Before entering into a review of the contents we must pay tribute to the taste displayed by the compiler and all concerned in the making of the book. It is quarto size, embracing 283 pages of cream-colored paper, beautifully printed and bound in cloth. It is a model of typography and press work, and in point of arrangement is perfect.

There is an interesting preface by the compiler, and then follows the pedigrees and descriptions of 348 trotters and thoroughbreds. Electioneer, as a matter of course, has the post of honor. The success of this stallion as a getter of extreme speed has earned him a national reputation. Still, his powers in this respect are not to be wondered at, seeing he is by a sire of speed, out of the greatest producer of speed. Out of more than a score of 2:30 performers by Electioneer over one-third have records of 2:20 and better. This is a distinction enjoyed by no other sire. The next sire in the catalogue is Nephew, a son of Hambrino out of a trotting Sister, by Alexander's Abdullah. Nephew is the sire of Lucilla, 2:28½; Voucher, 2:22; Lottie M., 2:24, and the pacer Barney Horn, 2:23½. Gen. Benton is the next, and he sired Sallie Benton, four-year-old record 2:17½; Bonnie, four-year-old record 2:22; George H., 2:26½; Gypsy Queen, 2:29½, and Helen, trial in 2:23½. Piedmont, 2:17½, follows, and he sired Peguot, with a record low down in the twenties. The younger aspirants are Ansel by Electioneer, Clay by Electioneer, and Whip also by Electioneer.

The broodmares are a grand collection. We agree with Mr. Simpson in his statement, "There is a galaxy of mares such as never were congregated on one stud farm before. In fact, the compiler takes it upon himself to say that it would be a difficult matter to equal them if the searcher had unlimited money at his command, and the whole world to select from outside of Palo Alto." There are 235 of them, choice in breeding and individual excellence. We can do no more in this limited space than to avert to the producers of speed and those with records. In the first category are Addie, dam of Manon and Woodnut; America, dam of Bonnie; Beautiful Belle, 2:29½, dam of Hinda Rose, St. Bel, Chimes and Bell Boy; Columbine, dam of Anteeo and Antevolo; Dame Winnie, dam of Palo Alto; Lady Rhoades, dam of Stella; Lady Thorn Jr., dam of Santa Claus; Maid of Clay, dam of Clay, by Fred Low, Clay by Electioneer, Captain Smith and Carrie C.; Mayflower, dam of Wildflower and Manzanita; Mayfly, dam of Bonita; Melinche, dam of Fred Crocker; Nellie Walker, dam of Peruvian Bitters, pacer; Rebecca, dam of Rexford; Sprite, dam of Spry and Sphinx, and Glencora, dam of Lot Slocum. Fifteen mares that have produced between them twenty-five 2:30 performers. Of the record mares in the harem there are an equal number, namely, Alameda Maid, 2:27½; Aurora, 2:27; Bonnie, 2:25; Carrie C., 2:24; Elaine, 2:20; Gazelle, 2:21; Lady Ellen, 2:23; Lon Whipple, 2:26½; Lula, 2:15; Mattie, 2:22½; May Queen, 2:20; Sallie Benton, 2:17½; Susie, 2:26½; Wildflower, 2:21, and Prussian Maid, pacing record, 2:19.

Copies of this handsome catalogue will be forwarded upon application to the Superintendent of the Palo Alto Stock Farm, at Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times*.

Palo Alto.

Palo Alto's catalogue for 1887 came to hand during the past week, and is awarded the blue ribbon on sight. It is not only the largest and best bound work of the kind that has yet appeared, but also the most independent. The entire two hundred and eighty-eight pages are devoted exclusively to the stock at Palo Alto, and their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts are excluded.

The work, which is, at the present time, almost as indispensable as a Stud-Book, was compiled by Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, and the introductory remarks are written by him. They contain a brief sketch of the Belmonte and St. Clairs, and as the daughters of the latter have produced the fastest two, three and four-year-olds to date, the family occupies a very important place in the annals of Palo Alto.

According to the catalogue there are now four hundred and fifty-eight head of stock, exclusive of this year's foals, at Palo Alto. Three hundred and eighty-three are in the trotting department.

Fourteen stallions are standing for service, Electioneer being the premier, and General Benton and Nephew his associates. Piedmont also occupies a very important position, and has scored his first 2:30 performer since the work went to press. Mohawk Chief is still retained, together with four sons of Electioneer and four of General Benton. The young stallions, of which there are sixty-nine, present such names as Will Crocker, brother to Fred Crocker, who trotted in 2:24½ as a two-year-old; Palo Alto, 2:20½; Clifton Bell, 2:25½; Kris Kringle, by Electioneer, dam Lady Thorne Jr., (dam of Santa Claus, 2:17½), and a yearling brother called Navidad; Rexford, 2:24; Electricity, by Electioneer out of Midnight (dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Noontide, 2:20½); Admont by Piedmont, dam Addie (dam of Manon, 2:21, and Woodnut, 2:21); Wild Boy, a two-year-old, by General Benton, dam Wildflower, 2:21, and her yearling colt by Woodnut; Conrad, a brother to Anteeo, 2:16½, and Antevolo, 2:19½, and a yearling by Electioneer out of May Queen, 2:20.

Nearly all of the fillies have been retained for breeding, and the harem now shows two hundred and eighty-five names. Thirty-five mares by Electioneer, including Carrie C., 2:25, Mayflower, 2:21, and her sisters Flower Girl, May Bell and Flovret, have been bred. General Benton is represented by thirty-four, Sallie Benton, 2:17½; Bonnie, 2:25, and Rebecca, dam of Rexford, 2:24, being among them. Mohawk Chief, who got the dam of Sallie Benton, appears as the sire of twenty-four broodmares, one being Prima Donna out of the dam of Occident, 2:16½.

Fifty-four other trotting sires are represented, as well as twenty-six thoroughbreds. Among the trotters Messenger Duroc has eleven, one being Elaine, 2:20. Hambletonian seven, including Gazelle, 2:21, and Mattie, 2:22½. Whipple Hambletonian, Lou Whipple, 2:26½, and seven others. The Moor two, one being Beautiful Belle, 2:29½, the dam of Hinda Rose, 2:19½; St. Bel, 2:24½; Bell Boy, 2:26, and Chimes, 2:30½. Fred Low contributes ten, three being out of Mater Occidentis, the dam of Occident, 2:16½, and St. Clair Melinche, the dam of Fred Crocker, 2:25½; Mayflower, dam of Manzanita, 2:16, and Wildflower, 2:21; Mayfly, dam of Bonita, 2:18½, and Lady Zetler.

Three of Alexander's Norman's best daughters are owned at Palo Alto. They are the famous mares Lula, 2:16; May Queen, 2:20, and Normo, 2:33½. Lula's daughters, Lula Sprague and Lula Wilkes are being used as broodmares. Almont has four representatives, two being the sisters McOa and Winona, who are out of Dolly (dam of Director, 2:17; Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25½).

Among the turf performers not already mentioned are

Anora, 2:27; Alameda Maid, 2:27½; Lady Ellen, 2:28; Susie, 2:28½; Prussian Maid, 2:19 (pacer), and Barnes Idol, two miles 5:15½. The group of producers also contains Maid of Clay (dam of four 2:30 performers), by Henry Clay; Waterwitch's daughter Sprite, dam of Spry, 2:28½, and Sphinx, 2:23; America, dam of Bonnie, 2:25; Dame Winnie, dam of Palo Alto, 2:20½; Glencora, dam of Lot Slocum, 2:17½; Lady Rhodes, dam of Stella, 2:30; Lady Scully, dam of Vanderlynn, 2:21, and Lady Thorne Jr., dam of Santa Claus, 2:17½. Forty-three mares by thoroughbred stallions, and the majority of the mares are thoroughbreds, are being mated with the trotting sires. To date they have produced 117 foals, of which fifty-six are old enough to be trained. Palo Alto, 2:20½; Azmoor, 2:30½, as a two-year-old, and Gertrude Russell, however, are all that have been heard from. If Columbine, by A. W. Richmond, is added to the group, the names of Anteeo, 2:16½; Antevolo, 2:19½, appear in the group. This raises the number of foals to 123, with sixty old enough to appear in public. Five performers from sixty foals, or eight per cent., tells its own story without further comment. The blood of the despised pacer St. Clair or the neglected Clay family is much more desirable.—*New York Sportsman*.

The Palo Alto Catalogue for 1887.

When Senator Stanlord, the famous California breeder of trotting and thoroughbred horses, issued his catalogue for 1886, we thought the limit in that line had about been reached, for it was the largest and most complete publication of the kind ever printed, but that one is so far surpassed by the copy before us for 1887 that we wonder what the next will be like if he continues to improve. This one is more on the order of a Standard Book or Trotting Register than an ordinary catalogue of fine stock, both in compilation and mechanical execution. It is superbly bound and perfectly printed on the finest heavy white book paper. Two hundred and eighty-eight pages give brief descriptions and pedigrees of nearly 500 head of horses, twenty-five of which are aged trotting stallions, nine three-year-old trotting stallions, nineteen two-year-old trotting stallions, thirty yearling trotting colts, nine two-year-old fillies, five geldings, and 285 trotting broodmares. Of the thoroughbreds, thirty-two are broodmares, three aged stallions; one four-year-old, three three-year-olds, five two-year-olds, nine yearling colts, twenty-one and two-year-old fillies and geldings. The foals after February, 1887, are not given, or the book would assume the proportions of our largest family Bible.

The stock in no other catalogue can compare with this, either in numbers or quality, and though lack of space prevents us from even mentioning the most celebrated ones, the unbounded fame of Electioneer, who heads the list of trotting stallions, impels us to give the reader his roll of honor.—*Western Sportsman*.

Saddle Horses and Saddle Gaits.

There are three gaits that are possessed by almost all horses to some extent—the walk, the trot, and the gallop. Some are fast walkers but gallop and trot badly; others walk indifferently well but are great trotters; thoroughbreds, as a rule, are naturally gallopers. Then we have another class, by no means uncommon, which possesses, as natural gaits, the walk, the pace, and the gallop, the pace being the distinctive characteristic. Many horses possessing this particular quality may be found in Southern Indiana and Tennessee; and, in fact, the pacing gait is pretty well distributed throughout the United States, and appears to have grown greatly in popularity within the past ten years.

These four gaits—the walk, the trot, the pace and the gallop—may be regarded as natural gaits, and the trot and pace may be regarded as to some extent interchangeable, for by a judicious system of hobbles most trotters can be trained to pace, and by the use of toe-weights it has been found that most pacers may be converted into trotters. The use of toe-weights for this purpose is very common, and the manner in which they are applied is known to all trainers of trotting horses. In brief, it may be described as a system of adding weight to the fore feet of the horse by very heavy shoes, or by an attachment of lead fastened to the point of the hoof, which has a tendency to cause the animal to assume the diagonal motion which characterizes the true trot. In the true pace the horse moves both hind and fore feet of the same side together, and the system of hobbles which has been referred to as a means of converting pacers to trotters may not be quite so well understood by modern horsemen as is the use of toe-weights, although twenty-five or thirty years ago almost every farmer's boy in the country where I then lived was master of the system; and one of the first things a young man did with the colt which his father gave him was to hobble him and teach him to pace, so that he might become a good saddle horse—huggies, sulkies, and light road wagons being at that time almost unknown in that country, and the young man who could not go to meeting or to see his girl on horseback must needs go on foot. The hobbles consisted of a strap on each side connecting the hind foot with the forward one of the same side, so that when the colt was urged forward he would be compelled to move the two feet together. Most young horses acquire the lateral or pacing gait with facility, and soon become passably good pacers under this treatment. The other and more distinctive characteristic saddle gaits are the fox-trot, the running-walk, the rack, and the single-foot.

The Fox Trot is simply a modification of the true trot; and while it is not a true diagonal motion it, departs from it simply in the fact that the fore foot touches the ground slightly in advance of the diagonal hind foot. It is perhaps the slowest of the distinctive or artificial saddle gaits, but it is above all others an *all-day gait*, and a horse possessing it to perfection will perhaps make a longer journey from sunrise to sunset under saddle than at any other gait. I have myself frequently ridden a horse which I once owned seventy-five miles in a single day at this gait, and in the evening, upon getting out of the saddle, neither the horse nor the rider were seriously tired. His rate of speed at that gait was from six to seven miles an hour, although probably from five to six miles per hour would be a fair average for most horses. The horse, when going at this gait, should always be ridden with a loose rein, as he usually carries his head low.

The Running Walk is simply a modification of the trot, but the head is carried higher than in the fox trot or the ordinary walk, and the hind foot takes the ground in advance of the diagonal fore foot, which breaks the concussion. A closer rein is generally held here than in the fox-trot, and the pace is a faster one and may be carried to a three-minute gait before the horse is forced out of it. This is a more showy gait than the fox trot, and in it the poise of the horse is such as to give him more of a climbing action in front. In the running walk the sound of the footfalls is not unlike that of the ordinary walk quickened, and the feet take the ground in the same order. It might be described as a variation of the true walk by imparting to it an elastic bounding quality

—in fact a walk on a run, if such a contradictory description is admissible. Trotters in harness frequently get away at this gait when started suddenly under a firm pull upon the bit before they settle to the true stroke.

The Rack (or side rack, as it is sometimes called) is a modification of the true pace, in which the hind foot touches the ground in advance of its leading fore foot. This gait admits of a wide range of speed, say from four miles an hour to faster than a three-minute gait. This is a favorite saddle gait with ladies, and seems better suited to the side-saddle than any other. Few gentlemen like it as well as the fox-trot, though it is often used as an all-day business gait, and of the two is more readily taken by horses that have a natural pacing tendency.

The Single Foot (or single-footed rack) cannot be classed as either a disqual or as a lateral gait. It is exactly intermediate between a trot and a pace, or, if you please, is such an exaggeration of the fox trot as to bring it half way to the rack, or *vice versa*. Each foot seems to move independently of association with either of the others, and the same interval of time elapses between each footfall. It is seldom seen in harness. It is a fast gait, generally not less than ten miles an hour, and can be increased to a three-minute gait. It affords a smoother seat of all the gaits, because that portion of the animal which supports the saddle apparently glides evenly forward, while each quarter, moving separately, causes none of that bounding or jolting that accompanies the trot or pace. These four artificial gaits, in connection with the four natural ones first named, constitute all the requisite gaits of a trained saddle horse.

A good saddle horse must always be a sure-footed horse, for a stumbler is a nuisance under the saddle, and there is no particular enjoyment nor recreation in having a horse fall down with you, as a stumbler is liable to do when you are riding him on a good fast gallop. He must be of a quick, active, wide-awake disposition, without a particle of sluggishness or bullheadedness in his nature; his neck should be lithe, held rather small, wide between the eyes, full in the forehead, with erect, pointed ears, indicating intelligence and alertness; and he should be always courageous, for a horse that is constantly shying and scaring at every strange thing that is seen upon the road is an abomination under the saddle. The size of the horse depends very much upon the weight of the person he is to carry, but large horses are not usually desired. A good saddle horse is usually high and thin on the withers, with a long shoulder-blade, sloping well back; hocks not too straight, and fore legs set well under him. And right here let me make a suggestion, that when a man or woman has a saddle horse well trained and broken to his or her notion, it is a bad plan to let anybody else ride him, because no two persons will handle the reins in precisely the same manner, and it confuses the horse to have a variety of persons tugging at his mouth in different ways to indicate a desire for certain kinds of work on his part.

I repeat what I said at the outset, that our main reliance for saddle horses must be in the skill of the trainer. Any active, spirited, clean-limbed, sure-footed, intelligent, courageous horse may, with care and patience, be trained to a number of the saddle gaits.—*Iowa, in Breeder's Gazette*.

English Racing Gossip.

[Sporting World.]

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The racing of the past week has been of such importance, that with the exception of Monday each day calls for separate comment. Those who went to Newmarket on the Monday had to have all the discomfords of the elements, for it was both wet and cold, and the racing hardly compensated them. It looked as if the Cesarewitch would prove a very disagreeable entertainment, but the clerk of the weather, thought better of his ill-humor, and on Tuesday morning the Cesarewitch day was ushered in by a bright frost which dried up the ground, and, after the bone was out of it, rendered the going all that could be desired, seeing that there was plenty of grass to prevent the turf from becoming slippery.

No marked changes took place in the betting on the big event, and when the twenty-three starters went to the post Humewood was a favorite at 4 to 1, Bendigo being backed at 10 to 1 and for a great deal of money at 2 to 1 for a place. The flag fell at the first attempt to a good start, and for some distance the horses kept well together. Half a mile from home Humewood came out from the rack, and from that point was never again headed.

Tom Cannon, who was riding Bendigo, only struck him once with the whip, and then finding he had done his utmost eased him and allowed Humewood to win by a length and a half, Carlton being eight lengths behind, third. The time taken was 3:59 2-5 and the value of the stakes £1,125.

Phil Savile and others of the runners in the Leger which took part in the Cesarewitch performed very badly, proving, as was stated, that the Leger of this year was probably one of the poorest class races run for some years past. Bendigo's performance, on the other hand, was exceptionally good, as he had the crusher of 9 stone 7 pounds on his back, and struggled very gamely under it for the whole two miles and a quarter.

Lord Rodney purchased the winner from Tom Cannon only a short time back for £2,000, with some contingencies, and Cannon also sold to him at the same time the indentures of the apprentice Robinson, who rode the horse. Early in the year the horse was so sick as to be despaired of, but much to everybody's surprise recovered, and mended so rapidly as to be enabled to win the Jubilee Handicap at Sandown. He then went to Goodwood, and was sold immediately previous to winning the Drayton Handicap there. He is by See-Saw, out of Par Excellence, by Stockwell, and is a decidedly grand looking colt, doing credit to the judgment of Capt. Macbell, who selected him from Cannon's string.

Tom Cannon's son had been engaged to ride him in the Cesarewitch, but was taken suddenly ill, and in haste Robinson had to be substituted, and, moreover, to carry five pounds overweight. Many of Humewood's backers were very much incensed at this arrangement and hedged their money, but the captain, it seems, felt justified in putting up the extra weight, and no doubt he gave Robinson this additional chance of winning laurels, as some return for his having won the Leger for him. It is stated on good authority that Capt. Macbell and Lord Rodney plotted between them to the extent of £50,000 on the race, and betting generally was very brisk and heavy, the attendance being the largest ever known on Newmarket Heath.

On Wednesday the exciting event of the previous day was followed by the struggle for supremacy in the Middle Park Plate as to which should be the champion two-year-old of the year. Favoritism naturally inclined to Friar's Balsam, as he had an unbeaten certificate, and had won all his engagements hands down. Hazelhatch had also won all his races, but still he did not take so well with the public as Friar's Balsam. It was the smallest number of starters ever sent to the post for this big two-year-old event, owing, no doubt, to the grand

reputation of the favorite, and only five faced the starters. The betting at the start was 9 to 4 on Friar's Balsam, 6 to 1 against Seahreeze, 7 to 1 Hazelhatch, 20 to 1 Marmiton, 50 to 1 Rose Window. Marmiton was the first to give way, and Rose Window soon followed. Seahreeze next compounded, and then the issue was left to Hazelhatch and the favorite. The former was hard ridden to keep his place, but failed to maintain it, and Friar's Balsam coming on won easily by a length and a half, Hazelhatch being two lengths in front of Seahreeze. The time was 1:15 3-5 seconds. The winner is an exceedingly good-looking brown colt, by Hermit out of Flower of Dorset. He runs as the property of Sir F. Johnstone, but in reality belongs to a partnership, Lord Alington being one of the owners. Ten thousand pounds has been hidden and refused for him already this season, and with good reason, for so far he appears to have the other big two-year-old race. The Dewhurst Plate is at his mercy, in addition to the many big three-year-old events of next year, in all of which he is engaged. He was for a time eased in his work, and doubts were entertained of his legs standing the hard ground to which so many training quarters have been victims this summer, but anyhow his legs appear perfectly in order now, and his most serious defect would appear to be his feet, which, Porter, his trainer, says, are terribly shelly and brittle. This is his sixth win, his previous successes being scored in the New Stakes at Ascot, the Hurstbourne Stakes at Stockbridge, and the Richmond and Molecombe Stakes at Goodwood. The value of the race was £2,235, and up to the present the son of Hermit and Flower of Dorset has won £7,219.

After the race there was considerable betting on next year's Derby, and Friar's Balsam was backed at 5 to 2 for many thousands, this being the shortest price on record as having been taken about a horse for the Derby so long before as in the month of October. The prices of others were as follows:

The Derby—Run Wednesday, May 30th. One mile and a half.

	Offered.	Taken.
Friar's Balsam.....	5 to 2	5 to 2
Ayrshire.....	—	8 to 1
Hazelhatch.....	100 to 8	100 to 8
Crowberry.....	100 to 6	100 to 6
Ossory.....	20 to 1	20 to 1
Galore.....	20 to 1	20 to 1
Marmiton.....	25 to 1	25 to 1

On Thursday the sport was not equal to that of the two previous days, but to give zest to it a number of gentlemen who were staying at Newmarket and its neighborhood made up a purse for a prize fight which came off for breakfast, behind The Ditch, which is a remote part of the heath. They seem to have had plenty for their money, and the combatants had such a good purse put up for them that no doubt they would be willing to have their heads battered in once a month for the same price. The racing began with a four-mile heat race, a surviving relic of the olden times. This is the two hundred and twenty-second time it has been run, and it has to be continued year by year or otherwise the money given, by the terms of the bequest, would be forfeited forever. It was this year won by Mr. Lashmar's Fabric in two straight heats, though no one even took the trouble to watch it. The Newmarket Oaks brought out the winner of the Oaks Reve d'Or, and odds of 9 to 1 were laid on her against her opponents. The Duke of Beaufort's filly never caused her supporters the slightest fear as she went to the front a quarter of a mile from home and landed the long odds laid on her with consummate ease by a length. Bendigo too, had odds of three to one laid on him for The Champion Stakes, and in like manner easily defeated St. Mirin and Eiridsford, his only opponents.

Friday everyone began to have a surfeit of racing, and as the rain once more made matters uncomfortable, people were not sorry to think that the meeting was nearly at an end.

The Tenth Great Challenge Stakes brought out Lord Rodney's Kilwarline, and with odds of 3 to 1 on him he cantered in an easy winner from four two-year-olds, which included M. Lefevre's crack French filly Froudeuse. She beat the others easily enough, but was no match for the Irish bred Kilwarline, who beat her easily by two lengths. The same afternoon Eiridsford, who was so heavily backed for the St. Leger, succeeded in placing the Newmarket Derby to Mr. Manton's account, and with his race a very successful meeting was brought to a conclusion.

During the race week Messrs. Tattersall held sales of yearlings and blood stock each morning, finding the people a pleasant lounge to while away the time until racing began. On Tuesday morning the sensational lot was the stud of Lord Ailsbury and one horse, the property of his late trainer, Tyler. The prices they realized showed that the public thought more of them than their performances would warrant, for they sold at absurdly high figures, more especially in the case of Gallinule, which made 5,100 guineas, and Everitt, the horse whose performance caused his suspension, 1,100 guineas. Altogether the twenty-four lots realized 10,496 guineas, which, for that class of animal, is an exceedingly high average.

Among the jockeys Wood continues his winning career and is still in the lead. His second best, George Barrett, has fallen a victim to the working of the recently passed rule, or rather the enforcement of the old rule as to fouling and crossing. He was summoned before the jockey club stewards on Thursday last, at Newmarket, for crossing the Chaplet colt when riding King's Cross in the Ditch Mile Nursery, at Newmarket, and suspended from riding until the Houghton meeting. This little episode will probably cause him to lose his place in the winning mounts, but his suspension will set a good example, as he is always known among his brother jockeys as not being particular where he comes or goes, and he used expect no sympathy from them.

The best jockey England has ever known has finally succumbed to consumption, which had long since destroyed one lung and claimed him for its own.

With the death of George Fordham a career of fifty years of honesty was brought to a close. It is sufficient for me to say that his honesty was equaled only by his ability and his chivalrous fairness by both. He was never known to make a frivolous objection, to ride an unfair race, or to betray the secrets that belonged to his master. He was not what would be called a pretty horseman, but so far as perfection of hands went he stood far and away above the generality of jockeys. He had a wonderful idea of honor in refusing mounts belonging, as he thought, to other jockeys, and the same good principles actuated his whole life. A leading paper remarks of him:

"If devotedness to his employers, an honest heart, a genius for his profession and a manly spirit of fair play and independence are qualities worthy of admiration, then, indeed, we may admire George Fordham, and his memory will always be spoken of in terms of the greatest respect," and the sentiment will be echoed wherever "Little George" was known.

This meeting for the coming week are Gosforth Park, near Newcastle-on-Tyne; Shrewsbury, Sendon and Croydon; so that both north, south and midlands are well catered for in the way of racing. The field for the Cambridgeshire doesn't promise to be quite so large as that for the Cesswreth. This race is run on Tuesday, the 25th, and is shorter than the Cesswreth, the distance being only one mile and 240 yards. In the way of other sports I have little to chronicle. I hear from Paris that their new Paris mutual invention, which I spoke to you about some weeks ago, is an unqualified success, and as a consequence the bookmakers are losing their trade and are up in arms against it.

A serious blow has been struck indirectly at hunting in the neighborhood of Dublin. Sixteen valuable hunters, the property of Capt. Stedda, of Clonsilla, have been poisoned, and at present there is no clew to the perpetrator of the outrages. It was thought that Dublin was entirely free from such hideous crimes, but this last outrage on Capt. Stedda has rather upset calculations on this head.

Hunters are selling by auction at about seventy guineas, and the demand for them is active.

Barnet horse fair, which is one of the oldest institutions of the sort in England, is about to be abolished, as the inhabitants complain of the quiet serenity of their neighborhood being so ruthlessly destroyed by the low class which follow these country fairs from place to place, and are determined if possible to put an end to them.—*Anglican*

Hanover's Defeat.

It was a great race, and Garrison demonstrated that as a finisher he has no superior, and that he is fast getting to be an accomplished judge of paces. A pretty fair start was effected at the second attempt, King of Norfolk, Ontario and Florence M. being first away. At the quarter King of Norfolk led a length, with the Catesby gelding second, the same distance in front of Florence M. Next came Hanover, while Eolian trailed behind. Along the back stretch Hanover moved up with a rush, and, passing the half, led a length with King of Norfolk second, half a length in front of the Maryland gelding a length in front of Eolian. In the run to the three-quarters Hanover increased his lead to two lengths and Eolian began to move up. When well straightened out Garrison called on Eolian, and the black colt came in like a steam engine. After passing the furlong pole McLenghin drew his whip. Hanover responded nobly, but Garrison and Eolian were not to be denied, and smid the wildest excitement Eolian handily won by a neck, with Hanover second, six lengths in front of Ontario. Next came Florence M., the Catesby gelding, and King of Norfolk as named. Time, 1:43, which was remarkable for the track.—*Sporting World*.

HERD AND SWINE.

American Devon Cattle Club—Transfers.

Theory 3472, Geo. W. Brown to A. B. Preston, Sharon, Vt. Little 7628, H. D. Catlin to F. L. Taylor, Torrington, Ct. Sap 3755, M. S. Crull to John Fackler, Effers, Pa. Fairy 1174, Jesse of Shadeland 4943, M. S. Crull to John Grenwald, York, Pa. Lizzie Laurel 1850, John Dimon to Nat Hazard, Charleston, R. I. Royal 3242, D. W. Gallup to Willis Sherman, Davenport, N. Y. Tap 6578, Stp 6739; Follow 6741; Jot 7231, Edwin House to H. G. Barnes, Walpole, N. H. Fairy 242, E. H. 4073; Verbena Rose 4077, Edwin House to Chas. A. Luce, Chelsea, Vt. Eve 7619; Supple 7620; Facetta 7621; Housewife 7622, N. D. House to H. G. Barnes, Walpole, N. H. Chat 7625, N. D. House to Edwin House, Watfield, Vt. Mill 6177, J. B. Longenecker to J. M. Miller, Hickory, Pa. Lockroy 4731; Mill 6177; Muff 6178; Courage 6336; Tradition 6338, Jno. M. Miller, G. W. Zollman, Medora, Ind. Puss 3076, J. W. Morse & Son to S. C. Gill, Perry, Mo. House 4182, W. H. Newton to S. H. Sprague, Westminster, Ct. Winchester 4055, H. M. Phelps to Wm. L. Nash, Winchester, Ct. Theory 3472, M. F. Preston to Geo. W. Brown, Sharon, Vt. Otto 4249, D. Stone to Jas. P. Cummings, Brookfield, Ct. Builder 3920, D. K. Wakefield to Stocker Bros., Danville, Vt. Laura Lee 6700, D. J. Whitmore to Irvin York, Brock, O. Juicy 3377 (steer), Wm. Younger to J. W. Morse & Son, Verona, Wis. If in any case the name of the purchaser is misapprehended it is the fault of the writer of the sale certificate. F. W. REED, Sec.

Expose a bare limb to the air when the weather is cool, and how quickly it feels the chill! Not that the cold from the surrounding air has penetrated or lowered its temperature in the least degree, but because part of the internal heat supplied by the blood has been radiated and lost in the cooler medium. The life-sustaining heat of the blood is kept at its normal standard by the consumption of food, and to secure health and support life with the smallest expenditure of food it is necessary to prevent, as far as possible, the escape of heat from the body, and to retard its radiation into the surrounding atmosphere. It is not practicable in the case of live stock to cover their bodies with clothing the same as we do our own in order to prevent the radiation of heat (and clothing, by the way, keeps no cold out, but simply keeps heat in), and they must accordingly be supplied with an extra amount of food to compensate for the extra amount of heat they are constantly losing. The colder the surrounding atmosphere the more rapid the radiation and loss of heat, and the greater the demand upon the vital forces. It is also more rapid where the surrounding atmosphere is in motion than where it is still, because as one particle of air next the body is warmed by contact with it, it is swept away, and cold air again presented. For these reasons the provision of shelter for stock is practically a saving of food. When stock is well protected from the inclemency of the weather, especially from the wind and from damp storms, it requires far less food to maintain it in any given condition than when such shelter is not provided. This consideration is an important one at all times, but is doubly so during a season like this, when the supply of stock foods is everywhere short. Economize the food by providing the stock with suitable shelter.

Live-Stock Notes Carefully Collected.

[The Stock Grower.]

Twelve years ago cattle were killed in Texas for their hide and tallow, and the carcasses thrown to the fishes in the Gulf of Mexico. Now they are sent to Chicago, where they are worked up without the waste of a hair or drop of blood, but don't net the producers as much as under the old system. Because why?—*Texas Live-Stock Journal*.

A Corpus Christi butcher has been conscience-stricken and has reduced the price of his meat in keeping with the prices of cattle, and sells it by the steak at six cents, and twenty pounds end over at five cents per pound, throwing in dog meat and soup bones. Let the work of converting butchers spread to other suffering communities.—*Texas Live-Stock Journal*.

This scarcity of heavy, thick, fat cattle is beginning to be felt on the market here, and values of such beasts are no longer influenced by the starvation prices that are being paid for range cattle. On Tuesday, while a good, smooth western steer could have been bought at \$250 per cwt., Messrs. White & Rial sold for Arthur & Kenyon, of Neodesha, Kas., twenty-three native shipping steers, averaging 1,538 pounds, at \$4.80.—*Kansas City Record and Farmer*.

The acting commissioner of Indian affairs received a telegram from Agent Williamson, of the Crow reservation, in reply to an inquiry from the commissioner a few days ago regarding the existence of glanders among the horses of the Crows. The agent says but ten horses on the reservation are as yet affected, worth about \$25 apiece. The acting commissioner thereupon instructed the agent to obtain the consent of the Indian owners to have the diseased animals killed, promising reimbursement at a future time.

As showing what good breeding and good feeding will do, even in these depressed times for the beef industry, the following item from an exchange is encouraging: "We understand that Carlton Alexander, Paris, Ky., has sold to Moses Kahn for Goldsmith Bros., 350 head of fat cattle for shipment to London, England, weighing 1,600 pounds, at 4,4½ and five cents per pound, aggregating \$40,000." Forty thousand dollars would buy a very respectable herd in the west at current prices—close to three thousand head. This money always clusters around the best.—*Northwestern Live-Stock Journal*.

The feeling in cattle of all kinds is becoming decidedly firmer in this section of country. It is years since southwest Texas at this time of year has had better prospects for the wintering of stock, and the impression seems general that in the spring and late winter the beef market will have greatly improved. While stock cattle have not changed hands to any great extent, there is some inquiry and a confident feeling that they would be a safe investment. Prices have actually advanced from ten to fifteen per cent. within the past month, with little pressure to sell by holders. The stock business has undoubtedly begun its long-looked-for turn for the better, although no great boom should be expected, at least for some time.—*Texas Live-Stock Journal*.

"We are at the end of our work," said Dr. McChesny, of the live-stock commission. "There is no more contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago or Cook county. Almost all the quarantined and suspect cattle have been killed, and they have been found healthy. A large proportion of the cattle at the Phoenix, Chicago, and Shufeldt distilleries have been slaughtered under provision of the commission, and they also have been found in a perfectly healthy condition, as will the balance, I have not the slightest doubt. In spite of all opposition and the many obstacles and unfavorable comment upon our work, Prof. Law and his staff have stamped out a virulent plague of great magnitude in the shortest time on record." Prof. Law has left for Baltimore and New York and will probably not return to Chicago again. The majority of the examiners have been transferred to other cities, most of the clerks have been discharged, and on or before the 1st of November the United States Live Stock commission of Cook county will be officially wiped out. The La Salle street offices will be closed up, and the state veterinary board, who at present occupy a portion of them, will return to their quarters at Springfield. Col. Wilson, of the live stock commission, is at present at Clinton, Ill., attending to the "Maladie du Coit," the venereal epidemic among breeding horses and mares, which was fully described some time ago by the *Tribune*. The diseased animals have been quarantined and the spread of the plague arrested. Col. Wilson is making arrangements for the slaughtering of the infected animals if incurable, and the permanent cure of those who have a mild form of the disease.—*Chicago Tribune*.

It has been a practice to turn the dry cows into the beef herds and send them to the market. In view of the facts in the case, that such a large percentage of the cows lost their calves in the spring, and that we have such abundantly fine feed this year, it hardly appears to us that it is the proper policy to pursue this season, for the cows are quite sufficiently limited by natural causes without adding a reducing element in the way of sending cows to market. The cattle all over the range country are in fine condition and the feed is sufficient to carry them through the winter in fine shape, and we will badly need an increased instead of decreased calf crop next spring for the losses of cattle will begin to be appreciated in the beef supply next year and the year following. The best thing that can be done is to hang on to the cows now.—*Montana Stock-Grower's Journal*.

Having an inquiry as to how best to save alfalfa seed, we submitted it to Mr. S. Pelton, of Dickinson, Dakota, who has had experience in the work. He replies that alfalfa is cut, cured and threshed the same as red clover. If the grower has no clover huller a common threshing machine may be used by running at a low speed. This will take the seed receptacles from the straw. Then put in all the concave teeth and make the concave tight by plugging the openings. Place a board in front of the cylinder reaching three-fourths the way across, leaving one-fourth open through which to feed the seed shells, pushing them in with a stick. Place a board behind the cylinder to close three-fourths of the discharge opening, letting it discharge at the opposite end of the cylinder from which it is fed in. The seed shells will readily work around a few times, getting sufficiently broken to liberate the seed. A clover huller is preferable, however. The motion of the machine must not be so high as to crack the seed, and the wind from the fan must not be strong enough to blow the seed over. Use a No. 8 fan riddle. The work can be done on a barn floor with the old flail and a hand fan, but it is a slow, tedious operation.—*The Farmer*.

The cattle seizures by the Northwest Territory police for the infraction of the custom laws, which attracted so much attention some weeks ago, has been taken hold of by the Alberta Stock-Growers' Association. The secretary of that association was instructed to write to the secretary of the Montana Stock-Growers' Association, saying that the members of the association do not sympathize with the action of the government through their custom officials, in seizing and selling cattle recently strayed from Montana into the Northwest Territories, and that they will do all in their power to have the sold cattle returned, or the owners compensated, and will further communicate with the government regarding definite arrangements for the future, providing for cattle drifting from Montana to the Northwest Territory. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Dominion Government, which has been ordered presented. It is hoped that our stockmen who have suffered loss may at least be reimbursed, and that the custom officers of her Majesty may be instructed to take a more rational view of these matters, which might be so turned as to be of very grave importance to Canadian cattle owners.—*Montana Stock-Growers' Journal*.

A rumor comes from the reservation that the beef drive of Carter & Balknap, from Wyoming, was held up on Pryor creek by "Sharp Head," an Indian who lives a short distance above the crossing of the Custer road. The Indian, accompanied by several of his braves, rode into the cow camp and demanded a beef, and was refused. They immediately went into their own camp for guns and ammunition and returned, threatening to clean up the camp. The foreman thought it best, under these pressing arguments, to give a steer, which the Indians received without any expression of gratitude and went on their way rejoicing at the feast they were about to have. This is an annual occurrence with Penticons' outfit, but he gets his without trouble, and his Indians have never assumed such a threatening attitude as "Sharp Head" did on this occasion, owing to the cattlemen looking upon Penticons' draft on their herds as a usual thing and not opposing it.—*Montana Stock-Growers' Journal*.

From Mr. A. M. Jackson we learn that the losses on the western Wyoming ranges are likely to prove less than was expected at the close of the local round-ups. In his case the largest loss was found to be among the large steers, and this was apparently unaccountable, for the reason that a three-year-old steer is supposed to be able to rustle and get through a storm period when the cows and calves would perish. Near the close of his round-up he heard of a few cattle in Colorado, two hundred miles south. After debating the feasibility of sending a man after these few cattle he fortunately decided to do so. This result was that this one cowboy found and brought home sixty seven head of three and four-year-old steers in a few weeks' time, working but a small area of country. He is confident that many more will be found in the southern country. This is explained on the theory that the strong cattle, warying of the continued snow and starvation, struck out south for a better range, leaving the cows and youngsters to battle with the elements at home. Ordinarily the cattle in the western part of the territory drift less than those on the plains east of the mountains, the high ridges forming barriers difficult to get around. The past winter forced them out.—*Northwestern Live-Stock Journal*.

AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday, the 5th of November, I will offer at Public Auction, on the OAKLAND TROTTER PARK, my brown colt

RATHBONE,

Bred by Hon. Leland Stanford. Foaled March 13th, 1884, by imported Young Prince.

First dam Lady Amanda by Imp. Harrah.
Second dam Lady Lancaster by Imp. Monarch.
Third dam Lady Canton by Imp. Tanby.
(See Bruce's American Stud Book.)

Imported Young Prince, bay colt bred, by Mr. Jss. Smith, England, foaled 1870, by Knowsley.
First dam Queen of Spain by King Tom.
(See English Stud Book, Vol. 13 page 363).

Knowsley, bay colt, bred by Lord Glasgow, foaled 1859, by Stockwell.
First dam by Orlando, from Brown Bess by Camel.
(See English Stud Book, vol. 12, page 301.)

Rathbone, is a colt of very high form and a great turn of speed. He ran, in May, 1886, on the Bay District Course, half a mile in 49½ seconds, beating Voltiger, C. H. Todd, Notidle, and Leap Year. He is believed to be thoroughly sound, and in good shape to be put in training.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association,

Fall Racing Meeting 1887,

Oakland Trotting Park.

\$15,500 in Stakes and Purses.

REGULAR DAYS,

SATURDAY, October 29th,

TUESDAY, November 1st,

THURSDAY, November 3d,

SATURDAY, November 5

FIRST RACE at 2:15 O'CLOCK P. M.

Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand \$1.00

Oakland Park is at Shell Mound Station on the Berkeley branch Railway. Trains from foot of Market street, San Francisco, every half hour, to the track. Time, 35 minutes. Fare for the round trip, 25 cents.

E. S. CULVER, Secretary.

D. McCURE, President.

There are a good many things about the establishment of a family of trotters which takes years to accomplish, and so there are few only who will pioneer the way. Among that few of our day and generation, Joseph Cairn Simpson stands preeminent. On another page under the name "Praevolo," our readers may catch a glimpse of his undertaking, to establish a breed of thoroughbred trotters. As far as he has gone, he has done remarkably well. Antevolo 2:19½ and Anteco 2:16½, being his first etape below 2:20. But his colt Praevolo is still higher type of a thoroughbred trotter, and should be beat 2:20. Simpson will be pardoned for crying "Eureka!" Mr. L. E. Sinsabagh, proprietor of the Bashaw Stock Farm at Syracuse, Neb., is another of those wise pioneers in the breeding business. Mr. William Sineabagh of Washington, Ia., now of this city, owned the noted road mare Lady McNair, and from her bred a number of colts and fillies, as you may have seen in the Dunton Register. Every one of her produce could trot well, but only two of them were championed—Rose of Washington 2:21½ and Governor 2:24. Nevertheless, with little handling the others make the following records: Billy Bashaw 2:31½, Young Bashaw 2:34½, Maj Downing Jr. 2:40, and the following triale: J. L. 3-mile to wagon, 1:44; Libby S. (3) mile 2:45; Max 2:40. In 1880 Lady McNair gave birth to her last foal, Lillian Hunt, which has never been speeded at all, but shows as much natural trot as any one of the others. All of Lady McNair's produce were by Green's Bashaw and his two sons, Dick McNair and Major Downing. And as all of them were fast, the Messrs. Sineabagh have very wisely taken for the Bashaw Stock Farm the daughters of Lady McNair and Young Sentinel's Agnon to found a McNair family of trotters. Agnon, by Young Sentinel by Sentinel 2:29½, by Hambletonian, dam Lillian H. by Dick McNair by Green's Bashaw; second dam Lady McNair, as above, Dick McNair's dam Mary Blaine 2:35, by Long Island Black Hawk. Green's Bashaw, by Verno's Black Hawk. Thus, the blood of Bashaw and Hambletonian have been introduced in both the warp and wool of the stock at the Sinsabagh farm and we doubt not that good results will flow therefrom.—Dunton's Spirit of the Turf

The "Why" Notes in Dairying.

As we now recollect, it was Prof. Startevant who some five years ago said that "winter dairying would be made a success; but with it must come a way of preserving some kind of succulent food; probably ensilage." In churning whole milk he had found if the cows were fed on dry food exclusively it would take several re-churnings of the milk to obtain all the butter, and as a rule once is sufficient. As ensilage has become a factor in winter dairying, and its character so improved that the highest-priced butter in New York is made from it, and no butter dealer objects to it, but on the contrary inquires after it on account of its fine flavor, it might be well at the institutes this winter to inquire into this matter of winter dairying, and cheap, excellent food a little, and let some of the dry, proey, eormony lecturers and lectnres go, and talk on a live, practical and profitable subject.

There is another thing the dairymen might discuss with a great deal of profit at the coming institutes. "What form and size of cow will bring the most profit to the dairy-farmer?" The discussion, if based on facts, will not get far before it will be found that the dairyman has no use for a "general purpose cow." The beef cow eats her head off, beside the medium-sized dairy cow. The beefy mnet cow needs be kept too many years before her extra 400 pounds of beef can be made available, and then it must sell for the cheap sort of beef. In France an experiment has just been concluded between two cows of 300 pounds difference in weight. The produce of the small cow for the ten years equalled that of the large cow, and the difference in the cost of maintenance was 720 francs—\$145—while the extra 300 pounds of beef sold at last for 45 francs, \$9. In this country we will find that we are keeping millions of pounds of cow that are not only of no profit, but actually consuming the profits of the real dairy cows.

One of the lessons of the drouth that will escape the eye and attention of a great many dairymen is that the drouth does not affect the well-fed and housed winter dairy. When the dry weather came, with shorter pasturage, and fierce heat, and flies, the spring milker dried up in a large extent, nor could any persuasion of good fall feed bring her back to a paying mnee of milk. The cow that calved in October, and was well fed, goes into the winter with a full flow, which with uniform ratione she will maintain, and when grace comes again in May she will "spurt" in her yield for several weeks. "Oh," eaye one, "I did not cut much hay, and I shall have to scrimp to get through the winter without feeding extra feed to get milk." To each we would ask, Do you not read *The Stockman* to any profit? Have you not been told repeatedly that ensilage corn, planted on clover sod, or rye turned under, will grow a big crop in any season, if taken care of? Every acre of such corn is ample to winter two cows in milk. You saw it, but did not believe it!

And so you let those who did believe it make the money.

One often hears a man say "The native cows are longer milkers than many of your fancy breeds, and what's the use buying new breeds?" Now there is a big point here for consideration, for the man is more than half right; but the other three-eighths are wrong enough to just balance. He is simply contrasting a beef breed against dairy cows, by the standard of natives. The natives are, as a rule, better milkers than the beefy thoroughbreds, but how will they milk as against Guernseys, milking strains of Jerseye, Ayrshires and the Holsteins? Now if our dairyman will look sharp he will find a similarity between milking strains, let the breed be thoroughbred or native. Forty-seven times out of fifty the long, deep milker, will have a small, bony head and prominent eyes, thin neck, charpieb backbone and roundish hips, thin thighe, and a long udder, extending along the abdomen, to give absorbing surface, rather than have it long in a downward direction, and small in its attachment to the body. Why does not the dairyman recognize this form, and breed to it and double its intensity by raising bulle from the best and deepest milkers, rather than to bring in unknown "scrub" qualitie or a bull from a beef strain? The same principles recognized and followed out in breeding and feeding native stock will result in success if the start is made from stock with fair size and good milking form, not fat, round, beefy cows with quartish udders, who give milk only four months. The three-eighths wrong that outbalances the five-eighths right in this matter is in mixing in this blocky, beefy form, and its detrimental qualitie to milk giving, along with the milk form given and then expecting big results in both milk and beef. If you doubt this please find out the bottom facts about the "ehow" cattle of the beef breede. Find out just how much milk these beef mothers give; how long they hold out; how reliable they are to breed, etc.; and then compare the truth with the known results of performance of a bony cow, all muscle and milk and not beef, that was fed and bred for milk; and then ask yourself whether profit in dairying goes with milk or beef production, when the two are blended together.

After the milk is set for butter-making, how many get all of the cream by the usual method of setting? From careful experiments recently made it was found that when the fresh-drawn milk from the cow was set, and with as little cooling as possible, and in small cans set in ice water at 40 deg., all the cream came up in less than eleven hours; and the results were as 2 to 7 as compared with open pan setting. The difference in butter-making in favor of cold setting would soon pay for a creamery, not to mention the superior, uniform quality of the butter, and the great saving of labor. This setting milk as quickly as possible after it is drawn applies fully as much, if not more, to open-pan setting than to any other. The less milk is cooled after setting the more quickly it soure, and souring milk quickly is against good cream raising. Long before milk gets thick, even when it begins to taste sour, cream raising is suspended, for souring is not to hasten and perfect cream raising but to retard and stop it altogether, as the milk in acidulating loads the little cream globules down with cheese, and they cannot rise. Good cream raising means keeping the milk sweet as long as possible; and this is possible by cooling it down quickly in the cane and keeping the temperature uniformly low. Then the cream ell comes up, which it cannot do if the milk does not get cooled down, as anyone knows who attempts open-pan setting in hot weather, with no facilities for cooling the room. Cream raising is a principle of different gravities in the oil and casine of milk, produced by cold. The cream rises rapidly as the temperature of the milk falls, but is not suspended as soon as it reaches its lowest point, but ceases in about eleven hours at 35 deg. to 40 deg., for want of fate to continue the "rise."—Jason Jones, in *National Stockman*.

An English flockmaster tells, in the *Agricultural Gazette*, of a cart made for the purpose of feeding turnips, which he describes as follows, and which would certainly be a novelty on an American sheep farm: It very much resembles an ordinary farm cart; but underneath the flooring-board or cart-bottom two metal-cased turnip-cutters are placed. These cutters are fixed to cross beams and supplied from the body of the cart; turnips thrown into the cart fill up the space above the cutting cylinder, and as the roots are cut others simply keep descending. These two cutters are put in action by a handle which connects one of the cart wheels to the main axle. The cutters being keyed to the axle, revolve as the axle revolves. When out of gear the cart moves along as does any ordinary cart; but if filled with turnips and the gearing handle put into working position, the gearing revolve along with the wheel, and two lines of eliced turnips are to be seen extending behind the cart. I have had one of these cutting carts for fourteen years and used it every year; it has never needed repairs yet, and does its work as well as ever. Having provided ourselves with a cart, we have it filled with turnips. The cart (out of cutting gear) is driven to the field upon which we intend to feed our ewe hoggets. Arrived there, throw the cutters into work, and drive your horse in the direction you may wish your sheep to feed. The gearing handle is held in place by a pin, and a man to drive

the horse is all that is required. The sheep pick up the bnge as all follow ing in the wake of the cart. There is no waste, and leee refuse then in the case of supplying eliced roots in troughs. You can give any quantity you like in this way, taking care to let the sheep clear up as they go. It will readily be seen that by the aid of this cart sheep can be carefully and regularly fed; but we have also to notice that by going over fresh ground every day our field of young pasture receives a valuable and regular manuring. This plan of manuring land by turning sheep has a very marked advantage over the common system of supplying eliced roots in troughs. Even taking for granted that there is no folding, it is a fact that wherever the trough stands, even for one day, there is an extra deposit of manure more than should in fair play be. Next spring the elites of the feeding troughs are marked by a strong rank growth of grass which is carefully avoided by grazing stock, and which will probably result in producing coarseness. With the cutting card we need apprehend no such issue. This apparatus is sold over there at about \$70, but if there is any similar machine on this side of the Atlantic we have never heard of it.

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For two-year-old pacers and trotters. Purse \$300 Divided 60, 30, and 10 per cent.

Conditions:

Five or more to enter, three to start. To be trotted December 3, 1887. Entries close with the Secretary Nov. 26, 1887.

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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing

....WITH AN APPENDIX

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of "Horse Portraiture."

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."

—Shakespeare.

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many horu ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take \$50 for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"**Tips and Toe Weights.**" a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies," he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and venturesome student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsement from his famous colt Anteco, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step of the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteco he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamized roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send \$1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteco gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for \$10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Anteco, two years younger than Anteco, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, \$1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29½, last half in 1:31½; first money in purse at Sacramento, \$500; second money at Stockton, \$253; the Stanford Stakes, \$1,672; and the Embury, \$870, making a cash return for the season of \$4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Anteco, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame, I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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At Lexington, Ky.,

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Consisting of over 122 head. Eight stallions; the imported stallions Kingston and Surge; Brazil (brother to Lisbon), brother to Levant and 8 high bred young stallions; 12 high bred brood mares, 15 three-year-olds, 29 two-year-olds, 57 yearlings and 83 weanlings.

Among the youngsters are seventeen imported mares of high and fashionable breeding. This sale represents all of the most distinguished English and American racing families. The sale will be held at the

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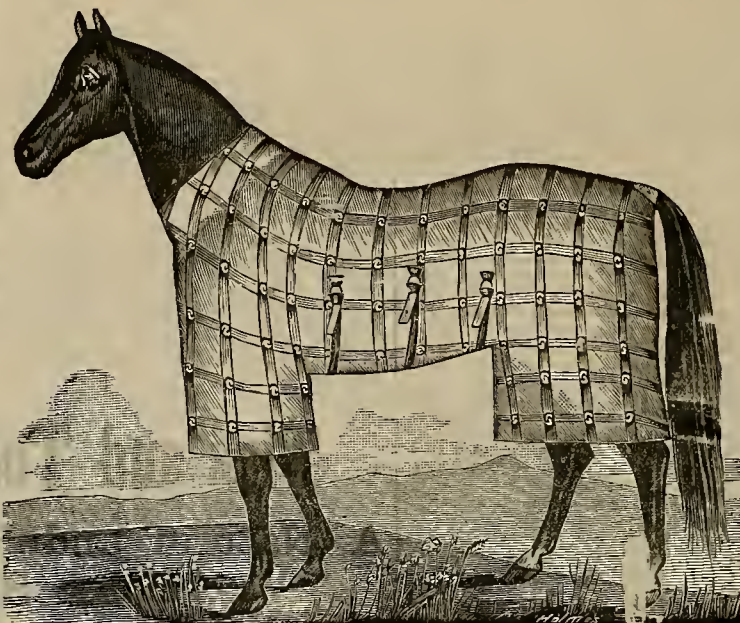
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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extension B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F O, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extension B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F O, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strap I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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FALL RACES

—OF THE—

Eureka Jockey Club

—AT—

EUREKA,

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CAL.,

Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

1. Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free-for-all, dash of one mile, \$35 at first quarter \$10 at the half, \$50 at the three-quarters and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up entries over five to be added, and equally divided between each winner.
2. Purse \$250.—Trotting. Free for all horses that have not beaten 2:30 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Cadmus and Bonner eligible to start.) First horse \$150, second \$75, third \$25.

SECOND DAY.

3. MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$300. Free-for-all, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. First horse \$200, second horse \$70, third horse \$30.
4. Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Patchen barred.) First horse \$85, second horse \$50, third horse to save entrance.

THIRD DAY.

5. HOTEL PURSE—\$400. Free for all, for all ages. One mile and repeat. First horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.
6. EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTOING STAKE—Mile and repeat. \$5 entrance; half forfeit, \$100 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the secretary Sept. 17, 1887.

FOURTH DAY.

7. Purse \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 800 yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.
8. Purse \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat. First horse \$125, second horse \$25.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start. No added money paid for a walk-over. In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in entries.

Entries to all the above races, except the two-year-old trot, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887.

One-half the entrance money must be paid at the time of making entries and the other half at 6 P. M. the night preceding the race.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DAN'L MURPHY, President,

H. COHN, Secretary.

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Separate bids will be received by the undersigned up to November 7th, 1887, for the privilege of pool-selling, running of the wheel of fortune, and the selling of candies, nuts and soda water during the races of the Eureka Jockey Club, November 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, 1887.

H. COHN, Secretary.

Eureka, Cal.

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No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little Jobn; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of Imp. Pome.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

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Entries will close for part Four on December 30, 1887. Address,

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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1887

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-strap or bands G and H, and the rear band I, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up, the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

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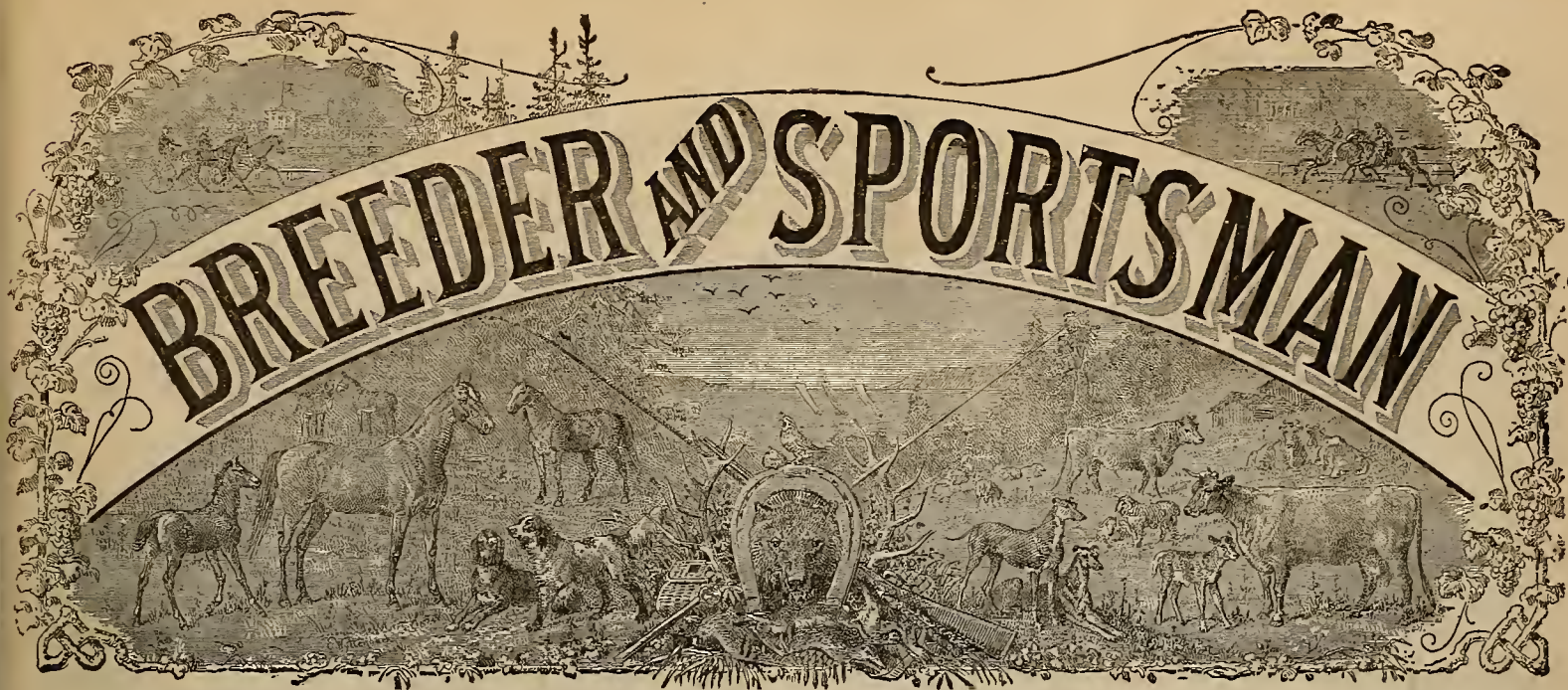
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For excellence, purity and evenness of quality the above are unsurpassed by any whiskies imported. The only objection to be made to them by the manipulating dealers being that they cannot be improved upon.

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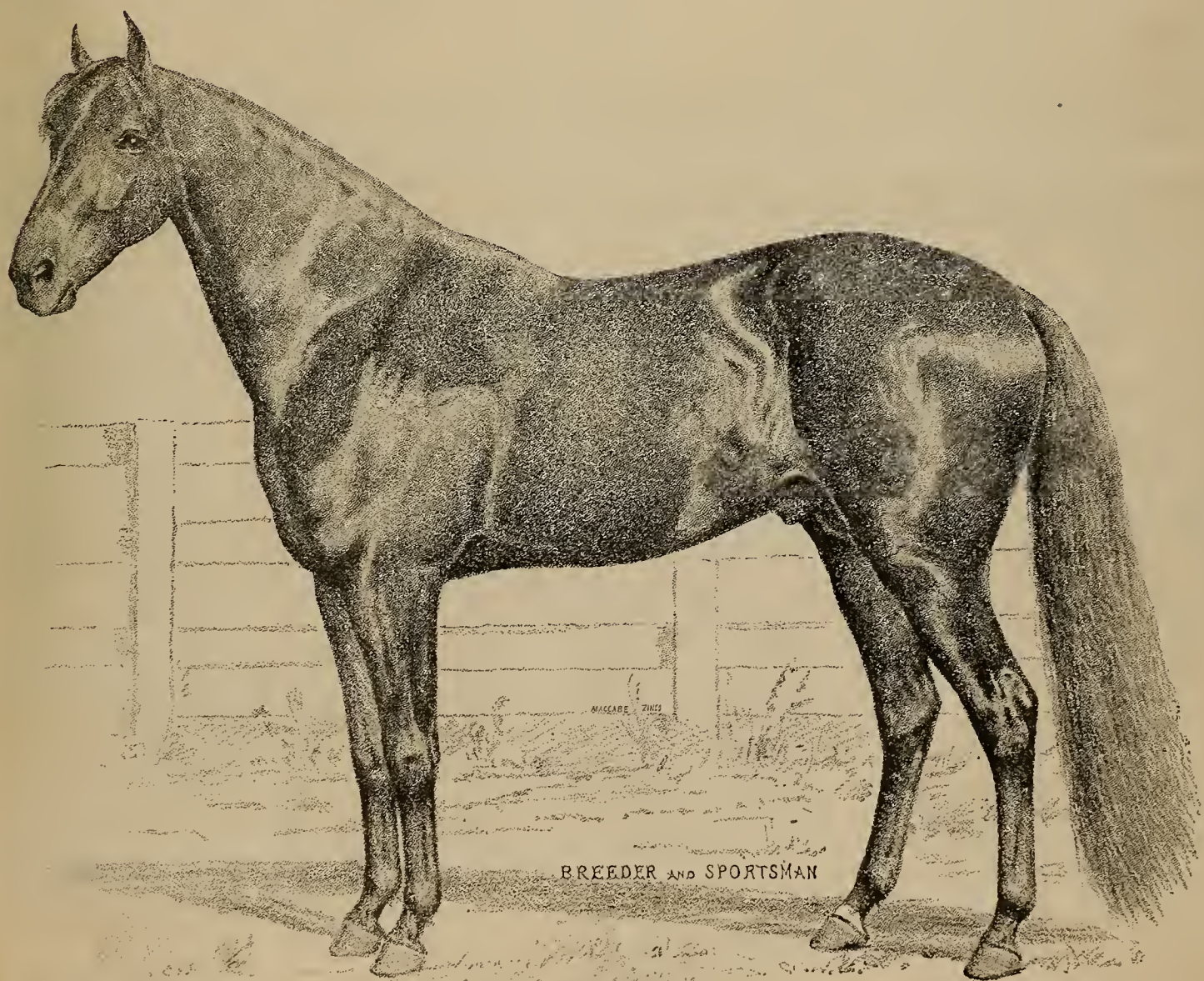
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Vol. XI No. 21
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR



BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

SABLE WILKES, 2:18!

THE CHAMPION THREE-YEAR-OLD.

P. C. B. H. A.

Third Extra Day.

The third extra day's races of the Blood Horse Association came off on Saturday last, at the Oakland Park. The weather was fine and the track was in excellent condition. The clubhouse balcony and the grand stands were well filled, the ladies being out in large numbers.

The first event of the day was a dash of one mile. The horses were started out of Mr. Finigan's patent chute. They were in the patent stalls just eight seconds and got away on the first attempt. It took only eight seconds more to clear the track of the stalls or chute.

The patent invented by P. A. Finigan for starting race-horses worked excellently, and the spectators who witnessed the trial were agreeably surprised with the result. As the full particulars of the patent have been explained, it is enough to say that the horses are stationed on the track in what may be fittingly termed an improvised stable, which is divided into stalls. The horses are arranged in such a manner in the stalls that neither they nor their riders can see each other, consequently there can be no jockeying. At a given signal an attendant, who is stationed behind the animals, pulls the rope which stretches across the track, and everything is in readiness for the start when the canvas is removed. On the sound of the bell or tap of a drum, the attendant in the rear touches a spring, and the rope which stretches immediately over the horses' backs strikes the animals almost simultaneously, and the hunch of six or ten, or whatever number they may be, shoot out of the stable together, and the result is a perfectly even start.

A good horse by this scheme will never get left at the post, and this is one of the principal reasons that induced the inventor to study upon a scheme which would remove an undesirable incident in horse-racing.

Etta W. was the favorite in the hooks and won, with Tom Daly second.

Next came the three-quarters of a mile handicap. Again the favorite won. The time was good and Kenney won with ease.

The third race was a dash of seven-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds. Snowdrop was considered a sure winner, so there was very little betting. She waited until well into the stretch before taking the lead, and when she did, won handsily.

The gentleman's race came next. Of the six entries only two started, Bryant W. and Elwood. They ran neck and neck till near the wire, when Bryant drew away and won by a length.

The two-mile race was the event of the day. Narcola was a slight favorite, Adeline and Laura Gardner being heavily backed. Narcola was run differently in this race than on previous occasions. She was kept back until the home stretch was reached, then made her run and won a good race.

The last race was won by Trihoullet (formerly Safe Bau) in good time, the last mile being run in 1:41. The Haggin stable were favorites, but neither secured a place.

FIRST RACE.

The horses were started out of Mr. Finigan's patent chute and got a fine start on the first attempt. Daly took the lead, with Etta W. second, Chamberlain third. They ran in this order to well into the stretch, where Etta W. passed Daly, and won an easy victory by two lengths, Daly second, Black Pilot third.

Purse \$300. One mile.
Owner's f Etta W., 4, by Joe Hooker—Lyester, 115 lbs. Richardson 1
D. J. McCarty's ch g Tom Daly, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia, 115 lbs. Hamilton 2
G. Cremo's blk g Black Pilot, 6, by Echo—Madge Duke, 115 lbs. Hazlett 3
Owner's ch g Joe Chamberlain by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk, 115 lbs. Cook 0
E. Filtner's b c Oscar Wilde by Don Victor—Esther, 100 lbs. Gnanther 0
Time, 1:45.

Pools: Black Pilot \$95, field \$17.
Betting: Etta W. 6 to 5, Black Pilot 7 to 5, Tom Daly 2 to 1, Joe Chamberlain 20 to 1, Oscar Wilde 10 to 1.

SECOND RACE.

When the flag fell all were well together with Dunbar in the lead. At the half Dunbar led with Cleveland second, the rest hunched. On the upper turn Kenney moved up to third place and Cleveland took first. At the three-quarters Cleveland led, with Kenney second, the rest well up. In the run up the stretch Kenney collared Cleveland and won the race by one length, Cleveland second, Lizzie Dunbar third.

Handicap for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
J. B. Haggin's br c Kenney, 3, by Duke of Montrose—by Virgil, 114 lbs. Hamilton 1
W. L. Appleby's ch b Grover Cleveland, 4, by Monday—Robin Girl, 114 lbs. Appleby 2
W. L. Pritchard's ch m Lizzie Dunbar, 6, by Bazar—Tibbie Dunbar, 114 lbs. O'Hara 3
Matlock Bros.' b m Lady Duffy, 4, by Patsy Duffy—unknown, 108 lbs. Newell 0
F. DePoister's b g Hancock, a, by California—Abbie W., 100 lbs. Richardson 0
Owner's ch g Sleepy Dick, a, by Joe Daniels—unknown, 114 lbs. Bernard 0
Owner's g g Johnny Gray, a, by Shiloh, dam Margery, 100 lbs. Howson 0
Time, 1:51.

Pools: Kenney \$60, Cleveland \$45, Sleepy Dick \$35, field \$25.
Betting: Kenney 6 to 5, Cleveland 2 to 1, Sleepy Dick 4 to 1, Lady Duffy 8 to 1, Lizzie Dunbar 10 to 1, Johnny Gray 30 to 1, Hancock 60 to 1.

THIRD RACE.

All got away on even terms. At the quarter pole Welcome led Carmen a neck, she a length ahead of the favorite. They ran hunched down the back stretch, and at the half Welcome still led. On the upper turn Snowdrop passed Carmen, and turning into the stretch was at Welcome's saddle. In the stretch Kelly, on Snowdrop, let go his mount's head, and she romped home a winner by two lengths, Welcome second, half a length before Carmen.

For two-year-olds. Seven-eighths of a mile.
James Garland's f Snowdrop by Joe Hooker—Laura Winston, 107 lbs. Kelly 1
J. B. Haggin's br f Welcome by Warwick—Aedra, 107 lbs. Winchell 2
Laurelwood Stable's ch f Carmen by Wildside—Nettie Brown, 107 lbs. Howson 3
Time, 1:37.

Pools: Snowdrop \$50, Carmen \$14, Welcome \$13.
Betting: Snowdrop 2 to 5, Welcome 4 to 1, Carmen 5 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.

The horses were sent away together and ran neck and neck until well into the stretch, when Mr. Williams' ontride his opponent and won by a length.

For gentlemen riders. Three-quarters of a mile.
Thomas Williams' b h Bryant W. by Monday—Eabe, 160 lbs. Mr. Williams 1
Maltese Villa Stable's ch g Elwood by Norfolk—Ballnetta, 160 lbs. Captain Johns 2
Time, 1:16.

Pools: Bryant W. \$50, Elwood \$20.
Betting: Bryant W. 1 to 10, Elwood 8 to 5.

FIFTH RACE.

The horses broke away several times before a good start was effected. When started on the long journey Patti at once took the lead, with Narcola second, Adeline third. They ran the first mile in this order, Gardner laying well back under a pull. After passing the stand the first time Adeline took the lead, with Narcola second. At the one-and-a-quarter miles Adeline was first, two lengths ahead of Narcola, she four lengths before Gardner. On the back stretch Narcola closed the gap, Gardner also moving up. Turning into the home stretch Narcola caught up to Adeline, passed her, and won a good race by two lengths, Adeline second, two lengths before Gardner.

Purse for all ages. Two miles.
M. Storn's b m Narcola, 3, by Norfolk—Ada C., 97 lbs. Winchell 1
D. J. McCarty's ch m Adeline, 3, by Enquirer—Analyse, 97 lbs. Navais 2
W. L. Appleby's ch m Laura Gardner, 3, by Jim Brown—Aval, 100 lbs. Hitchcock 3
W. L. Appleby's r m Patti, by Wildside—Nettie Brown, 105 lbs. Howson 0
Time, 3:36.

Pools: Narcola \$60, Adeline \$55, Laura Gardner \$12, Patti \$6.
Betting: Narcola 6 to 5, Laura Gardner 8 to 5, Adeline 3 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.

The horses were some time at the post, as the field was large. When the flag fell Dunbar had the best of the start, and ran in the lead, with Repetta second, Trihoullet third, to the head of the stretch. When straightened into the stretch Repetta and Trihoullet passed Dunbar, and the fight was fierce. Trihoullet, the great horse that he is, stood the drive the longest and won a good race, with Repetta second, Edelweiss third. Kenney, who was heavily backed was fourth.

Handicap for all ages. One and an eighth miles.
Maltese Villa Stable's b c Trihoullet, 3, by King Ban—Herzogovina, 113 lbs. Kelly 1
Matlock Bros.' br m Repetta, a, by Alarm or Reform—Long Nine, 110 lbs. Stewart 2
F. DePoister's b m Edelweiss, 4, by Joe Hooker—Yolone, 100 lbs. O'Hara 3
J. B. Haggin's br c Kenney, 5, by Duke of Montrose—by Virgil, 113 lbs. Hamilton 0
J. B. Haggin's b m Shasta, 3, by Spendthrift—Bombazine, 107 lbs. Winchell 0
W. L. Pritchard's ch m Lizzie Dunbar, 6, by Bazar—Tibbie Dunbar, 100 lbs. Hitchcock 0
T. Jones' b g Applause, 3, by Three Cheers—Alice N., 95 lbs. — 0
A. Y. Stevenson's b m Avondale, 5, by Marmaduke—Fronette, 95 lbs. — 0
Time, 1:55.

Pools: Haggin's Stable \$120, Trihoullet \$90, Edelweiss \$21, field \$26.
Betting: Kenney 8 to 5, Trihoullet 7 to 5, Shasta 4 to 1, Edelweiss 6 to 1, Dunbar 8 to 1, Repetta 10 to 1, Applause 25 to 1, Avondale 40 to 1.

A Derby.

Finch Mason thus describes one of the classic English racing events:

The next minute, and Leaded by the great Sam Landham, the horses and their riders emerged from the paddock on to the race course to take part in the usual canter and parade. Ten minutes more, and down went McGee's flag, and a roar of "They're off!" uttered by thousands of voices in unison (bow well we know that roar, followed by the clanging of that perfect beast of a bell), announced the fact that the start for the Derby was accomplished.

Let the reader imagine himself in a private box in the grand stand, enjoying a capital view of the race for the Derby from start to finish.

"What a splendid start! All together! Why, a sheet might cover them! What's that making strong running on the left? Oh, that's Aide-de-Camp forcing the pace for the favorite; he'll have enough of it soon, you'll see. Ah! I told you so! He's coming back to his horses already, and Tom Tidder's hang in front, now! Yes! but the Mayonnaise colt is close up and full of running, I'll be hanged if he isn't. Boadicea is going well, too; see, her jockey is holding her hard. Now, then, let's see how they get down the hill. By Jove! what nerve that fellow Landham has got! Watch him! What a fearful pace he comes round the corner, and of course, next the rails as usual; I could swear he almost brushed one with his knee. Here they come! What did I tell you? See, the two favorites are coming hang away from their field and are racing neck and neck! But hallo! what's this? Why, there's something else close up, just behind the favorite! Which one is that? Boadicea, do you say? Where's my card? So it is, and I'm blessed if Sam Landham sees him either. He's watching the Mayonnaise colt, and think he's playing with him. By the powers, he'll get done if he don't mind. Oh, Lord! Look there! The mare's coming up on his rear side and he doesn't know it, and she wins! SUE WINS! The mare wins, I tell you! Not a bit of it! Sam sees her, I tell you. Yes, but he's just too late; he's been caught napping for once in his life, and he hasn't quite got up, I don't think. Impossible to tell, though, for a second. Dash it all, this suspense is awful! There go the numbers now! What is it? 16, 2, 5. Boadicea first (I told you so); Tom Tidder second, and the Mayonnaise colt third. Hang that Boadicea! I was told to back her after the One Thousand, but wouldn't—made sure the favorite would beat her. What a good jockey that Tom Dapper is, though! He regularly snatched the race out of the fire and stole a march on Sam Landham into the bargain. Won't Sam be savage—eh? It's not often you catch him asleep, though, is it?"

The speaker was quite right. It is seldom, indeed, that the wide-awake Sam Landham is found wanting; but in this case there is no doubt that our friend, Tom Dapper, for once, out-jockeyed him. Sticking close behind the favorite all the way, Sam never saw him; and when, after turning Tattenham corner the Mayonnaise colt—whom he thought he held safe—came up on his whip hand, he thought the race was all over but shouting. Tom Dapper hid his time and never moved on the mare until past the Bell, when he crept up unseen on the rails in Sam's old place (Sam had moved into the center of the course), and, coming with one run, just managed to win on the post by a head. Sam saw him too late, and made almost superhuman efforts to beat the mare; but it was too late, as we have already seen; he could never quite get up.

The defeat of the favorite was a severe blow to Sam's dignity, as may well be imagined; for the great jockey after the race had no alternative—though sorely against his will—but to own that for once in his life he had been caught napping.

A Geo. Wilkes Sold.

W. H. Wilson, of Abdallah Park, Cynthia, Ky., has sold to F. C. Fowler, of Moodys, Conn., the brown stallion Kaiser, No. 2200, foaled 1882 by Geo. Wilkes 519, dam Fair Lady by Dictator 113; second dam Monie West by Almont No. 33; third dam Eagle by Zenith; fourth dam Eagletta by Grey Eagle, etc.

Bay District Track.

Lovers of trotting who went to the Bay District Track on Saturday last returned elated at the entertainment offered. Beside an interesting series of trotting and pacing events the world's record for yearlings was beaten by the Palo Alto filly Norlaine, foaled February 15th, 1886, by Norval out of Elaine. Norval by Electioneer, dam Norma, by Alexander's Norman; second dam by Sir Wallace (Tudhnter's); third dam Eagletta by Grey Eagle; fourth dam Mary Howe by Tiger; fifth dam Lady Robin by Robin Grey. Elaine by Messenger Drooc, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Green Mountain Maid, the dam of Electioneer, Prospero and Dame Trot; second dam Shanghai Mary, a trotting mare of note, pedigree untraced. Norlaine is a brown filly of good size and very high form. She trots squarely and with great ease. Previous to the great event of the day the three races postponed from the previous day were finished.

First on the list came the pacing race, with Damiana a favorite in the pools over Prussian Boy at 2 to 1; but the latter upset their calculations and was never headed, Damiana making two bad breaks in the mile. Time, 2:24.

The following shows the result of the two days' race:

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, Nov. 11th and 12th.—Pacing. Mile heats, 3 in 5, for named horses.
George Bayliss's m Damiana.....3 1 1 2 2 2
P. Brando's b g Prussian Boy.....2 3 1 1 1
Billy Volget's b s Robert St. Clair.....1 2 3
J. Garrity's b g Johnny Weir.....4
Time, 2:31, 2:29, 2:26, 2:32, 2:27, 2:24.

The Gentlemen's race was now called, after a long delay to replace a shoe on Dick Brown, and waiting for his driver, Ira Ramsdale. By the time this was done Charlie Kingsley found he had to go to Oakland, and as the other would not allow Goldsmith to drive his horse, Albie Whipple, he left the track. When the horses were called up he was missing, and Albie, in consequence, was sent to the stable.

Willie S., under Tom Williams' skillful driving, proved too much for Dick Brown, and won the two succeeding heats and race handsily in 2:43 and 2:37.

The pools were declared off and Ira Ramsdale fined \$20 for tardiness, and C. H. Kingsley ruled off for thirty days.

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, Nov. 11th and 12th.—Gentlemen's roadster race, for gentlemen drivers. Mile heats, 3 in 6.
Thomas H. Williams' br g Willie S.....3 3 2 1 1
Ira Ramsdale's b g Dick Brown.....1 2 1 3 2 2
C. H. Kingsley's b g Albie Whipple.....2 1 2 1 3
Time, 2:41, 2:37, 2:43, 2:37, 2:38, 2:43, 2:37.

The last race was the postponed trot between Palatina and Lester, in which the mare had two heats to her credit the night previous. On the order of the judges Orrin Hickok took charge of Lester, and although he led until well into the home stretch, he failed to win, Palatina seeming to have a reserve speed, and beating him home by a length, winning the heat, race and money in 2:24.

BAY DISTRICT TRACK—2:25 class; named horses.
Mr. Lindsey's spid m Palatina.....1 1
J. H. Penman's b g Lester.....2 2
J. Hitchcock's s g Carl.....W
Time, 2:43, 2:28, 2:24.

At the finish of the three postponed races of the day before, Mr. Marvin appeared behind Norlaine, and it was announced that she would attempt to beat Studie D.'s great record of the world for yearlings of 2:35.

She was accompanied by a running horse in a snaky, and on the second attempt Marvin noddled for the word and away she went on her famous journey for a mile. On the turn she wavered and broke, but, in the language of an old turfman present, proved herself "as handy as a pocket in a shirt," and recovering at once, sped on to the quarter, which she reached in 39 seconds.

Down the back stretch she flew, making the galloper extend himself, and passed the half in 1:15, or 36½ seconds for the second quarter.

Around the turn Marvin eased the little beauty and made the three-quarter pole in 1:53, or 38½ seconds for the third quarter. Down the stretch she came toward home, while the crowd waited with bated breath, as the timere called on the progress of the quarters on the still morning air. All knew then that she would beat the record, barring an accident. She fairly flew past the stand and under the wire in the unprecedented time of 2:31. This is 37½ seconds for the last quarter.

When the timers called out the fact the pent-up excitement broke loose, and cheer upon cheer rent the air for Norlaine, Murvin and California.

Well may the State feel proud, with now the one, two, three and four-year-old records of the world to California's credit. The following shows the full mile by quarters:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12th.—To beat the world's record for a yearling of 2:35.
Governor Stanford's b f Norlaine—Marvin.....1
Time, 2:31.
Time—0:39, 0:39, second quarter, 0:36; third quarter, 0:36; fourth quarter, 0:37. Time for full mile, 2:31.

Mr. J. W. Knox Returns.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Mr. Salisbury's trotting stock, together with two belonging to James Boyd of Milpita and three in my charge, arrived from Lexington, Ky., to-day. They comprise Director by Dictator; Sweetness by Volunteer; Echoria by Echo; Maid of Clay by Ballard's Clay; bay mare by Gibraltar; bay mare by Mambrino Gift; two yearling fillies by Director; one gelding yearling by Director; one two-year-old by Director, dam by Mambrino Gift—ten head in all.

For Mr. James Boyd—bay colt, three years old, by Beverly, son of George Wilkes, dam by Geo. Wilkes; bay yearling colt by Florida, dam by Mambrino Chief.

For Mr. Simmons, Lexington, Ky.—bay colt, yearling, by Pilot Wilkes, son by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Geo. Wilkes; bay filly, yearling, by Florida, dam by Geo. Wilkes; bay colt, yearling, by Stranger—son of Goldsmith Maid, dam by Jay Gould; second dam by E. han Allen. I have passed the two last seasons in Lexington, Ky., handling colts mostly of the Fashion Stud Farm, Fenton, N. J. For the present I will make Pleasanton my headquarters, and handle a stable for the public together, with those from the East.

PLEASANTON, Nov. 11, 1887. J. W. KNOX.

Mr. Lawrence's Catalogue.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence sends the list of stallions and brood-mares now on his farm at Maquoketa, Iowa. Ole Bull by Bna Bull, dam Miss Davison, heads the list, and is described as having a sloping, heavy-musled shoulder, round barrel, strong loins, powerful quarters and forearms, the best of legs and feet, and a general conformation as fine as a thoroughbred. Among the brood-mares are Miriam, by Shelby Chief, by Alexander's Abdallah, and Perhaps, by Ole Bull, dam Kit King, by Frank Bruce, by Simpson's Blackbird. Mr. Alexander also owns a grandson of Simpson's Blackbird.

Shall the Scale of Weights be Raised?

An able editorial in the New York *Spirit of the Times* on the subject which is at present engrossing the attention of racing men, presents the arguments pro and con in such fairness and so exhaustively that we cannot but recommend it to the studious perusal of our readers. Editor Buck says:

There is a decided sentiment in favor of raising the scale of weights. That the present scale is altogether too light seems to be the opinion of all practical racing men, with a few exceptions, and these are persons whose habit it is to oppose anything savoring of innovation. Since the autumn racing began we have been approached by several gentlemen on the subject. "You should open this question," they said; "it is your duty to do it." The sporting journals are the proper mediums for the agitation of all such matters. If we are to await the action of the jockey club authorities in all needed reforms, very little will be gained. Not that they are averse to taking needed action, but they always act upon measures only after ascertaining the extent of their popularity. And how can this be done better than through the newspapers?

We recognize the fact that a higher scale of weights is an imperative necessity. It is necessary to secure good and safe riding. It is true that we run but few weight-for-age races now, but therein lies the trouble. Our races mostly have conditions of penalties and allowances, and the allowances are greater than the penalties. The consequence is that with 7 pounds or 10 pounds allowance off the present light-scale horses are in so light that none of our best jockeys are available. The result is the bringing to the fore a lot of mere children without the experience and judgment necessary in scientific race riding. The whole aim is to get off in front and ride a horse's head off, and, even if ordered to wait, they make their run too soon and are beaten, and, as a consequence, we have the most in and out running, which renders "public form" a delusion and a snare. These boys ride without regard to their own necks or those of others. Horses are cut down, knocked out of their stride and injured. They ride all over the track and throw races away, give their horses bad months, or make them turn rogues. It is folly to expect a high standard of race riding under our present scale, for no sooner do our jockeys arrive at a degree of perfection and mature judgment than they are compelled to step aside, being unable to get to the weights. The severe wasting of flesh produces malarial and typhoid fevers, very often consumption. McLaughlin can no longer ride under 115 pounds, and has had several fainting fits. Fitzpatrick has a nasty hacking cough whenever he tries it. Some of them have reduced their weight to an extent that so completely enfeebled them that they lost all form in riding—Feakes and Hughes, for example, than whom there were no better jockeys.

Compared with our scale the English scale is humane. It averages 8 or 10 pounds heavier than ours. Yet it has proved little better than murder to jockeys. Nearly all the greater jockeys of later days, who have persevered in waiting to ride at the scale, after reaching mature years, have paid the penalty with their lives. Frank Butler sank under it. Wells, Tom French and Constable, three transcendent horsemen, all died of consumption produced by the direful results of the "wasting" process. George Fordham's death was from consumption, no doubt developed by it, although he was a small man. All the world knows that Fred Archer's death, a year ago, was due to no other cause. He had reached his twenty-eighth year, and was a man standing over 5 feet 8 inches, and his normal weight was 140 pounds. He reduced himself to ride St. Mirin, for the Cambridgeshire, at 119 pounds. This was accomplished through the enervating process of physis and Turkish baths. What was the result? The tremendous reduction of tissue and impoverishment of blood produced typhoid fever, and in a delirium he seized a pistol and died a miserable suicide.

We have talked to several jockeys on the subject, nearly all of whom expressed themselves in no uncertain sounds. Hayward said: "It would be one of the best blessings that ever happened racing if we could get higher weights. I don't complain about the present weights myself, because I don't make flesh and don't have to reduce so much, but it is hard on the others, and injures a man's health. But that isn't my main reason. I think that by raising the weights it would get rid of a lot of these little boy riders. Sometimes it isn't safe to ride in a race with them. They have no idea of danger for themselves or anyone else. They only aim to get in front, and will ride right across you to get there. Several times I've been compelled to pull my horse up to prevent being knocked down, and then the public can't seem to understand how it is that a horse runs well one day and bad another. But that's often the reason. With older men riding this wouldn't happen, and races would be run true. If you ride among a lot of these lightweight it's all you can do to save having your horse cut down, and if you ain't careful they'll run into you and throw you over the rails." Fitzpatrick said: "Raise the weights? Yes, of course. If they don't no man has a chance to ride after he's twenty-five. Take me, for instance. I can't get down to scale at 115 pounds when the weather gets cool; it won't come off. When I take too much off I haven't strength enough to ride a hard race. If they don't do something soon I'll have to take to rubbing horses, and that's a pretty hard come down for a man when he has to stand and see a lot of kids get all the monna—and ruin the horses, too. My health won't stand the wasting." Isaac Murphy said: "It would help me if the weights were raised, for it is as much as I can do to ride at 117 pounds in the hot weather, and in the cold months I can't do that. It almost kills a man to get down to the weights. I don't expect to be able to do it more than a year or so more, and I have thought this year would be my last. It's a pity, too, as it puts all the riding in the hands of a lot of little boys, and they ride wild. Hurt the horses to raise the weight? No, most of the races are so short now, and they make better time than they used to do with lighter weights." Spellman said: "If the light-weight boys were only older it would be all right, but the trouble is few of them have any sense or judgment. Weight don't make a bit of difference in the short races, but it would at a mile and a half. But then older jockeys would not take half as much out of a horse as these boys do." Garrison replied: "Raise the weights? Yes, I think it would be good. Just as a man learns to get riding down to a science he gets too heavy and has to stop." McLaughlin said: "Yes, I would like it. It's hard work to ride at the weights." Godfrey said: "The weights haven't troubled me much yet, but they will if I keep on growing, and I suppose it would be better to put them up higher."

We have not increased our weights in the same proportion as we have reduced our distances. Weight does not tell at short distances, as witness how much more weight two-year-olds can give each other than old horses. Fifteen years ago six furlong races were the exception, and we ran more

distance races. Now six furlongs is the general distance. Only ten years ago, 1876, there were 327 dashes reported, of which 44 were at six furlongs, while in 1886, out of 2,753 races, 686 were at six furlongs. In 1876 there were 62 races at a mile against 508 in 1886. Heat races have quite died out. In 1876 as many as 95 were run out of a total of 422 races, or one-quarter of the races were heats; but in 1886 only 393 out of 3,146, or only an eighth. In 1879 races over a distance were common. In that year there were as many as 125 races, out of 327, at a mile and a half and over. In 1886 there were only 163. In other words there has been an increase of only 43 races at a mile and a half and over, while below a mile and a half there is an increase of 2,383 in ten years.

The present standard of weights is manifestly favorable to three-year-olds over older horses. This we have not heard denied by anyone with whom we have discussed the matter. It is, in fact, a common remark. Not only at short distances but at all distances. In the spring months the present scale is not so objectionable, but later in the season it is all in favor of the three-year-old. And why? Simply because the four and five-year-olds do so much racing in these progressive days that they are stale; most of them lose their speed, and stamina, too. A dozen years ago horses were in their prime as four-year-olds. Four-year-olds were then plenty. But nowadays a majority of horses do their best work at two and three. They run so many races at those ages that they have "turned the corner" at four. We have no doubt that, in the natural order of things, a horse is at his best in the autumn of his fourth year, or as a five, if he has been tenderly treated, as we see an example in the case of Bendigo, in England, or Linden here. But those are exceptions—isolated cases. The majority—yes, nine-tenths of all the horses have seen their best at the end of their three-year-old season.

We could readily prove by a citation of cases that a horse under the existing order is at his best at three in the autumn; and hence the present scale discriminates too greatly in his favor. In the autumn the difference between a three-year-old and older horses at a mile is now 10 pounds; at a mile and a half it is 12 pounds. At a mile a three-year-old has only 108 or 109 pounds. Yet we see Kingston put up 112 pounds and win the Oriole Handicap as he likes, and at Jerome Park, October 12, he put up 114 pounds and beat Richmond with 116 pounds with all ease. In England, at a mile, the three-year-old in October has 118 pounds, or 8 pounds less than older horses. Yet, since 1877, no less than twelve of the twenty-one Cambridgeshire winners have been three-year-olds, and, moreover, the highest weights have been carried by the three-year-old Foxhall, 126 pounds; Jongleur, 116 pounds; Sea-Saw, 114 pounds; Montargis, 111 pounds; Plaisanterie, 124 pounds. It is the same at the longer distances, too. At two miles, in October, our scale makes an old horse concede a three-year-old 13 pounds. Yet only a few years since we saw George Kinney, a three-year-old, put up 119 pounds, a concession of 16 pounds to General Monroe (118 pounds), and beat the latter, a splendid race horse. The English give a three-year-old only 113 pounds in October, or 13 pounds less than a four-year-old. Yet what do the records show? St. Gatien wins with 122 pounds and Robert the Devil with 118 pounds. The proportion of three-year-olds winning the Cesarewitch, two miles and a quarter, is even greater than in the shorter Cambridgeshire. Since 1877 out of twenty-one Cesarewatches fifteen of them have been won by three-year-olds.

The weights have been revised twice within the past twenty years, once in 1876, when the present sliding scale was made, and again in 1881. The last change was to put the weights up a trifle higher on the three-year-olds, as it was found they could always beat the older horses. Hence the weights were put up a trifle higher on the two and three-year-olds during the autumn months; but the increase of weights has been nothing like in proportion to the shortening of distances. Some time ago we spoke to Mr. Withers on the subject.

"Why don't you raise the weights?" we asked, and stated our reasons.

"I agree with you," replied Mr. Withers. "If I had my way I would put on about 7 lbs. more weight than is carried now. Our present scale is too light for short distances."

"Then why do not the jockey clubs make the change? Would it not be generally popular?"

"I think it would, but there would be some trainers—more trainers than owners—who would antagonize it, and I am tired of fighting."

"Who would object?" we inquired.

"Why, Jennings, of Baltimore, for one. Some time ago I happened to say to him that two and three-year-olds ought to carry 122 lbs., and he became frightened, and said that if that was done he would have to stop breeding and racing."

"Then Mr. Jennings must breed a mighty poor lot of horses," we retorted.

"Yes," said Mr. Withers, laughing, "that's one answer; but Jennings and a few others are lightweight men and honestly believe weight stops a horse. I don't, unless it's over a distance; but you can't make them think so."

We have been asked what was our idea of a scale of weight for age, and we have been requested to prepare such a scale. Below will be found a scale, which, while we do not claim for it the merit of perfection, is, in our judgment and of those who have scanned it, a more equitable one or better suited to the present exigencies of racing than that now in use. Of course we do not present it for adoption, but merely to illustrate our idea as to the changes made necessary by the wonderful change that has taken place in racing matters since the shifting scale was first established in 1876:

Age	HALF MILE.					
	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
2.....	84	86	89	93	97	100
3.....	109	110	113	116	118	120
4.....	123	123	123	123	123	123
5 and over.....	126	126	126	126	126	126
SIX FURLONGS.						
2.....	80	82	84	87	93	97
3.....	107	109	112	115	117	120
4.....	123	123	123	123	123	123
5 and over.....	125	125	125	125	125	125
ONE MILE.						
2.....	78	80	82	84	86	88
3.....	105	108	110	112	115	117
4.....	123	123	123	123	123	123
5 and over.....	126	126	126	126	126	126
ONE MILE AND A HALF.						
2.....	—	—	—	—	80	82
3.....	103	105	107	109	112	115
4.....	123	123	123	123	123	123
5 and over.....	126	126	126	126	126	126
TWO MILES.						
2.....	—	—	—	—	—	75
3.....	98	100	102	104	106	108
4.....	120	120	120	120	120	120
5 and over.....	120	120	120	120	120	120
TWO MILES AND A HALF.						
2.....	—	—	—	—	—	100
3.....	97	98	100	102	104	106
4.....	120	120	120	120	120	120
5 and over.....	120	120	120	120	120	120

In all races of intermediate lengths horses carry weights for the shorter distances. Races exclusively for three-year-olds, 122 lbs.; races exclusively for two-year-olds, 120 lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.; mares allowed, prior to Sept. 1, 6 lbs. In heat races, 10 lbs. allowed from the regular scale.

The above scale amounts to little else than from 5 lbs. to 8 lbs. more than is at present carried. At long distances, or over two miles, we have actually made the weights lighter for older horses, on a suggestion of Mr. Charles Wheatly, who advised us that "weights should be raised for the shorter distances and reduced for the long distances." We have been at special pains to raise the weights on three-year-olds. In the spring months we have left the three-year-olds nearly where they stand at present and kept it high on the old horses. In the autumn months we have raised the weight of the three-year-olds some 6 or 7 lbs. at six furlongs and about 7 lbs. at a mile, as we think all experience shows that three-year-olds have too much the best of it. We have reduced the proportion in favor of the old horses in the autumn, as we are firmly convinced, as are all turfmen, that at that season the old horses are pretty stale from the excessive campaigning now in vogue. We have made the two-year-olds carry 100 lbs. in October (or 5 lbs. more than now) at half a mile, and if our scale has a weak point it is here, as a majority of two-year-olds can readily beat older horses at the difference. In fact, the whole aim of the scale is to adjust the weights to suit the changes wrought in racing, giving the older horses a living chance, which they have not under the present scale, which has become antiquated and needs a revision to suit the new and suddenly developed changes with which the seven-year-old scale does not keep pace.

Doings of the Trotters.

The trotting season of 1887 is practically ended, and it is now possible to take an intelligent survey of its history. It is not probable that any important record will be reduced before the new year, neither will anything considerable be added to the number of races contested. It has been on the whole a great year, albeit, neither trotter nor pacer has approached the fastest time recorded for their respective gaits. There was a time this fall when it was hoped by many that Jay-Eye-See would lower his record of 2:10, and it was known that Mr. Bonner had caused her majesty Maud S. to be prepared for the defence of her crown if 2:08½ should be reached. But the hope of the Western men apparently would not remain in condition long enough to reach his highest speed, and no other dangerous rival to the great daughter of Harold has appeared on the turf this year.

The fastest recorded mile of the year—2:13½—was made by Harry Wilkes early in the season, but this brilliant beginning was not sustained, and at the close of the season his score shows more defeat than in the four previous years that covers his brilliant history.

The only other trotter that has beaten 2:14 this year is Belle Hamlin—2:13½. But if there has been an unusually small number of such performances it is to be noted that this is the first year in which more than one trotter has obtained a record below 2:14.

The yearling record has been reduced to 2:35½ by the Kentucky filly Sudie D., by Sherman's Hambletonian (since reduced to 2:31½ by peerless Norlane), and the three-year-old record has been lowered to 2:18 by Sable Wilkes, son of Guy Wilkes, dam by The Moor. The conditions under which this last performance was made have been so imperfectly reported as to create a doubt whether it constituted a record, but full advice from San Francisco assures me that it did. Among the other notable performances of the year may be mentioned the mile made by the double team, Belle Hamlin and Jetina at Buffalo. Driven by Mr. C. J. Hamlin, who weighs about 200 pounds, these great mares trotted in 2:18. This feat was the more remarkable because it was performed late in the fall.

The volume of trotting races for the year has not yet been accurately computed, but enough is known to prove a large and healthy increase over any previous year. An unprecedented number of trotters have entered the 2:30 list, and it is probable that the number of records made better than 2:20 is 20 per cent. greater than in 1886.

The first of the annual cup races given by the Driving Club of New York were trotted a week ago, and the 2:40 races developed a peculiar situation, which has caused much discussion among the members. The race was limited to members' horses, members to drive, to top road wagons, and the entries were S. McMillan's bay gelding William H.; W. E. Parsons Jr.'s brown gelding St. Louis; Fred Gerkin's brown mare Nora B.; and D. Cashman's bay gelding Festive. William H. won the first heat in 2:36. After this heat it was learned by the judges that he was not owned by a member, and he was ruled out, the heat being given to Nora B., who finished second in 2:36½. Then Festive, a very workmanlike son of Gen. Sherman, dam by Daniel Lambert, won the second and third heats and the race.

Under these circumstances the judges recorded William H. as having obtained a record of 2:36, and also gave Nora B. a record of 2:36½, obtained in the same heat. There seems to be some doubt as to the propriety of this, but I am satisfied that the judges were absolutely right. Rule 40, section 1, provides that "the two leading horses shall be timed separately" and "if the winning horse shall afterward be ruled out of the race for fraud or illegibility he shall retain the record or bar acquired by the time so announced." Under this rule there can be no question but that the record of 2:36 must be applied to William H. as a penalty.

That Nora B. was properly given a record of 2:36½ is equally apparent, though the rules are not so explicit in this case as to be desired. She was regularly timed by the judges; she finished second, and the heat was awarded to her. If William H. had been distanced for any cause, certainly Nora B. must have received the record she made, and there could hardly be any valid reason why the illegibility of William H. should have any other effect on the mare's record.

The lovely weather of the last few days has served to keep the local trotters out of their winter quarters, and to maintain the interest at the Driving Park. Last Sunday there was an unusually large gathering and plenty of sport. Tom Courtney, who weighs 200 pounds, drove the five-year-old bay gelding Clayton a mile in 2:32½. Hiram Smith, who has shown remarkable skill in training rather difficult horses, drove the black stallion Idol Gift to the half in 1:10, and the mile easily in 2:33½. This young horse, under his present trainer, has greatly improved in his way of moving. Smith also drove Mr. Baasini's bay stallion Cypress in 2:28½, going to the half in 1:11½.

Mr. D. DeNoyelles showed a singularly beautiful gray mare by Mambrino Boy, dam the well-known Stout mare. This gentleman has a fine filly by Nutwood—2:18½—dam Adelaide, 2:19½. At the proper age Mr. DeNoyelles intends to breed the filly to Guy Wilkes, 2:15½. If this plan is carried out the result will be an unrivaled combination of ancestral speed that will be most interesting to breeders.

Mr. C. F. Caulfield reports that Irish Lad, by Aherden, record 2:23½, is showing more than his old-time speed, and that he expects him to lower his record materially next season.

"What is the reason that the time made in three-year-old classes is so often faster than that made by four-year-olds at the same meeting?" was asked in a group of horsemen at Fleetwood last Sunday. The answer came from one of the most eminent trainers and drivers of the day. "In the fourth year," said he, "colts get what are known as 'tushes,' or 'wolf teeth,' and as a rule their mouths are more inflamed and feverish than at any other time during dentition. Of course, a driver will use the softest bit he can contrive at such a time, but if the colt breaks and one tries to pull him to his gait, the pressure on the inflamed gums must cause great pain, and as a rule he will dance instead of trotting. The only chance in most cases is to let them settle when they get ready and to trust to the same misfortune befalling your competitors. Of course this doesn't apply to all colts. They are like children teething, some of whom get their teeth easy, while the most of them—all of mine being included—keep their parents awake half of their nights. Now and then a four-year-old gets his teeth without appearing to suffer, but they are exceptional cases. Probably Manzanita, who got a four-year-old record of 2:16, and Maud S., who went in 2:17 at the same age, were among the lucky ones."

All this is probably true, but I fancy the explanation, in the case of the mares, is that as a rule they don't eat the "tushes." It is a fact recognized by the most eminent writers on the horse that the fourth is the most critical year of his life. During its progress there is more frequent derangement of the health, and a greater liability to many forms of sickness than at any other time. Probably the phase of dentition has much to do with this, but the facts should induce the owners of valuable four-year-olds to give them unwonted care, and makes the wisdom of engaging them in races requiring severe training appear very doubtful.

A well-known and successful breeder said to me yesterday: "I am tempted to sell out my stock and give up breeding because of the trouble I have in securing a faithful and competent foreman. It is easy to find stable hands that will answer, but beyond that the trouble begins. I get a sober, honest man, you find him lazy or ignorant of his duties. If you find one who suits you otherwise, you detect some dishonesty. And so it goes. Some fatal defect shows itself, or, if not, if you congratulate yourself on having secured the right man, he forthwith breaks a leg, or develops a roving disposition that deprives you of him. I am inclined to think that the most important breeding problem to-day is how to breed the right sort of men from the subordinate charge of stock farms."

The black mare, Gilbreth Maid, by Gilbreth Knox, record, 2:25½, disappeared from the New England tracks, where she was well known, early in the season of 1887. Shortly after a mare called Belle Kidder appeared in the Illinois and Wisconsin circuits, starting in the three-minute classes, and it was soon asserted among horsemen that the new comer was Gilbreth Maid. The matter was considerably agitated, and Belle Kidder was withdrawn from the gaze of a too inquiring public.

In the last issue of the *Western Sportsman* I note the following: "Crooked work in a trotting race between E. T. Jannison's big Hargraves and E. O. Stevens' black mare Fannie at New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, for \$250 a side, caused the judges to leave the box. Fannie was given three of five heats."

I am informed by a gentleman who knows Gilbreth Maid well that the Fanny mentioned above is the same mare, and that the fact was notorious in New Haven when she trotted there.—*San Juan, in Sporting World.*

The Great Three-Year-Olds.

As an ultra-expression from one who will not admit any benefit from the infusion of thoroughbred blood into trotting strains, the following from the *Breeders' Gazette* may be interesting. That journal says:

It is very amusing to notice the gingerly manner in which the New York trotting journal which has long been an advocate of breeding trotters from thoroughbred dams—or at least of attempting to do it—handles the wonderful performance of the California three-year-old Sabla Wilkes, that has just reduced the record for trotters of his age to 2:18. It does not expatiate on the matter at all, merely giving the facts in a few lines, and there is an utter absence of any statement as to the colt's pedigree and the causes which combined to make him such a fast natural trotter. But in the same issue of the paper, which disposes of the wonderful work done by Sabla Wilkes in such a summary fashion, there is an enthusiastic notice of the fact that the seven-year-old stallion Ansel, by Electioneer, dam by Lexington, has trotted in 2:20, the editor going into mild raptures over the fact that at last a 2:20 horse, whose dam was a thoroughbred, has been discovered. The *Gazette* is perfectly willing that the thoroughbred cranks shall indulge in all the literary pyrotechnics they see fit to place before the public over the solitary exception to so important a rule as that governing the breeding of 2:20 horses, but cannot refrain from calling attention to the equally important fact that Electioneer, the sire of Ansel, also got from a thoroughbred mare the stallion Palo Alto, that last season, as a five-year-old, made a record of 2:20½. How strongly bred in trotting lines Electioneer is, the readers of this paper know, he being by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous Clay mare Graen Mountain Maid, that in addition to producing Electioneer is also the dam of five that have beaten 2:30, two of them having records of 2:20. When a stallion with this kind of breeding, and that has sired the fastest youngsters the world has ever seen; that has half a dozen sons and daughters that have beaten 2:20, and nearly a score in the 2:30 list; that is, in fact, beyond question the foremost trotting stallion ever seen, gets a couple of 2:20 horses out of thoroughbred mares, the natural conclusion of thinking people would be that he has overcame the running tendency of their dams, a tendency transmitted generation after generation and intensified by reason of her ancestors having been raced in public for something like three hundred years. Of course the few people who have been preaching the value of the blood of the runner in making a horse go fast at the trot do not accept this view of the case, their idea being, in a vague and misty way, that because a thoroughbred can run fast, and because the runner is faster than the trot, that if one can only fill with running blood the veins of a horse that trots the result will be the fastest trotter ever seen. Naturally enough, the theory has not worked, but once in a while a trotting stallion of more than ordinary positiveness gets a trotter from a thoroughbred mare, and although the same stallion invariably gets a better one of the same and other ages from trotting-bred mares, the running blood enthusiasts never think of that but proceed to talk about the single example that they fondly imagine makes a summer.

It does not take long to puncture the running blood in trotters balloon, and bring it fluttering down to the hard bed of cold facts. The best performing trotters of every age and at every way of going are without exception by trotting-

bred stallions and out of trotting-bred mares. Soda D., the fastest yearling, is by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Sn is Wildflower, the fastest two-year-old. Sabla Wilkes, the fastest three-year-old, is by a grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and in addition to this his sire has a record of 2:15½, and his grandsire had one of 2:22. Manzanita, the fastest four-year-old, is by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and Jay-Eye-See, whose five-year-old record of 2:10½ will stand for a long time, is by another. Maud S. is by still another. The team that made the best record to date, Maxey Cobb and Nets Medium, were by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; and Great Eastern, whose saddle record is the best, is bred in a similar manner. And while on the subject of fast three-year-olds a word about the breeding of the animals that have successively lowered the record for that age since the figurars were placed below 2:30 will not be amiss. Lady Stout, that was the first three-year-old to beat 2:30, is by Mambrino Patchen, son of Mambrino Chief. Her sire was out of a mare by the thoroughbred horse Gano. Lady Stout was sold for a long price to Mr. Robert Bunner, but she never improved in speed, and has either been barren since being put to breeding, or has not produced anything fast enough to attract attention. Then came Elaine, a daughter of Messenger Duror (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), her dam being Green Mountain Maid (dam of Electioneer), and she reduced the record to 2:28. The next one to cut down the figures was Steinway by Strathmore (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), and he placed the mark at 2:25½. Less than two months after Steinway's performance Jewett went a mile in 2:23½. He was by Allie West (record 2:23½) by Almont, and through this branch of the Alexander's Abdullah family he got a pacing strain that made him want to go the side-wheel gait all the time, and finally gave him a record of 2:14 at that way of going. Two years after Jewett had set the mark so high Phil Thompson trotted in 2:21. He was by Red Wilkes, son of George Wilkes. Electioneer's daughter, Hinda Rose, was the first three-year-old to beat 2:20, and in breeding she had a double license to do it, her dam having made a record of better than 2:30 at four years of age, and being herself out of a mare that is the dam of four that have beaten 2:30. Two years after Hinda Rose had beaten 2:20 Patron tied her record. He was by Pancoat, a trotter with a record of 2:21½, and Pancoat was by Woodford Mambrino, that made a record of 2:21½ when 16 years old, he being by Mambrino Chief. The dam of Patron was by Cuyler, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and Elvira, her full sister, made a record of 2:18½ as a four-year-old, so that there was plenty of performing trotting blood in Patron's veins. And now Sabla Wilkes has lowered the three-year-old record to 2:18. He is by a trotter, his grandfather was a trotter, and the full pedigree shows that there is nothing but trotting blood in his veins. It is the only blood from which to breed trotters or light-harness horses of any degree of excellence.

Imported versus Native Mares.

Among those who discuss the subject of breeding racehorses one of the commonest remarks is that English stallions succeed well in this country, but that English mares are not as good as native ones. We have heard this for many years. Of recent years we have heard less of it than formerly, but we still hear it at times. A more absurd notion has never prevailed. It arises from the fact that a stallion attracts greater attention than a mare. The mare has but one foal a year; but the stallion will be the sire on an average of from ten to thirty foals, and thus he has about twenty chances to a mare's one chance; nay, he may have even more, for the mare may prove barren one or two seasons, may slip her foal, or may lose it as an ailing, weanling, or yearling. Moreover, she may be bred to stallions with which she does not "nick." The stallion, on the other hand, has many unions and has many chances of getting the proper "nick." But people do not seem to consider these circumstances. They wax eloquent over the wonderful success of Leamington, of Glenelg, Phaeton, Bonnie Scotland, Billat, Mortimer, Rayon d'Or, King Ban, and other English and French sires imported into this country, but are strangely silent on the influence of imported mares. We propose, therefore, to take up this subject and give it the benefit of a little ventilation, hoping to not only correct a popular error, but to prove that as a whole the imported mares have exercised a considerable influence; nay, more than that, they have been commonly successful.

It is only old-time racing men or profound students of the stud-book who are fully aware of the fact that such imported mares as Casianira (Sir Archy's dam), the Delancy Cub Mare, Gallopode, Maria Black, Allegrante, Myrtle, etc., were all eminently successful mares in the stud, and built up most of our present most distinguished "native families." We will not cite them at length, although it would be interesting to do so. We will, rather, confine the citation of cases to mares imported from England, whose foals have played a prominent part on the theatre of the turf during the present generation, or, rather, have come more immediately under the observation of the present generation of racing men.

First let us premise that breeders in this country have never imported brood-mares as frequently as they have stallions. In 1860, however, the Kentucky Importing Company was formed for the purpose of securing English mares, and Messrs. B. G. Bruce and Nelson Dudley were sent to England, where they purchased a number of yearling fillies, which were brought to Kentucky and sold. It is a singular fact that each of these mares became distinguished as a brood-mare, viz.: (1) Eltham Lass, by Kingston, produced Kingfisher and Meistic (dam of Enns); (2) Cairngroune, by Cotherston, produced the good horse Pilgrim, and Coral (dam of Wanderer and Uncas); (3) Britannia IV, by the Flying Dutchman, produced Madam Dudley, Brigand and Brown Prince; (4) Cicely Jospou, by Weatherbit, produced the famous Waverly and Gold Ban; (5) Zoue, by The Cura, produced Cape Race and the great mare Arizona (dam of Aranz); (6) Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher, produced Ozark and Harry O'Fallon; (7) Mand, by Stockwell, produced Alarm, Mandina, (Cloverbrook's dam) and Attraction (dam of Magnetism, she the dam of Magnetizer); (8) Silverstar, produced Viley; (9) Weatherwitch, by Waatharbit, has proved one of the best mares in America. She produced Fonso, Mack, Weathercock, Weatherby, Florence, Mollie Cad and Waterwitch. Florence, in turn, foaled Huidoo and Florida, the dam of Firenze. Waterwitch foaled Cardinal McCloaky, and Mollie Cad has foaled several winners.

It is a fact, perhaps not generally remarked, that, aside from Hanover, the best three-year-old colts of 1887 were all from imported mares, namely: Leggard, Dunboyne, Kingston and Stuyvesant. But let us rather take up some of the imported mares and show what they have done in the stud, and we think the matter will appear in a new light: Bapta, by Kingston, foaled Glenelg here on Staten Island, and there was no better race-horse, while, as a stallion, he heads the "Winning Sires" nearly every year; Bernice, by Stockwell, foaled Bertram, Bella and Beatrice (Belinda's dam); Blair-

gowrie, by Breadalbane, has foaled Breeze and Blossom; Aganoria, by Adventurer, foaled Pontiac and Pontico; Second Hand, by Stockwell, foaled Esila and Esquimaux; Inverness, by Macaroni, foaled Joe Cotton, Garrick and Short Line; Fussy, by Diopbantons, foaled Lelaps and Wilfal; Lady Love foaled Brazil and Lisbon (Troabador's sire); Frey, by Dandee, sired Dunboyne; Dawdle, by Saunterer, foaled Lagard; Plaur dea Champs, by Newminster, foaled Nellie James and Woodbine (dam of Forestar and Woodflower); Fillagree, by Stockwell, foaled Fiddlestick, Alta Vela, Finesse and Fine-work (Portland's dam); Essayez II, by Cremorne, foaled Issaquana; Duhliu Bella foaled Stuyvesant; Constantinople foaled Dutch Roller; Bon Bon foaled Little Ruffin and Caramel; Blue Cap foaled Torchlight; Authoress foaled Bankrupt; Barbarity foaled Ruthless, Relentless, Remorseless and Merciless; Target foaled Creamore; Stolen Kisses foaled Reform and Isonomy; Kapanga foaled Kingston and Speedwell; Nellie Jamaa foaled Jack of Hearts and Jacobs; Oceana foaled Triton; Siskin foaled Frolic (dam of Freda) and Oniflamme.

We can readily add to this list by naming many more imported mares, the dams of racehorses scarcely less noted. Lady Lamley produced Miss Lumley and Ratanplan, the cup horse *par excellence* of 1886; Lady Mentmore produced Rics, the champion two-year-old of 1881; Presto produced Satan, Pocomoke and Change; Camilla produced Caroline and Carita (King Crab's dam); Chamois produced Antelope; Clover produced Flagolella; Cyclone produced Pampero; Dantless was the dam of Delilah; Doncaster Lass foaled Bronzomarte; Duchess of Cherwell produced Armstrong; Falling Star bred Bargomastar; Faverdale produced Onoko; Felucca produced Gondola, Felicia and Fraebrook; Fluke bred Silkstocking; Fondola bred Gonfalon; Invercauld bred Invermore; Malvina produced Red Girl; Merry Wife bred Margarite (the dam of Rupert); My Nannie O produced Maid of Athol and Toucha Pas; Patience foaled Patroclus; Princess produced Prince Royal; Santa Lucia produced Aurelia; Touques produced Turco; Houtance was the dam of Young Duke; Wombat was the dam of Princeton; Yorkshire Lass produced Little Fred; L'Anglaise produced Heisterbelle (the dam of Viator).

We think the above exhibition will convince any reasonable man that imported mares have, as a whole, become very useful in the production of race-horses in America. And yet we question if a really first-class mare has been imported from England within the past twenty years. For the most part they have been third-rate mares. We have never imported mares of the kind such as Lord Falmouth or other successful English stud masters would retain, such as breed the Silyos, the Wheels of Fortuna, Gailliards and other winners of the Derby, Guineas and St. Leger. Many of the mares imported have been cheap yearlings or matured mares of not the most fashionable blood, purchased because of their cheapness. As a sample of this, it need only be stated that the dams of Leggard and Dunboyne were purchased at the Middle Park sale of 1871, as yearlings, for 35 and 20 guineas respectively. If we can breed as good horses as these from the rubbish of the English studs, what might we not do with the cream—with such mares as Devotion, Hasty Girl, Lady Masham, etc.? We do not know that the average English horse is any better than our own, but certainly the English have been breeding longer for the kind of races we are now running in this country, and the inferior samples we have brought over have done so well as to encourage the belief that great things might be done by the importation of choicer lots. What we should select is mares from the most successful maternal lines, those of Devotion, Maid of Masham, Pocahontas, Queen Mary, Queen Bertha, Rebecca, Beawing, Miss Latty, and other families.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Winter Quarters for Idle Horses.

Exercise is very necessary for horses that are not in use in winter. So is fresh air. Horses are naturally active, and they love freedom as much as or more than any other domestic animal. This being true, there are many mistakes made in the way that idle horses are kept during the winter. Stables are turned into prisons and the doors are unbarricaded only when the horses are led out to water. Some times the opportunity for exercise is denied them, and the water is carried into them. The walls and ceilings are made close and tight to keep the cold air out and the hot and impure air in. Ventilation is not taken into consideration, and the cracks that are found around the doors are depended upon for the fresh air fund. Farmers who have the best interests of their horses at heart will not keep their horses in this way. It is an expensive as well as a cruel way to winter horses. Good sheds that will protect from rain and wind, built in or along the side of a small field or lot, is the best arrangement that can be made for the comfort of horses that are not in use. The sheds should be large enough to allow the horses plenty of room for comfort, the doors or entrances should be made so that there is no danger or injury in passing in and out, and the field or lot should be entirely free from all rubbish, etc. With such an arrangement the horses can have all the exercise they want, they can have their choice in regard to shelter, and feeding and caring for them is a much less job than when they are stabled all the time, as their rough feed can be given them out doors, which is quite an item in itself. The outlay in fixing up this kind of winter quarters need not be heavy, as sheds can be built out of cheap lumber, or straw sheds could be provided.

When George Wilkes made his advent in Kentucky he was slurringly called "The little Yankee Rat" and many a wiseacre ridiculed the idea of breeding to him; but now it is a common occurrence for visitors to take off their hats while viewing his grave at Ash Grove Farm. A powerfully built little stallion of good breeding, with proven speed and stamina, is preferable to a big bombastic drass-parade fellow whose form and character will not stand critical examination.

ROD.

An Anglers' Society.

On Tuesday evening last an informal meeting of persons interested in fly-fishing, was held at 417 Montgomery street, in this city, for the purpose of forming an Anglers' Society. Mr. Ramon E. Wilson called the meeting to order and proposed Mr. Dan O'Connell as chairman, and in doing so remarked that there had for some time existed a desire on the part of local anglers to have some association, such as those which had been in operation elsewhere for years, to which anglers might give adhesion. Mr. Wilson eloquently outlined the pleasures and benefits derivable from such an organization, and intimated his willingness to lend active support to it. Mr. O'Connell, in taking the chair, said that the formation of such a society had for a long time been a pet scheme

with him, and he thought there were enough fly-fishermen in and about San Francisco who would be glad to join, to make the institution respectable in number of members. Mr. Briggs was heartily in accord with both previous speakers, and would do all possible to make the society successful. Mr. J. M. Adams considered the idea an excellent one and would be glad to lend any assistance in his power. After considerable desultory talk, it was decided to send out invitations to a meeting at which organization could be perfected.

It indicates the cosmopolitan character of the Olympic Club when it is said that all of those present at the meeting to form an Anglers' Society were active members of that club. If it appears that any large proportion of the society, when fully formed, are members of the club, it might be possible to meet during the winter months in the cosy parlor of the club.

The time is at hand when rods should be rotten-stoned, re-wound, if necessary, carefully varnished and laid away to dry into flinty hardness. Anti-moth drugs should be plentifully placed among flies and lines, and the sacred toggery of the troutling days be secured against the destructive insects.

An event in angling circles during the week was the celebration of the eleventh wedding anniversary of our contributor "Petrouelle." It was an elegant affair, conducted in her inimitable cordial way, in the rare home to which anglers journey with ever-increasing pleasure. When both husband and wife, the head and heart of the house, are given over to angling, there peace is end real enjoyment. May they live to angle in good streams for many a decade!

The Fish Commission at its last meeting dismissed Deputy Catania because of charges against him for conduct unbecoming an officer of the Commission.

Mr. Ramon E. Wilson has been appointed a Deputy Fish Commissioner, and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of the position. He may be expected to do much good.

ATHLETICS.

Across-Country Work.

Edward Colston Carter, then whom no athlete is better known on this or the other side of the Atlantic, again distinguished himself on Nov. 8th, by winning the annual 'Cross-Country Championship run. The race was given under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, and has for weeks past been the chief topic of interest in the athletic world.

The race was announced to be started at 2:30 o'clock, but long before that hour groups of athletic enthusiasts 'cross-country runners and herriers wended their way by various circuitous routes to the historic country on the extreme upper end of Manhattan Island, known as Fort George. In the valley a perfect course had been laid out to test the abilities and staying powers of the athletes.

The start was from the flags in the road immediately in front of the Fort George Hotel, and at ten minutes to 11 eight contestants, the very pick of the athletic fraternity, ranged themselves in line to await the signal to start. They were E. C. Carter and G. Y. Gilbert of the New York Athletic Club; P. D. Skillman, E. Hickey and A. P. Roth of the Manhattan Athletic Club; E. Hjertberg and W. F. Thompson represented the Olympic, and T. Avery Collett wore the Brazilian cross of the Pastime Club. Two minutes later Referee Curtis gave the signal, and the octave of fleet-footed athletes bounded away. Hjertberg and Skillman set out to make the running, with Carter rating along some distance in the rear. They ran hunched for a quarter of a mile before the first obstacle—a rail fence—was reached. Skillman took this first, and after topping it the men tramped on in Indian file. Carter seemed unable to do himself justice, and steadily dropped further and further to the rear. Down the hill and into the valley which marked the spot whereon the battle of Harlem Pleins was fought in Revolutionary days, the flagged course took the runners. Gilbert, Hjertberg and Skillman were having a hot race over the steep country. The first incident of the race was when Hjertberg made a sudden dash to the front and had placed a hundred feet between himself and his rivals before he discovered that he had gone the wrong course and had to retrace his steps. The leaders were now a good hundred yards ahead of Carter, but after going about three-quarters of the distance through the swamp and heavy country they began to come back, and Carter's exceptional ability as a steeplechaser began to tell. Hjertberg was the first to fall back and Carter redoubled his efforts to reach Skillman and Gilbert. In the Cow Swamp in a large meadow, the leaders were caught in the heavy mud, and before they could extricate themselves Carter had come up and passed them.

The finish up the hill was more exciting. As Carter approached the line of flags, leading Gilbert about seventy yards, he was greeted with cheers. He finished, what he afterward said, was the hardest race he ever ran in 34 min. 51½ secs., Gilbert second, Skillman third. The distance was over five miles. W. B. Curtis was referee, J. E. Sullivan, S. C. Austin and W. G. Schuyler were the judges.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names, pedigrees, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and blood.

At this writing the Membrane' Steaks of the Eastern Field Triela Club is in progress at High Point, North Carolina. Each train brings fresh faces and eager sportsmen to the quaint little town in the woods where so many exciting episodes have happened that the place has become historic in the kennel world. From this objective point, with a sky overhead as cloudless as overhangs the Mediterranean, a temperature constant at 66 degree Fahr, a thermometer steady at "Fair," we may be pardoned for expressing sympathy with those who are riding from morning until night through the bleak and biting wind, jumping ditches, scaling worm fences and knocking epidemics off in sections among the hemlocks of Guilford county in the "Sunny South." Seen through the haze of a year's absence the Belle Vue Hotel at High Point has nevertheless a world of pleasant associations. The time when we reached there a year ago this Friday, in the inky black of a stormy night, is vividly remembered. Snow and sleet in "gobs" pervaded the air; no one was expected by the eel-hound train, and there were consequently none but porters at the depot. Asking for the "Bella Vue" we were shown to a building just across the

street from the depot and into a large room with a red-hot stove frying the boots of a lank but kindly looking lot of men. On registering and asking for the accommodations engaged weeks before, the hearty, six-foot proprietor disappeared, but soon returned in company with a tall, light-complexioned, easily seeming, rather reserved gentleman whom he introduced as Mr. Washington A. Coster. The name was enough to reassure a rather faint-hearted stranger, but when Coster's reserve disappeared and we were installed in a good den reserved against the day of our coming, things began to seem more cheerful.

Mr. Coster's attention was unceasing until after the removal of the steins of travel, when he ushered us into his own room, a huge place with three or four beds and an array of chairs, each, beds included, sustaining some notable smooch fanciers of sporting dogs. We looked sharply at the men, and in return were as keenly inspected. What the verdict was on the other side we have no means of knowing, but the result of an hour's quiet study of Donner, Gregory, Hitchcock, Hemilto, Coster, Orth, Leech, Walker, Henrick, Uncle Ned Dexter, and a dozen others equally noted, prepossessed in their favor, and it is a moderate statement that better acquaintance established a warm regard for them all.

The minutes passed too fleetingly as the doggy men talked, and we answered questions by the score about western men, dogs and sport, until about eleven o'clock, when there entered the room an elderly man of heavy frame, and looking like the breaking up of a hard winter, in a well-worn suit of corduroy, pipe in mouth and just a twinkle about the eyes. He carried a notebook and pencil, and the thought came that he must be one of the men in competition with whom we were to pass many days of hard endeavor in reporting. Every peculiarity of manner and speech was noted, and we had come to like the man before he was introduced as Major Hammond, and from the moment of introduction we felt that we had at least one friend in the strange land. When we afterward came to know Bernard Waters, Leslie Bruce, and finally Doctor Rowe, we could not without admitting the geniality of them all, nor was it possible to avoid admitting their superlative skill in their profession. The days were days of labor for the reporters and the nights were given also to work, with a bright hour sometimes after completion of a set task. And those recreative hours are never to be forgotten. Such wild covering the whole series of American field trials can be heard nowhere else than at the Belle Vue. Such levisly generous entertainment as was repeatedly offered to members of the club and guests by Mr. Dexter, Mr. Donner, Captain Hamilton, Mr. McCook and others characterizes no point but High Point. Such a collection of great setters and pointers is to be seen nowhere else in the wide world. Such absorbing pleasure can nowhere else be found as in the wind-swept, crack-bissured Belle Vue and the circumferent fields.

The handlers Arent, Short, keen Height, jolly Lewis, quiet McMurdo, bright Tallman, modest Seager, bland Tucker, lank Stafford, nervous Stephenson, broad shouldered Titus, pleasant faced Nesbitt, and the rest can all be seen with the retrospective eye as they sit about the stoves, or walk their dogs, or strip for the rushing competition of their races. A substantial, acute company of men to whom more than to all else is due the continuance and success of field trials. What stories the walls of the dingy little room below stairs of the Belle Vue have heard, as the handlers rehearsed their deeds, would make a volume more interesting than books usually are.

Duty, distance and other reasons combine to preclude attendance, but to all the triallers at High Point hearty salutations are extended, with thanks for kindnesses shown last year, and the warmest wishes for a greater trial for 1888 than any of the glorious events which have preceded it.

Death of Vandevort's Don.

Mr. R. T. Vandevort sends from Pasadena a note full of the sadness which cannot but weigh upon any sportsman worthy the name when the faithful companion of his days afield passes on to hunt Elysian fields. He says: "It is with extreme regret that we have to record the death of poor old Don. He died, after a very short illness, on Friday, Nov. 4, 1887. Language fails to express our deep sorrow for the dear old fellow, and we all feel as if we had lost our truest friend and best companion." Old Don was known to the world of sportsmen as perhaps the best field dog of his breed in America. He was bred by Sir W. A. Lethbridge, in England, and was whelped on June 1, 1879. He was purchased in England by a brother of Mr. Vandevort's, and on being brought to the United States was hunted by the latter. In breeding he was the peer of any pointer, being by Mr. Sam Price's Bang (739 E.) out of Peg by Dreke (842 E.) out of Sell (1,256 E.) Don's record of winnings was: second, Atlanta, 1882; first, Pittsburgh, 1882; divided field trial record special with Foreman, Pittsburgh, 1883; V. H. C. reserved, San Francisco, 1886; first in all-aged stakes, Fairmont, 1882, also special for best pointer at the trials, and cup for best dog owned in Pennsylvania. Mr. Vandevort pitted him against both setters and pointers, and the wonderful nose, snap and stamina of the old dog brought him out winner of many a hard heat. Don was utilized to a considerable extent in the stud, and one of his sons, Richmond, is probably as good a pointer in the field as lives to-day. Several sons and daughters of Don are owned in California, and all of them show high working quality. For a year or more he had suffered from incurable cancer of the fauces, to which, together with the weakness resultant upon years of hard work, he at last succumbed. Mr. Vandevort may well feel sad, not alone because he has lost a good friend, but also because he may cast about for years and not secure so excellent a worker as his famous old Don.

Humbugged.

Colonel Stuart Taylor sends the following note:

"Mr. Lang, of Stuttgart, without being ordered to do so, recently sent to Mr. Albert Hoepfner of this city a so-called mastiff bitch. This bitch is a mongrel, and perhaps with a cross of Great Dane in her. She has not one point typical of a mastiff, but has a bad long head, coarse ears, long neck, bad, lanky body, poor feet, wretched ring-tail, coarse coat, pily in texture and of bad color. In fact a worse specimen never was sent to a purchaser. Mr. Lang has outrageously cheated Mr. Hoepfner, and such an act deserves severest condemnation."

There is a ring about Colonel Taylor's words that bodes trouble for the purveyor who imposed upon Mr. Hoepfner. We are informed that the bitch will be returned, with accruing charges. As we understand the matter, Mr. Lang had no authority to ship the animal, and has overstepped all bounds, particularly since he sent so bad a specimen.

Decadent Llewellyns.

A well-posted correspondent, who is a specialist in English setters, writes us this week as follows:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I miss the frequent wail over the decadence of the Llewellyn setters from your last paper, and was somewhat surprised therefrom from the fact that so many prominent fanciers and breeders like "Old Dominion," Ellzey, Jones, et al, are addressing themselves to the task of saving the English (Llewellyn) setter from total rout and disgrace when brought into competition with the "graud," "keen," "high-mettled," "sterling" pointer and native of the "good old sort" crossed with the blues. Poor Blues! They can't hunt over an hour and a half at any time, and on a hot day are totally useless; and then, too, the deception of those miserable, mercenary "breeders for profit" who invented those atrocious field trials where those worthless blues could go, and for years keep winning about eight-tenths of all the prizes against all other breeds combined. All this must be corrected. The proper self-respect of the losers and disinterested patriotism of the afore-mentioned "old and prominent" breeders (?) demand it. And the while those mercenary "breeders for profit" will go right along practicing the iniquity of breeding miserable blues who will year after year "do up" all the other breeds. Such is the natural perversity of human nature, "breeders for profit" not excepted.

Indiana Field Trials.

The entries for the Indiana Kennel Club's first annual trials at Bicknell, Ind., November 7th, are as follows:

ALL-AGED STAKE.

CHANGE, black and white setter dog by Dashing Don—Daisey Starlight. S. H. Soewell.
TOPSY W., black, white and tan setter bitch by Sweep—Lady Pape. M. K. Williams.
LARK P., black, white and tan setter dog by Glen—Topsey S. Curtis Wright.
JIM BLAINE, orange and white setter dog by Don Nillson—Nellie B. Joseph Becker.
POLLY II, white and black ticked setter bitch by Josh Whitcomb—Polly. J. B. Stoddard.
BEN LANIER, lemon and white pointer dog by Jo Bowers—Harry S. New.
KING DON, seal brown, white and ticked pointer dog by Vandevort's Don—Vandevort's Luck. King Don Pointer Kennels.
GLADIES, black, white and tan setter bitch by Gledstone—Sanborn's Nellie. P. Tidolph.
PENRAGON, black, white and tan setter dog by Count Noble—Floy. S. H. Soewell.
JACK W., orange and white setter dog by Sargent—Eve. E. M. Usher.

THE DERBY.

ZETTA KING DON, lemon and white pointer bitch by King Don—Queen Faust. J. B. Cernahan.
GLENNIS, red Irish setter bitch by Chief—Grace Glencho. H. A. Comstock.
QUEEN OF TENNESSEE, black, white and tan setter bitch by Gath's Hope—Freda. W. A. Evans.
CHERRYSTONE, liver and white pointer bitch by Trinket's Bang—Pearlstone. Devonshire Kennels.
LOU ROY, liver and white setter bitch by Sen Roy—Nettle. Royal Robinson.
DAISY ROY, liver, white and tan setter bitch by Sen Roy—Nettle. Royal Robinson.
DASH, red Irish setter dog by Royal C.—Bells. John A. Hunter.
SHOT, red and white cross-bred setter dog by —Nellie B. Joseph Becker.
LIXE, liver and white pointer dog, pedigree not given. Geo. Sluthour.
ROSE, red Irish setter bitch by Elcho — Harry S. New.

[Additional Kennel on Page 331.]

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

There has been so little wind lately that the canoeists have almost given it up in despair. Saturday morning the Mystic, Gypsy and Ripple were out with lady passengers, and had a pleasant sail. In the afternoon the Flying Froa, Sneak-box and Ripple started for Alameda. When about half-way down the creek the mast tube of the latter gave way, breaking up the deck and smashing things up generally, so she had to return. The Froa reached Alameda about 6 o'clock. On Sunday there was scarcely a breath of wind all day. Harrison brought the Zoe Mou round from Alameda and was met at the mouth of the creek by Wright and Campbell in the Shadow and Columbia; they were forced to paddle home against the tide. Several of the other canoes were out, but could do no sailing. Messrs. Harrison and Wright are going to take the Sneak-box down to the foot of the bay for some duck-shooting at the end of the month. These boats are specially built for this purpose, though the Ripple is finished in handsomer style and assigned for pleasure sailing. The club received an invitation to sail up to Pinalo Point next Saturday and Sunday, but the trip is considered too long in this uncertain weather.

The Triangle Idea.

There is an old expression, "two's company and three's a crowd;" like many other old sayings, it is but half true. It all depends, as the girl says in the Mikado. Many a girl thinks that three make a very good company, if the other two are men. Nearly every man believes himself capable of looking after two girls at the same time.

Three make the very best canoe cruising company. If two fellows go cruising together they are sure to differ in opinion on every point that comes up to be decided, and unless they are both angels a split is almost sure to occur. The same division occurs when four go off together. With three it is always two against one, and the one backs down gracefully. Even if a man and his wife go cruising together they are sure to have a happier time if there is a third member in the party. They keep their tempers better under trying circumstances, and do not have so much work to do. If a portage is to be made two of the party will take the first load, leaving one behind to guard what is left. One of the two will return to the starting point, leaving the other to guard the property already transported. In this way nothing is left unprotected. With a party of three the work falls lighter on each one than with any other number. One member does the paddling, procuring stores, milks the cow and draws the water. The other cuts wood for the fire, sets the table and washes the dishes. The third man cooks. One man can do all the work for

in each one of these departments, but not for four or any larger number. It takes almost as much work to provide for two as for three. All the cooking utensils will hold enough for three but not for four, so only one round of cooking is necessary. A baggage car will generally hold three canoes and its complement of trunks, too, but a fourth canoe is sure to make trouble. The work of camp life can be easily and evenly divided up into three parts, but if the party consists of more than three the clever fellows shoulder more than their share of work. There is luck in odd numbers on a canoe cruise every time, and for good reasons. If a man goes canoeing alone he has to carry all the cooking utensils, tent and fixings, food, etc., and has to do all his own work. If two go together in two canoes the common property is divided up, one taking the tent (if a shore tent is used), and the other the cooking things. With three the common property is still further divided up, and the load for each canoe therefore lightened. One tent, one frying-pan, a stew-pan, a milk pail, a butter tub, hroiler, kettle, coffee pot, dish pan, etc., will do the work for three as easily as for one, and they can be divided between the three canoes. Each man carries his own spare clothing and his blankets, and has spare room at all times. It is not so when he cruises alone; then his canoe is heavily loaded all the time, especially if he adds to his necessities a gun, a camera, sets of dry plates, sketching materials, fishing tackle, a library and writing desk.

It is very hard work all the time when cruising alone. It is a running fight or a dull snk most of the time cruising double. The fun of cruising comes on when three congenial companions cast their lots together and start off for better, for worse, determined each to do his share of the work and give in every time he is on the minority side of a question.

Canoe racing courses are usually triangular; a part of, or the whole sail is a triangle; the section of a tent is generally a triangle; a canoe has three sides, the sternboard, the port and the inside; the skipper can always look three ways when he is sailing on deck, ahead, behind, and to starboard or port, and three ways when paddling, ahead and to the right and left. Canoeists, like other people, give three cheers when enthusiastically excited. The sailing time limit for the A. C. A. trophy is three hours. There are three commodores, commodore, vice-commodore and rear-commodore. There are but three positions in any race, first, last and between the two. A canoe has three positions, right side up, upside down and on her beam ends. There are three winds, a head wind, a beam wind and a free wind. Canoeists generally have at least three ideas. The above conclusively shows that three is the great canoe number.—*American Canoeist.*

THE GUN.

The San Diego Union, of November 6th, is responsible for the following:

"C. W. Budd, champion pigeon shot of the United States, has written to an agent in this city to make a match for \$1,000 upwards with Crittenden Robinson, champion shot of the Pacific Coast. Budd's action was caused by a brother of Robinson announcing recently that he would match Crittenden against any shot in the United States. The terms are to be 100 birds, Hurlingham rules."

Sportsmanship.

I did not intend to say any more upon this subject—it is a paradoxical one at all times. I ventured upon the few remarks I have made more because I observe so little sportsmanship in every-day life and so much egotism invading the domain of sport, then with any hope to please you. But after the invitation and encouragement you give me, after feeling my feet on one safe step amongst all the paradoxical perplexity of mounting the Parnassus of pure sportsmanship, I am tempted to make another effort on the steep incline.

But softly, Sir. The opprobrious "egotist" hardly has a sweet sound from the mouth of one whose text is generosity and whose admiration skill. But let that pass; the crowd has made the fact, and it is not for me to dispute the necessity of borrowing from the dead a word un-English for a mob-made vice. If the wondering mob runs after the little hero who was a billiard marker and now is "champion," and "draws" like a new play, it is not his fault, with all his faults, if he is oblivious to the world without his world and king of all within it. And yet, how many there are, who, unlike your billiard markers, have rubbed against the higher thoughts of men, and still, with all their chances, are blind to all outside their lesser orb within some little world. Opprobrious terms of sporting parlance tell us many a curious story. "The current-jelly dogs" were not so named for nothing, nor were the "self-hunters" called so for best of friendship. They are terms which only found creation in that part of hunting which is greater than the whole. And so it is on every side. "Fox-hunting is first, there is no second, and salmon-fishing is a bed third," I hear on one side. "Deer-stalking is the only sport worth going in for in these islands," another tells me. "I don't fish for trout, but salmon fishing is the king of sports," another eeye. "Deer-driving is good fun, but stalking is butchery," is another bold opinion. "Grouse-driving is one sport, and requires skill, but as for potting them in the legs as they flutter up before a dog, I see no sport in it," whispers some one else, who would be after making an impression. How many more curiosities of this kind expose the single idea of the mind or the unfitness of body of their exponent, I know not. I could repeat them by the dozen. They are shallow, Sir, as a mountain brook in last July, and every motive shows as clearly as the little pebbles at the bottom. Shall we take the lest and see how little it bears the test of a display of skill *par excellence*?

Well, Sir, to begin with, I can go to Sheffield town, where, from behind the counters, men have risen to the office, from the office to the butte, and there have all the skill of others who profess it the greatest test of shooting skill and sportsmanship to boot. Skill it is, and so is the billiard marker skilled who draws a crowd to see his "brilliant" breaks; but I am not sure that either man would live with bounds ten minutes, nor is there anything to show that either man could climb a rocky cliff, could creep a mile and run two hundred yards, then still his thumping pulse to do his step to death, hit through the heart while nrging on his hind. Nor is the example one uncalled for, either; for equal exertion is required to get grouse as to get deer, where birds are scarce and the moose rocky and steep; and, more than that, as the shooter jumps from rock to creg, the birds may rise, and often do, or choose the moment when he springs across some soft moss to land insecure on some shaking bag, yet must he take them then, no other time will do, no other bird will rise if these are missed; he cannot choose his shots to suit his gun, nor yet his gun nor load to suit his bird. Then only in mid-air must he select his birds and take his right and left before he knows how far his weighted feet have sunk, for he must carry what he kills; October grouse do not

prefer the company of two. It is the wit of man, the physique, the experience, pins shooting skill, against the grouse. The big flask and the well-served lunch peculiar to the butts is absent here, the shooter is not brought to the scratch, as he is in the butts, without turning a hair or allowing his heart one extra beat. For two guns to kill eight partridges as a covey swing over the tree, each as mentioned in the "Badminton Library," is unquestionably a feat. To kill a whole peck of five grouse, three as they came, two as they left the butte, in five shots, as Mr. Lloyd-Price tells us he saw Lord De Grey do, was also a feat, but not an unexampled one. Lord De Grey is about the best shot in his set at driven grouse; but, Sir, the very infrequency of his misses, and other men's, too, show that shooting driven grouse well is more attainable than that of taking every opportunity at birds, to find and approach which an athletic frame and the best of nerve are as necessary as skill in shooting. The semence of the grouse driving shots, the coolness with which they are taken, has frequently made me enquire, "Is this sport?" Why, Sir, Mr. Lloyd-Price tells us that even the dogs get sick of it. Numbers satiate even them. But their masters, greater gluttons than their dogs, regard it as the cream of sport and skill. Well, Sir, it is very good fun; but if we were doomed to do it alone, if that were possible, there is not a crack shot of them all who would not vote it uncommon slow work. I began, Sir, by saying there was too much egotism creeping into sport, and there should not be. I have taken grouse-shooting as an example of the shallow foundations of such ideas generally. I am quite aware, Sir, that a driven grouse may come at any peck; but I take him as he does come, and I find the same men score more driven grouse per shot than they do pigeons per double barrel at Hurlingham and the Gun Club. Yet never did we dignify pigeon shooting by any higher title than that of good practice. So much for the sportsmanship, so much for the skill required in the butts! As the holiday of the Sheffield and Bradford manufacturer, it is doubtless an institution. But for a display of skill commend me to rocketing pheasants with the guns standing back amongst, and the birds coming over, oak trees, before the leaf is all gone; the rabbit popping in and out of the ferns; and the woodcock flipping along between the stems. The pheasant should always be shot with his head to the shooter, for the reason that his legs are the best part of him, and those who break them should be made to eat them. A grouse is a different bird; his legs are small, and he is far more difficult to kill when bounding into the air like a cricket ball than when he is coming at the shooter with his fast but steady flight.

Nothing, Sir, but the affectation of some men to despise shooting in the old methods would have led me to say a word to show that their own performances will bear criticism, for I have enjoyed many a day's driving and hope to have many another, and the paradoxes of sport are far too involved to allow of lines between sport and skill being attempted to be drawn.—*Shooting.*

Testing a Gun Barrel.

It has been frequently a matter of conjecture to me what amount of strain a gun would stand, and my desire for knowledge has been greatly stimulated by some writers in the sporting press who land a certain gun and others also who condemn the same weapon. As far as I have seen no one in the United States has gone to the trouble and expense of finding the limit of strength in any make of gun, nor have I heard any mention of such an experiment on the other side of the water.

Now, I think I have solved the problem pretty fairly as far as one make and grade of gun is concerned. Having resolved to find out what a gun would stand, I selected the one of my two guns for which I had least use, a Parker 10-bore, weighing 9 lbs. 13 oz., full choke in both barrels, which were 32 inches in length. The gun was bored specially for No. 6 shot and made an average of 190 each barrel with 1½ oz. Leroy No. 6 and 44 drs. FG, 30 in. circle, 40 yds. It was of the \$70 grade and was bought from Read & Son, Boston, three years ago. The gun had not been fired more than 350 times, with ordinary loads, so that it was to all practical intents as good as new.

The powder used in the test was Orange FG, and the shot Tatham's No. 10 chilled; they were measured in the combined powder and shot measure made by the B. G. I. Co., and the measure was always struck off level with the top.

A rest was constructed to fire the gun from. The bed was a square log, and spiked upon its upper surface was a square block with a groove cut along its upper surface in which to lay the barrels, and a long, heavy, squared piece of timber with a groove cut down its face to receive the butt of the stock. Underneath the bed were placed two heavy pieces of timber to raise the bed off the ground. The gun was secured in the rest by two half-inch ropes, one of which passed with a double turn round the barrels at the point of the fore end, and stretched back to a piece of wood nailed under the bed log to prevent the rope slipping forward. The other rope passed with a double turn around the pistol grip and stretched back was secured in the same way as the other. The ropes, when in position, were tightened up tight with a stick, tourniquet fashion. This held the gun fast, and the ropes stretched back held the gun up against the rear block and prevented jumping.

The gun was fired by a thirty-yard cord attached to each trigger, and the barrels were wiped out three times after the second, fourth, and eighth shots; this was to see if the gun was leading to any great extent.

In the experiment I fired a series of four shots (two from each barrel) of each different load, using only four shells, which I drew and recapped as required; the shells were Winchester 2½ bres. The experiment was made Oct. 27th, and the following were the loads and the results:

In loading the gun I inserted a primed shell at the breech, closed the gun and poured the powder in at the muzzle, followed by a pink-edge wad, the shot and a wad of paper.

The loads used were 8 drs. powder, 3 oz. shot in each barrel for first series of two shots with each barrel; 9 drs., 3½ oz. for second series; 10 drs., 4 oz. for third series; 11 drs., 4½ oz. for fourth series; 12 drs., 5 oz. for fifth series; 13 drs., 5½ oz. for sixth series; 16 drs., 7 oz. for seventh series.

The first damage appeared at the third shot of the third series, when the stock split in two longitudinal cracks from the lock plate right through the grip. The grain of the wood ran in a line with the barrels, instead of in a line extending from end to end of the stock. I fished the split stock, but the next shot broke it off, bent out the trigger guard and slightly bent the left trigger. As the trigger guard was in the way without the stock I took it off, sewed off the broken end of the stock, and butted it against the rear block with a piece of wood under the locks to raise the triggers clear of the bed log. Things continued in this state till the third shot of the fourth series, except that each recoil drove the broken end of the stock about an inch into the rear block and jammed up the locks with broken splinters,

which I had to stop and pick out. At this shot the cracked left trigger was bent and doubled up under the plate, and the upper strap or teng was bent down at the end. The next shot bent the teng still more, and bent in the rear end of the left lock plate.

On firing the first shot of the fifth series (the right barrel) the gun turned over and striking on the other trigger both barrels went off almost simultaneously, the result being that the bent left trigger was nipped off and the barrel therefore disabled. I always loaded both barrels at once and cocked both hammers at once; my object was to see if the explosion of one barrel would set off the other, as has happened to the guns of some of your correspondents, but this was the only occasion on which such a thing happened, and it would not have occurred had the gun not fallen upon the trigger. During the remainder of the experiment I was therefore confined to the right barrel.

No further damage occurred during the rest of the shooting till I reached the first shot of the seventh series, except that the gun turned over again and cracked end bent up the right trigger. I found it difficult to prevent the gun turning over at the shot after the loss of the stock. The load for the last shot was the trifling of 16 drs. powder and 7 oz. shot. This burst the barrel, making an aperture 5½ in. in length, commencing one-half in. behind the shoulder of the chamber, and extending in width from the edge of the upper rib nearly to the upper edge of the fore-end; a piece of brass shell was also blown out; the extension rib which was inserted 1½ in. within the barrels was intact, but the upper rib from that to within 5½ in. of the muzzle was ripped off and bent forward 2 in. The fore-end lump was broken out and the under rib from that to within 13 in. of the muzzle was torn away from the right barrel but still adhered to the left barrel. The space between the ribs was filled in with plaster of Paris, and this also was blown out; the right trigger was broken off, the left lock-plate bent in at the rear corner and bulged out in the middle, and the left barrel was bulged out quite perceptibly. The fore-end was a complete wreck, smashed into splinters, many of them small enough for toothpicks; the iron work was, however, intact.

Now as regards the frame and action. I could not see from a close examination that they showed any signs of strain, the action worked with perfect ease, the bolt locked and the barrels fitted as closely as when the gun was new; indeed the frame, action, extension rib, barrel lumps and the rear ends of the barrels could be put on another gun and no one know that they had been through such a trial. I think this says a good deal for the Parker action.

After examining the gun I shipped it to Parker Bros. with a report of the experiment and a request that they examine the gun thoroughly and let me know the result.—*J. Campbell, in Forest and Stream.*

Mr. McMurchy About Kicking Guns.

"There isn't a bit of need in the world of any man hemmering himself up and bruising his arm black and blue with shooting any good shot in the world. If any men get kicked into a jelly, it's all his own folly, and I self believe such a man deserves all the hemmering he gets. It's a sort of retributive punishment for his want of sense or neglect of duty, a case of poetic justice."

Mr. McMurchy said all this in a Midland railroad car, while it was speeding through Clinton and Fayette counties, on Sept. 6th, bound for the league meeting at Columbine. Meck had one eager, attentive hearer, who, while he listened to the speaker's earnest words, watched with thrilling interest the soft play of light that came in flashes from the inmost depths of that speaker's dark hazel eyes, lighting and edging the thought as he uttered them.

And what was Meck's cure for muscle menling? Why, nothing but lengthening, and lengthening, and lengthening, and keeping on lengthening the stock of the gun, till the trigger arm had to be extended so far forward to reach the trigger that it would be impossible for the man to set the butt of the gun in shooting anywhere except inside of his shoulder joint. If a man has a short stock let him pad the butt and keep on padding it until it becomes impossible to put it in the wrong place.

Now, Meck would not have a man shoot forever with a long stock if he likes a short one, but he would have him adopt whatever means are necessary to break himself of shooting from his arm instead of from his shoulder. When that is done and well done, he would leave him to his taste as to length in the stock. Another bit of advice from this paragon of American marksmanship is to hold the gun at the small of the stock, with the grip of a vice.

In all this he gives the result of his own personal experience.—*Cincinnati Trap and Trigger.*

Trap and Trigger, Cincinnati, for October, says editorially: "Not fewer than twelve million artificial targets were consumed in the United States this year. Next year, if the target manufacturers charge fair moderate prices, not fewer than twenty millions artificial targets will be used. A greedy policy will obstruct the progress of shooting as an American popular recreation. Small profits and immense sales is the motto that will win for the manufacturer of targets." And also states that the excellent products of the Spratts Patent are fast growing in popularity about Cincinnati, as they are everywhere else. It says:

"A year ago not a pound of Spretts dog biscuit was sold in Cincinnati. Now tons of it are used, and many dog owners will use nothing else. It is going into the townships on the farms. Mr. A. Kling, a well-known bird-dog owner and handler in Green Township, will use nothing else in the bird hunting season, and will not be without the biscuit at any season."

TRAP.

Pacific Sportsmen's Club.

The club met at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on Sunday last, and used up a good lot of birds, in very fine style, the scores being, with four exceptions, high.

At twelve live pigeons, 30 yards rise, ground traps. For the club medal. Won by Mr. Adam Damm.

Adam Damm	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	12
Morrison	.....	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	11
Miller	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	11
O. Flohr	.....	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	11
Parrott	.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	10
Chapman	.....	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	2	10
R. Flohr	.....	1	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	10
Nicolaus	.....	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	10
Judge	.....	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	9
Smith	.....	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	9
Gottlieb	.....	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	9
Mannix	.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	7
Captain Hall	.....	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	7
Phillips	.....	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6
Farr	.....	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	6

Bassford Wins the Match at Blue Rocks.

During the last State Sportsman's Association shoot at San Bruno, Frank Bassford of Vacaville, and Colonel Kellogg of this city tied on a score of forty each for the prize, a \$75 Clahrough gun, and decided to shoot the tie off at fifty single and twenty-five double blue rocks, at Alameda Point, on November 13th.

In consequence, quite a large delegation of sportsmen and friends gathered at the grounds of the Lincoln Gun Club, Sunday, to witness the shoot.

Bassford led off at the singles, and only succeeded in breaking 29 out of 50, and, although he considered he shot poorly, he made a better score than Kellogg, who only broke twenty-eight.

At the doubles both shot much better, frequently making shots that elicited great applause from the spectators.

Frank Bassford's shooting was particularly noticeable, and it was claimed by many present that his score equaled, if it did not, as some thought, excel the best ever made at this kind of traps. His score was forty clean breaks out of a possible fifty.

Kellogg failed to do as well, as he succeeded only in breaking twenty-nine out of his fifty.

So Bassford was declared the winner and entitled to the gun, by a score of 67 out of 100, against Kellogg's 53.

After the main event a sweepstake was shot at ten Blue Rocks, and was won by Scovern of the Lincoln Gun Club, with six breaks, Bassford winning second money, with five breaks.

In the second shoot, under similar conditions, Scovern again won first money, with seven breaks, while Messrs. Brown, Ingalls and Campbell divided second money.

The latest improved Blue Rocks were used in the traps and gave great satisfaction, and were admitted by all to have been exceptionally well-thrown "hirds."

Below will be found the scores:

Fifty singles, 18 yards:	
F. Bassford.....	0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1
Col. Kellogg.....	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1-29
Col. Kellogg.....	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0
Col. Kellogg.....	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1-28

Twenty-five doubles:	
Bassford.....	10 01 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Kellogg.....	11 10 11 11 11 11 10 11 11 11 11 11-44
Kellogg.....	11 00 01 10 01 11 01 11 01 01 01 01 01
Kellogg.....	11 11 00 01 00 10 11 11 11 10 10 10-29

Ten singles, 18 yards:	
Bassford.....	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0-5
Kellogg.....	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1-4
Scovern.....	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1-6
Scovern.....	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1-6
Scovern.....	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1-6
Scovern.....	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1-6
Scovern.....	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1-6
Scovern.....	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1-6
Scovern.....	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1-6
Scovern.....	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1-6

A Query.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Will you please inform me, about shooting under Hurlingham Rules, as follows?

If a shooter pulls both barrels at once and kills his birds, or if both barrels go off at once accidentally and he kills his bird, is he entitled to the bird, or must he shoot another bird?

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 14, 1887. CHAS. FLOHR.

The Hurlingham rules, proper, are not in use in California, nor, indeed, anywhere else on the coast. The rules of the California State Sportsman's Association for ground trap shooting govern such shooting, which is in the Hurlingham style. In those rules there is no provision specifically covering the point raised by Mr. Flohr. Rule 6 is, that "The gun shall be held fairly down from the shoulder until the word pull is given, and the bird shall be shot at when fully on the wing, with the first barrel; after which the second barrel may be used as the shooter likes, without leaving his position." The evident implication is that no one shall shoot more than one barrel at once, and the matter would, perforce, be left to the discretion of the referee. Our decision would be that when both barrels were discharged at once the bird would be a "no bird" whether killed or missed, and the shooter would have another bird.

There is to be a pigeon tournament at Gridley on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24th, 1887. The main match is at twelve birds, for entrance money and \$75 added. For particulars address H. Biggs, Gridley.

THE RIFLE

Shell Mound.

The pleasant November day, with its bright warm sun and balmy atmosphere, induced many marksmen to go over to Shell Mound on Sunday last. Some excellent shooting was done, as will be seen by the accounts below.

The Nationals held their monthly company medal shoot. Annexed are the best scores of the several classes:

CHAMPION CLASS.												
Capt. J. E. Klein.....	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	—43		
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	—48-91		
T. E. Carson.....	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	—45		
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	—46-91		
A. Johnson.....	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	—43		
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	—45-88		
FIRST CLASS.												
A. H. Brod.....	200 yards—	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	5—44		
	500 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	6—43-87		
C. Meyer.....	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—43		
	500 yards—	5	3	3	4	4	3	2	4	5—37-80		
SECOND CLASS.												
O. F. Petersen.....	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—42		
O. O'Connell.....	200 yards—	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	4—40		
THIRD CLASS.												
G. Hult.....	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4—39		
W. S. Alexander.....	200 yards—	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	2	3—37		

The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein had its regular medal contest, which resulted as follows: Champion-class medal, K. Wertheimer, 423 rings; First-class medal, Fred A. Kuhle, 421; fourth-class medal, H. Doeher, 295 rings. The second and third-class medals were not won, not enough rings being scored under the rule. Seventy-seven members were present.

The Schuetzen Verein also indulged in a turkey shoot at the 200-yards, 25-ring target, three shots on a ticket. Annexed are the best tickets made: F. Freese, 69 out of a possible 75 rings, John Plisto 67, C. Eisenberg 59, J. H. Snyder 59, K. Wertheimer 59, Captain Adolph Hnher 57, H. Jecker 57, Charles Thierbach 56, A. Browning 56, Fred A. Kuhle 56. A. Johnson of the Nationals held up a \$10 gold piece for the best score of ten shots at 200 yards, and won it himself, but had to beat Captain Klein's fine score to do it. Following are the best scores made:

A. Johnson.....	200 yards—5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5-48
Capt. J. E. Klein.....	200 yards—5 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5-47
H. L. Pendleton.....	200 yards—5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5-45
T. E. Carson.....	200 yards—5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4-45
A. H. Brod.....	200 yards—5 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4-45
R. O. Moore.....	200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4-44
E. F. Robertson.....	200 yards—4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-44
C. Meyer.....	200 yards—3 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-42
L. R. Townsend.....	200 yards—3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4-39

Johnson fired three more strings, and obtained 46, 45, 46, which, added to his 48, gave him the splendid aggregate for his four strings of 185, or an average of 92½ per cent. Captain Klein made 181 in four string, or an average of 90½ per cent.

Having won his own offering, Mr. Johnson will, on the second Sunday in December, put up another eagle for the same gentlemen that shot yesterday, the best score to take it, open to all who shot for the prize. Mr. Johnson bars himself.

A great deal of miscellaneous shooting was indulged in at the short range, for the sandwiches, etc., and for fun, and, first and last, some strings were made that can be held up anywhere. Following are the best scores made by the different gentlemen named:

H. L. Pendleton.....	200 yards—5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5-47
R. O. Moore.....	200 yards—5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5-46
T. E. Carson.....	200 yards—5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-45
C. Meyer.....	200 yards—4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4-45
F. A. Ramm.....	200 yards—4 4 4 4 3 4 5 5 5 5-44
F. Stevens.....	200 yards—4 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 4-42
O. F. Petersen.....	200 yards—4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-42
L. L. Townsend.....	200 yards—4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 5-41
J. O'Connell.....	200 yards—5 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4-40
C. L. Pendleton.....	200 yards—4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4-40

Captain Hnber, of Company C., Second Artillery, has accepted the terms of Company G., First Artillery, of Sacramento, and will shoot a team of 25 men at the 200-yards target against a like team from the Sacramento company. The match will come off shortly.

Sacramento.

On last Sunday, at the Twelfth-street range, members of Company G made the following scores at the 200-yards target. When "the boys" get their new Springfield rifles end will be able to throw away the poor weepone they now use, they will make "bull's-eyes" every time:

Sergeant Sheehan.....	4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5-44
Sergeant Kennedy.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-40
Corporal Lowell.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-42
Corporal Stearns.....	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-42
Corporal Carroll.....	4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4-37
Private Boone.....	5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4-44
Private Heffernan.....	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-43
Private Dunphy.....	4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-42
Private McMillan.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-39
Private McDermott.....	3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4-35
Private Nutie.....	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4-37
Private Carroll.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3-35
Private Zittenger.....	4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4-38
Private Klein.....	3 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4-40
Private Stevens.....	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4-40
Private Judge.....	3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4-35

Honorary members at same target:

O. E. Hughes.....	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5-43
P. Coffey.....	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4-44
McCollum.....	4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 5-41
P. Cook.....	4 4 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 4-41
F. J. Ruttstaller.....	3 5 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4-40

The following match was shot:

O. E. Hughes.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5-43
W. Boase.....	5 3 4 4 3 4 5 5 4 4-41

Important Work for the N. R. A.

There are two very important questions to be settled by the National Rifle Association of America, which are the defining clearly and explicitly the present unsettled question of what is a strictly military rifle, and the making of a rule which will make all military riflemen on an equal basis, so far as their arms are concerned. It has been clearly shown that no plan for allowing points to the supposed inferior arm will ever regulate the difference in a manner which will satisfy the entire rifle-shooting fraternity.

In summarizing the views of many prominent riflemen from all sections of the country, it is apparent that a majority believe that in all military contests in which men compete from different States or Territories, the rules governing these contests should state distinctly and clearly the kind of rifles permitted.

One of the following conditions should be adopted:—

In matches where the members of the National Guard of several States and Territories compete, or where the National Guard of several States and Territories and men from the regular army compete, the rifle used must be the regulation Springfield rifle, 3 grooves, chambered for 2-10 in. shell. No change or alteration in any way shall be permitted except the changing of the trigger-pull, which must not be less than the prescribed rules.

The second suggestion for a rule governing Inter-state or National matches is as follows:—

The rifle used must be one of the following patterns:—The U. S. Springfield, .45 calibre, as above; the New York State Model Remington, .50 calibre, with any barrel and Edwards' eight, or the Sharps Military rifle, .45 calibre, without wind-gauge. None of the rifles to be rechambered; .45-calibre rifles to be confined to a bullet not exceeding 500 grains in weight; .50-calibre rifles to use a bullet not exceeding 550 grains. Competitors may use either of the named rifles, and no others, all others being considered specials.

The third suggestion: In Inter-state or National matches any rifle may be used which is issued to any State or Territory. A competitor may select the rifle preferred, whether it be the arm issued the troops of his State or not, and may affix such sights as preferred, and make such alterations in the arm used as desired, providing such alterations are within the rules of the National Rifle Association governing military arms.

All ammunition for military rifles must have the bullet firmly seated in the shell, not less than two-thirds of its diameter, and with no exposed lubricant.

It is believed that, unless a rule similar to one above suggested is made, there will be no further Inter-state or National competitions under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. The great desideratum now is to make rules to disarm the criticism that the National Guard of one State have an advantage over the men from other States. If a rule similar to any of the ones suggested is made by the National Rifle Association, then all will be on an equal basis. If critical murmurs are heard they can be met with the response, You are privileged to do the same; "Go thou and do likewise." Let State matches be shot as the State authorities elect, but Inter-state and National matches, or contests permitting the use of different rifles, should be so arranged that all contestants are privileged to use the same arm as his competitor, and no attempt be made to adjust the supposed difference by an allowance of points.—The Rifle.

Harbor View.

The Swiss Riflemen's Benevolent Society held a meeting at Harbor View on last Sunday, which was largely attended. S. Boon won the society's gold medal on the military target with a score of seventeen out of a possible twenty-five. Two hundred dollars was offered for cash prizes which were won as follows: J. Dornhier, \$25; A. Rahwyler, \$20; J. Utshig, \$17.50; P. Jacoby, \$15; A. Johnson, \$12.50. A. Strecker, \$10; J. Bachman, \$9; F. Stuhls, \$8; J. Stanton, \$7; G. Orsi, \$6; J. Lennan, \$6.50; O. Klein, \$5.50; J. Martin, \$5; C. Adams, \$5; E. Zahn, \$4.50; William Ehrenpfort, \$4; F. Schuemann, \$4; — Rnehold, \$3.50; J. Stranb, \$3; — Streuter, \$3; O. Bormeister, \$3; A. T. Fields, \$2.50; P. Croce, \$2.50; G. Bartola, \$2.50; R. H. Aiken, \$2.50; — Linthold, \$2; — Scherble, \$2; G. Marioni, \$2; — Game, \$1.50; B. Segesser, \$1.50. Mr. Dornhier made ninety-five out of a possible hundred rings in four shots, end A. Rahwyler, ninety-three.

The Italian Rifle Club's target practice resulted as follows: Champion medal—G. Rosei, 148 rings; second, Dr. Ollino, 110; third, R. Pannelli, 78; fourth, G. Galigames, 76.

Pistol Record Broken.

Mr. F. E. Bennett, a member of the National Lancers, broke the pistol record of 100 shots at Walnut Hill, near Boston, on November 4th, making a score of 857 points. A Smith & Wesson army revolver .44 calibre, with factory ammunition was used. Last spring Chevalier Paine made, at Walnut Hill, what was supposed to be a record impossible to surpass, but the record of yesterday's work by Mr. Bennett beats it headly.

The conditions of yesterday's shooting were identical with those under which Paine established his best record, viz., 100 shots, Standard American target, 50 yards. Chevalier Paine's total was 841 points, which included 70 bull's-eyes. Mr. Bennett's aggregate was 857 points, in which were 77 bull's-eyes. The result of the match gives the best revolver record on the target by 16 points to Mr. Bennett. The last string of 10 shots was all bull's-eyes.

The conditions for shooting were unfavorable, a high, gusty wind blowing from 6 o'clock. The exhibition was conducted under the supervision of Mr. A. C. Gould of The Rifle, and the scoring was performed by the official scorer of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. The detailed scores are appended:

1.....	7 8 10 9 7 10 7 9 10-87
2.....	8 9 8 9 7 10 8 9 9-83
3.....	5 10 9 8 10 9 8 10 9-87
4.....	8 9 10 9 5 10 7 10 8-85
5.....	7 9 8 8 9 5 5 9 10 7-78
6.....	9 10 8 7 10 10 8 10 6 9-87
7.....	10 9 8 8 10 10 10 7 7 9-89
8.....	10 9 9 7 9 9 7 10 8 7-85
9.....	9 10 7 9 10 7 8 9 7 10-86
10.....	8 9 10 8 9 10 8 10 9 9-90
Total.....	857

The Rifle for November presents a picture of Mr. Bennett in position at the score. He stands facing squarely to the target with pistol arm fully extended and left hand resting upon the hip. Our exchange also gives some particulars about him which may be of interest. It says:

All of this gentlemen's shooting up to a recent date was done with the Smith & Wesson single-action, .44 calibre, Russian model revolver, and with factory ammunition. The shooting in the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was done in the presence of the writer, a representative of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., and many of the prominent rifle shots of New England.

On Oct. 12th, Mr. Bennett, for the first time, was persuaded to shoot some of the new light ammunition recently perfected by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. for in-door or gallery shooting in the regular .44-calibre Russian model revolver. Mr. Bennett shot the same revolver with a different sight, to regulate the difference in the ammunition, at 30 yards on the 100-yards Standard American target. Following are the three consecutive scores made by him under the above conditions:

7 8 7 7 8 8 9 7 10 9-80
10 9 10 9 8 8 10 7 10 9-90
9 10 8 5 7 9 10 10 8-86

The scores of 43 in five shots, and 90 in ten shots, are the best scores on record.

Mr. Bennett would be pleased to meet in competition any revolver shot in the country, harring Chevalier Ira Paine. He would be willing to shoot at Creedmoor or Walnut Hill, or any accessible place near New York or Boston. Should a match be arranged, he wishes it to be shot under the following conditions: One hundred shots at 30 or 50 yards, or one hundred shots at each distance. If shot at 30 and 50 yards, the aggregate of the two distances to determine the winner. On the Standard American target, the 200-yards rifle target being the one for 50 yards, and the 100-yards target for 30 yards. Calibre of revolver not less than .44—factory ammunition, full charge. Revolver barrel not to exceed 10 inches in length, which shall include cylinder. Cleaning allowed after each ten shots. Each competitor to deposit \$100, which shall go to the person securing the highest aggregate. Details of the match to be arranged when the party or parties signify their willingness to enter a competition.

Agrees With "Gaucho."

We have for some time past heard much complaint from practical hunters that the hollow Express bullets have not proved to be such a killing bullet, when used on our game, as had been expected from the wonderful reports given of its great discharging and killing qualities by our consins on the other side of the water. It was but a few weeks ago that a practical hunter of large experience told the writer that the hollow-pointed Express bullet was a failure, so far as his experience went, although he believed thoroughly in the Express system, but that he wanted a solid bullet of the same weight as the hollow-pointed one. This experience is but one of many of which we have heard, but more especially since the advent of the American Express rifles, and cartridge made for use in the Express rifles. We are glad to hear that the same has been the experience of our English friends who have done any hunting to any extent on this side of the Atlantic, and that they are using a solid Express bullet more largely on the other side than formerly. Some of the prominent makers and users of Express rifles are advocating their use, and are also advocating the use of much softer bullets than even we are accustomed to use. We know that a soft bullet, driven by a large powder charge, acts very much the same as a hollow bullet—often breaking up as badly as an explosive bullet.

One thing we do believe, we have for a long time been using too long and heavy bullets for hunting work, and that we shall do better work, at least for close range, with shorter and softer bullets and heavier charges of powder.—R

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 48 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 19, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

Eureka Jockey Club, November 23d to 26th.

Sable Wilkes.

We take a great deal of pride in presenting our readers with so good a picture of the champion three-year-old. It is, as anyone conversant with the subject is well aware, a difficult task to get a good likeness of a horse. The human face is comparatively easy to put on canvas, and the camera will return a faithful portrait of the individual.

Photographs of horses are usually caricatures, and it can safely be asserted that not one in a hundred can be depended upon as giving the faintest idea of what horse is the subject. Even the best artists, that is the best in human portraiture, cannot reproduce the individual animal, if such a term is admissible, though having the benefit of colors. When restricted to black and white there is a still further divergence from truth.

We have been exceedingly fortunate in this respect, that is, securing talent for this speciality. It is only necessary to refer to Mr. Wyttenbach's work as proof of what he could do in animal portraiture, and when he went away we had little hopes of securing a successor of the same calibre. In fact it could not be expected that a man with approximative talent in that line could be found, and then years of experience would be required. Our present artist, Mr. Boyd, has had a great deal of practice, but even with that advantage we did not anticipate so much merit in his work at the outset.

Oatcake was truthfully portrayed, and now comes the presentation of the champion three-year-old, which must be admitted to be also faithfully drawn. Those who are familiar with the colt will not require other explanation than a glance at the picture. Those who are unacquainted with him will be interested in having a printed description appended.

We had seen the colt during the time he was at work on the Oakland track and until his departure to fulfill his engagements during the circuit, but in order to place little dependence on memory a visit was made to the Bay District Course last Wednesday—and, by the way, this was the first day we were able to leave our room for more than a week. Had we been in our usual high condition, in the form that we only rarely lose, the trip would be worthy of description. The day could not be finer, and to a person in even ordinary health there was a great deal to enjoy. The objective point, however, was to see Sable Wilkes, and, by good fortune, we also saw his owner. Mr. Corbitt cannot be called phlegmatic in disposition or lymphatic, and while he is unquestionably proud of the doings of his colt, he appears to take it as a matter of course.

When he trotted in 2:18, it would have been within bounds for him to have made some active demonstrations of pleasure. Old as we are in the business, had a three-year-old colt, especially a stallion which was of our own breeding and whose sire and dam were still in our possession, made such a display, we could not have re-

strained from showing an exuberance of feeling. In fact it was with some difficulty we could restrain from exhibiting a delight, perhaps too demonstrative, that California had again secured the lead, and, in place of a dead heat for the three-year-old record, had obtained the first place by a margin which left no room for controversy.

But this is all outside of what we want to say at present. There will be anxiety all over the trotting world to know what sort of a looking colt the champion is, and in order to answer the question authoritatively the visit of last Wednesday was made.

The picture on the first page will show that he is in "high form." This might be expected from his performance, although even some of the great performers may be decidedly at fault in some of the points. Notwithstanding the thoroughbred strains are a short way off, the form of Sable Wilkes closely approximates that of the thoroughbred.

Thirty years ago we wrote that the greatest of trotters would be an approximation to the shape of a high-class race-horse, and we are still more convinced of the truth of the position after these thirty years of close observation.

Sable Wilkes, black colt foaled in the spring of 1884, bred by William Corbitt, San Mateo Stock Farm. By Guy Wilkes.

First dam Sable by The Moor.

Second dam Gretchen by Mambrino Pilot.

Third dam Kitty Kirkham by Canada Chief.

Fourth dam by Fanning's Toke.

Fifth dam by imported Leviathan.

In height he is between 15½ and 15¾ hands. His length is in proportion to his measurement. He is so level-made that it is troublesome to say where he excels and where he is deficient. One of the most level colts I ever saw, was the reply of every looker on. There are no prominent points to describe. He is so truly formed that to add to his excellences or defects would require a closer analysis than can be now given. It would be nearly eupererogatory to say anything in relation to his pedigree. That is so eminently good that a long article will be unnecessary to place it properly before our readers.

The Anglers' Society.

The most enjoyable bit of news of the week is that an Anglers' Society has been formed in San Francisco. The idea was suggested in these columns two years ago, and has been revived repeatedly since, but the slothful anglers have not, until within a few days, overcome the inertia which has so beset them. The scheme is one of such great potentialities in the way of sport and of improvement, however, that the negligence may be condoned.

There hangs about the very words, "Anglers' Society," a suggestion of warm heartedness, of mutual respect, and manly cordiality which make them very dear to many. The spring and early summer days are days of hibernation to such a society, if the word may be so restrained in use. The members are abroad in the land from April to November, dropping tackle into all streams and putting into keenest exercise all the wiles which experience and association with brother anglers have taught them. There is no time then for society other than that highest of all societies which is formed when friendly anglers meet by the stream for a pleasant word and a half hour's rest, or when, after a day of honest casting, they take their ease in their inn and play again the struggles of the sunlit hours. But when gloowering November comes, and sparkling fires and long evenings in warm corners are enforced, then the Anglers' Society is the fittest home for those who fish fair. Such a society, if formed under proper auspices, and conducted simply, may be made a source of delight and a means of culture.

Busy hours may be passed in study of the tackle used by members. Each appliance may be made the subject of speculation and possible improvement. Another time methods in fishing might furnish matter for a night's discussion. Essays, didactic and otherwise, would be forthcoming, and would be of interest. At times, on fit days, the society might visit some still pool and do competitive work, under casting rules. At intervals a cosy dinner, where none but true anglers should feast, would prove attractive enough to draw members out on the gustiest night. A world of simple pleasures opens as one thinks about such an association, and we are glad that the preliminary steps have been taken to give San Francisco something which it has lacked and needed. It will be a pleasure to receive suggestions from readers about the society, and particularly about the rule restricting membership. The bait fishermen for trout and salmon are perhaps entitled to recognition as fishermen, but whether they should be admitted to an Anglers' Society is a question. In all the intricacies of light, sunny tackle and proper flies, they could have only slight interest. It is easy to draw the line at fly-fishermen.

Side Hunts.

In a recent issue the views of Dr. Rowe relative to club hunts or side hunts were discussed, and the idea expressed that the treacherous Doctor was opposed to all such affairs, both the ordinary butchery for a stake and the very different club hunt such as is biannually indulged in by the Grass Valley Sportsman's Club and similar organizations where the utmost propriety prevails. Through the *American Field* Doctor Rowe so recasts his opinions as to make them substantially the same as those which have for several years found expression through these columns. It need not be said that we would not willingly misrepresent our brilliant friend, but he will admit that, as expressed, his utterances were fairly amenable to the criticism made. We agree with him fully in deprecating indiscriminate slaughter, and are glad to know that as a leader in sportsmanship he upholds such friendly reunions and perfectly legitimate shooting parties as club hunts commonly are.

Pleasanton Notes.

The Pleasanton track is fast assuming the aspect of a large and fine breeding farm of fine horses. Mr. Salishury is gathering together all of his fine stock here, and new buildings going up in all directions or repairs on the old ones in progress, is what first strikes the eye; corral without number, each with four or five head of brood-mares or colts.

Last Friday evening, the large express car of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., No. 657, arrived here from Lexington, Ky., in charge of Messrs. J. W. Knox (the former owner of Nutwood) and Wm. O'Neil, containing the following fine stock: the stallion Director, the well-known mares Sweetness and Echora; one yearling filly by Director—Sweetness; one yearling filly by Director—Echora; one mare May Day, dam by Ballard's Clay; one yearling colt by Director—May Day; one bay mare five years old, by Gibraltar, dam by Ballard's Clay; one bay mare eight years old, by Mambrino Gift, dam by Flying Cloud. One bay filly, two years old, by Director, dam by Membrino Gift, property of Mr. J. A. Travers, of Chicago.

Mr. Knox has one yearling stallion by Stranger, a son of Goldsmith Maid, dam by A. J. Gould; one yearling stallion by Pilot Wilkes, dam by Geo. Wilkes; one yearling filly by Florida, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by George Wilkes.

Mr. Jas. Boyd, of San Jose, also has two head which he has brought from Kentucky, at a great expense, to take the place of his stallion Grovenor, and, as he intends to place the oldest one in the stud next spring, I will give his breeding in full, which shows that he is an inbred Wilkes. The colt is a rich bay, about fifteen hands high, strong, well-muscled arms, a fine-arched neck, and a very intelligent head, being very broad between the eyes, which snap with fire. It fell to the writer's lot to lead him from the car. As soon as he struck terra firma he commenced to jump and play, which showed considerable grit, considering that the horse had all been five days and nights in the car without unloading. He is called Billy Thornhill, is three years old, and has a quarter mile in 37 seconds placed to his credit as a two-year-old. His breeding is as follows: Billy Thornhill (formerly Gerard) by Beverly, dam Emily. Beverly by Geo. Wilkes, dam Neilson by Mambrino Pilot, out of an unnamed but fast mare. Emily by Geo. Wilkes, dam Sue Stout by Surplus, out of the dam of Jim Irving and Young Jim, the latter the sire of Butterfly, 2:19½, and Garnet, 2:22½; and so on way back to the best sires and dams imported and raised in the country.

Mr. Boyd's other colt is also a stallion, one year old, named Arlo, by Florida, by Ryekyk's Hambletonian; dam of Florida by Volunteer. First dam Crystal Belle by Brigand, a son of Membrino Chief, who was sire of Red Cross, 2:21½; 2d dam, Puzzle by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam, e t h by Kocineko; 4th dam, by Woodford; 5th dam by the Hughes horse, a son of imported Envoy; 6th dam was the dam of the famous pacer Roanoke.

The future home of the famous stallion Director will be at the Pleasanton track, where, with Monroe Chief, he will be worth a day's visit to see. A large number of their offspring are being handled by the veteran Andy McDowell, and from what is already being done, the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will hear from this stable during the coming season. Saturday is the busy day on the track; from fifteen to twenty head of pacers, trotters and colts get a little education, and several sharp brutes and fast miles are indulged in.

In my next I will give a list of what horses are being worked and what they are doing. Till then, adieu. "Don."

PLEASANTON, Nov. 15, '87.

The Cedars.

The annual field day given by Thomas E. Moore, at his breeding farm, "The Cedars," near Shawhan, Ky., on Oct. 27th, last, attracted a large number of his neighbors, together with many friends from long distances.

The colts, the get of Capt. Moore's great stallions Victor von Bismarck and Twilight, and Idol, all strong in Hambletonian blood, were paraded and elicited unstinted commendation. Among the get of Bismarck shown were Kentucky Hambletonian, four years, record 2:27; Edgemark, two years, record 2:33; Hambrino Bismarck, one year, record 2:49½; Blue Grass Hambletonian, public trial 2:27; Victor Wilkes, three years, public trial 2:29½, and several others with about equally good records. Ten of Bismarck's two-year-olds have shown better than a 40 gait, and several of his yearlings have gone a pace of from 2:49½ to three minutes. Fifteen of his produce have shown ability to beat 2:30, and the extraordinary showing accounts for the early filling of his book for 1888 at \$200. Victor von Bismarck is a horse of fine appearance, weighs 1,150 pounds and is capable of showing a 2:16 gait when in condition. He is by Hambletonian, dam Hattie Wood, the dam of Gazelle, Louis Napoleon, Idol and other fast ones. Captain Moore also owns Idol, a full brother to Bismarck. Idol sired Pickwick, 2:29½, and is now in the public stud at \$75 with insurance.

The third of Captain Moore's great stallions, Twilight, is also by Hambletonian, dam Mary Hulse, by Seely's American

Star. Twilight is a blood brother to Dictator, the sire of Jay-Eye-Sse, although his fee, \$50, is much less than that of his famous relative. "The Cedars" stud is strong in the Hambletonian, Clay and Star blood, and it is predicted by wise men of Kentucky that the produce of one or other of the stallions mentioned will go near to leading in record age for with the best of those met next season. Captain Moore has catalogued a number of choice young colts and fillies sired by the famous stallions mentioned, and will be glad to send the list, on application to him, at Shawhan, Ky.

Heats.

The Chicago Horseman says editorially:

The movement inaugurated against the stereotyped sameness in the programmes of our trotting meetings has brought forth a warm response from all points of the compass. The California papers at once placed themselves in line, and several eastern journals have also grappled with the question. We maintain the moderate proposition that there is nothing sacred about the rule which demands that all trotting and pacing contests should be decided by the winner going through the ordeal of winning three heats. In a large field the contest is liable to be so prolonged as to tire the public, afford ample opportunities for dishonest combinations, and finally result in the poorest horse winning the prize.

As long as the present system is the rule, the pernicious system of laying up heats will continue to be permitted, and, as long as such is the case, fraud will always be possible. In a closely-contested race, a driver who does not wish to "expose" his horse is able by driving out the leaders to insure a settlement before the race is over, for the simple and sufficient reason that the party have ample time between heats to square themselves in the pool box.

Under the present system the power of the "combine" is almost omnipotent, and the drivers who will defy it and run the gauntlet are few and far between. The pernicious system of betting on heats has also assisted to make the old system more dangerous, and it must be surrounded with safeguards or abolished altogether. A stringent rule should be laid down that every heat must be looked upon as a race, and if a horse can win in three straight heats he must do so. It is absolutely absurd to see a horse remain a strong favorite after losing two heats, and then win in one-two-three order. In the vast majority of such cases the earlier heats are simply lost in order to extract the last possible dollar from the outside public. The experienced horsemen are not to be deceived by the exhibition. The nimble "helper" should be crushed out by the stern hand of the intelligent judge, and the voice of mercy should never be exercised upon his behalf. He is a pest that should be wiped out by the iron hand of unrelenting justice.

With these securities we think the regular three-in-five heat contests will remain a useful and interesting feature of trotting meetings. But variety is the spice of life, and the two-in-three heats system having been fairly started, ensuring a high rate of speed and quick action, it will always be popular. In a case of broken heats, under the present tedious system of scoring, it is amply able to demonstrate both speed and stamina. The slow processes of the past would be utterly useless to-day, and the running track which relied upon four-mile heats would speedily have to close its gates. The national sport has to-day a stronger hold than it ever has had upon the popular heart. Trotting sport has still as warm a place as it ever had in the affections of the American people, but in order to attract them it must be in harmony with the progressive tendencies of the age.

The programme should be varied. Let us have, in addition to the regulation three-in-five contests, heat races, and mile dashes. Two mile dashes and two-mile heats would also be in order. While horsemen should receive all the protection and justice which the law allows, the managers of trotting associations should remember that it is the public that they must cater to if they wish to succeed. The *Philadelphia Record* puts the case very neatly, and in one short article hits the nail on the head, thus:

Several of the circuits during the past season, including the "grand" one have had incompetent judges, men who have failed to see that horses which were driven by noted drivers were being "pulled." Two drivers were notoriously known to have campaigned their horses from Detroit to New York city, playing only for second and third places, though one of them was forced to take a record at the last-named place. Now, if competent and trustworthy judges had presided these two drivers and their horses would have been expelled from the tracks. With incompetency on one side and rascality on the other there is little wonder that trotting races are not booming into popular favor. There is no doubt as to the honesty and well meaning of many of the gentlemen who improperly occupy the judges' stand, but the public have been so often deceived by their incapacity that many people have become quite disgusted.

Among the first things the managers of the tracks should look to are the comfort and protection of their patrons. Those who pay at the gates are the valuable customers. They should consequently be taken care of and be shown fair play by having competent judges in the stand and square drivers behind the horses. To increase the attendance at the tracks the managers should have more variety in the races. Instead of 3 in 5 to harness day in and day out, let them present some 2 in 3 to harness, 2 in 3 under the saddle, double-team races, specials with running mates, specials of 3 in 5 to harness, trotting against time, etc. Then give larger purses, so as to command the best horses and draw more people, and adhere strictly to the rules and regulations, and good and popular racing will be the inevitable result, with a bigger crowd each succeeding day. With the advertisement which such a track would thus get, there would be no question to its financial success.

There are a number of drivers who have started in to do the right thing, but the continual scoring they have been made to take and the unfair starts they have been given in their races, added to "funny" decisions by the judges, have doubtless made some of them eager and ready for "put-up jobs." On the other hand there are drivers who are noted for "chucking" heats and races. These should be weeded out, as there are plenty of capable and honest hands to take their places.

The opinions of the *Horseman* on the question of competent judges are well known, and the comfort and convenience of the public should be the first consideration with the executive of every association. The public pay for the entertainment, and the revenue derived from them should be sufficient to enable the associations to command the support of horsemen. The grandest and most useful sport of modern times deserves the highest encouragement, and the trotting associations upon whom the responsibility rests of carrying the sport to its perfection should be equal to the occasion.

Among the Horsemen.

As winter draws near the meetings of roadsters are more frequent at Case's, Judge Smith's, Gus Sibbern's and other road-houses. Sitting in some quiet corner they talk over the affairs of their acquaintances, and pass opinions on the calibre of the various road horses. Many a steaming glass of toddy will disappear and fragrant weed vanish during the winter afternoons and evenings at these favorite places of resort. The Club House at Fleetwood is the scene of such sittings from spring until fall. Then passing events, horses, men and things, their uses, capabilities, and like subjects are discussed, and often hetting points raised, hands shaken to bind a match, or back an opinion, but the questions in dispute rarely reach an issue, for in calmer moments one or other of the parties seems willing to "take water."

Something of this kind occurred a few weeks ago when Frank Work, the millionaire, owner of the ex-champion team, Edward and Swiveller, met John Daniell, the Broadway dry goods merchant. In the course of their talk they became reminiscent, and each referred with pride to the bodily activity which they displayed in bygone years. The argument waxed warm, and Mr. Work, feeling "just so young as he used to waa," offered to bet his friend \$1,000 that he could beat him a foot-race around Fleetwood track. The bet was promptly taken; but on Mr. Work's producing the \$1,000 in currency Mr. Daniell wished to cover it with his check, as he did not happen to have the amount in cash with him. Mr. Work said "the stake must be put up in cash, or no race," and so the proposed match was off for that time.

Later on the parties met again and the old subject was renewed. On this occasion Mr. Daniell took the initiative and offered to start with Mr. Work at the scratch, or wire, and run around Fleetwood track back to the wire, before Mr. Work could reach the three-quarter pole. The latter gentleman promptly accepted the bet, and \$2,000 was put up in John Barry's hands as stakeholder, the race to be played or pay, and to come off the following day. Mr. Daniell appeared at the time set, and Mr. Work came a little later. He had evidently taken a second thought overnight, and intimated to his friend that it looked as if they were about to make fools of themselves. Mr. Daniell replied, "Get off your coat, come down on the track, and run for the stake like a man." "All right," replied Mr. Work, "If you insist on losing your money I will just take a turn around the track behind Edward and then be ready for you." But he and Edward at once wended their way to the palatial stable on 56th street, and left Mr. Daniell at the post. The race of course was postponed, and now Mr. Daniell claims the stake as a forfeit in the sense of a walk over. If Mr. Work recognizes his claim Mr. Daniell says he will give Barry \$500 and the other \$500 to Charlie, the policeman stationed at McComb's Bridge; but Mr. Work will scarcely stand this, and I think will hold out for a race or return of his money.

True, a few ambitious and wealthy Northern breeders, having special facilities for handling their colts at inolement seasons of the year, think they can meet their brethren of Kentucky and the Pacific slope on common vantage ground. But we cannot more conclusively show the advantages which spring from mild latitudes, in favoring precocity and early development of speed, than by reviewing the fastest records, ranging from yearlings to four-year-olds, for the past six years. November 24, 1881, Hinda Rose scored 2:36½ in California, which stood as the best yearling record until beaten by Sudie D., 2:35½, at Lexington, Ky., October 15, 1887. Palo Alto's Wildflower holds the two-year-old record, 2:21½, which she made at San Francisco, October 22, 1881; but she has done nothing really noteworthy since then. In 1883 Hinda Rose came to Kentucky, and there set the three-year-old mark at 2:19½. Patron partly redressed the credit of his native State by equalizing this mark in 1885, and the present year Houris strengthened Kentucky's claims by trotting in 2:19½. But last came Sable Wilkes, and effectually proved that California is foremost with three-year-olds, as he lowered the mark to 2:18. The actual struggle for four-year-old honors has been confined to California and Kentucky. October 11, 1883, Bonita ascended the throne, and 2:18½ was inscribed on her crown. September 26, 1884, Elvira forced her to abdicate by trotting in 2:18½. Another Palo Alto representative wrested the honor from her December 30, 1884, having that day gained a record of 2:17½, and to make assurance doubly sure for the house of Palo Alto, Manzanita won the Association Stake for four-year-olds at Lexington, Ky., September 2, 1886, scoring 2:16 the third heat. This is the most worthy performance of those above enumerated, as it was in a regular race, and not a single tilt against time.

The above achievements show conclusively that the race for champion honors up to five years olds has been confined to California and Kentucky, and until some of the Northern stables send out young warriors of equal prowess, it is wise to make a few of the races protective. Looking over the foregoing list of peerless performers it is a visible fact that fillies mature earlier than colts. Queens reign in the yearling, two-year-old and four-year-old domain, and we find three ex-queens in the four-year-old circle, Sable Wilkes being the only undisputed monarch of the lot within the term and ages specified. But beyond these ages the North can point with pride to many rulers of the past and present, in harness, to wagon, under saddle and to the pole, and its tenure in producing their successors seems secure.

"Fearnaught" contributes the following: "Liveth there no advocate for him?" came to my mind the other day while among a knot of horsemen at Lexington, who were "going back" on Harry Wilkes with a vengeance. At last a silent member of the party broke out, saying, "I'm for the little horse, and hope to see him round, too, next season. Now because he has been beaten a few times you're all down on him. You forget that he has stood more than anybody's trotter, the past three years, going against time, in free-for-all, matches, exhibitions and all sorts of races, against trotters and pacers, on mile and half-mile tracks, in most of the states and large cities, from early spring till late fall. No wonder he grew stale at last. He drew thousands of people at one time, and may again; that is if he is wintered judiciously and not asked to tax his powers early in the season. Then look out for him in the grand circuit and great fall fair.—*Veritas, in Chicago Horseman.*

Clyde and Shire Stallions.

Messrs. Killip & Co. advertise elsewhere the annual importation of Clyde and Shire stallions and mares, sent by Mr. John Scott from Melbourne. The stock will arrive by the Australian steamer, due about January 10th. The former importations from Mr. Scott were received with great favor, and the animals to arrive are fully up to the standard established by that gentleman. Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Killip & Co., at 22 Montgomery street, immediately upon arrival of the horses.

Cowboys and Boots.

The most ordinary "outfit" of a herder costs about \$125, which seems like needless extravagance, and is so, in part. The extraordinary daintiness of certain articles, such as a fine ombreiro or a heavy water-proof coat, is quite beyond their intrinsic value. The taste is indulged as a matter of whim mostly, but the cowboy is far more the slave of caprice and the fashion of his kind than is imagined. Touches of ornament here and there betray how much of the civilized convention still clings to him, or, if you please, how much of the savagery to which he is exposed and gradually conforms to has grown into his nature. His life is so rough, so rude and brutal, that a sort of internal reaction occurs at intervals, out of which there flashes a coarse but genuine need for pleasure, for gaiety, color, and its manifestations assume the strangest, most comical and pathetic forms. The old and tattered sombrero has its sun-parched hat tassels of gilt and tinsel; the sash encircling the waist, and straining in the wind as he rides, is sometimes of orange or green like that of a Spanish torador in the bull-ring. But of all parts of his costume the boots are emphatically the most wonderful. It is in boots that the instinctive dandyism lying at the bottom of a savage's nature crops out unmistakably. Over a pair of stiff, straight boots—jacks, bluchers, or raw hides—an Indian is complacently and outrageously exultant. The cowboy is discriminating and fastidious; he soars higher, and, what is better, really attains his aspiration. I am not traveled enough to say what the mode is everywhere among the drivers of cattle but in Texas they really surpass the most ambitious conceptions of the modern Beau Brummel in the matter of leather and prunella. There the cowboy sets himself out like the jay in the fable, with as small and narrow and high-heeled a boot as ever the cavaliers who followed Rupert could boast, so close and so tightly pinched that it is only donned and endured on certain solemn occasions. You will not see these extraordinary foot coverings if he is whipping up a caballo or caballada (hunch of horses following a round-up) or a remoncha (bunch of saddle horses), or if he has any other active work to do. The solemn occasion is when he enters town after a long absence on "the trail." Nothing then can be allowed to displease with the ceremony of boots; they must be worn, displayed, exulted in mightily and unctuously, as a monk exults in a haircloth girdle. They are delectable things to the nascent cowboys, the novice of the trail. See how high they are! Look at the parti-colored faces in front! And listen to the conchas, the silver ornaments outside the spur, as they jingle and ring to the broncho's tread! This is indeed a glorious moment in his experience. But once out of town, and far from admiring eyes, off come these terrible tomonstors, and a few miles out of San Antonio you will meet your hero or martyr, as the case may be, with the beautiful boots banging to his saddle, and his eyes surveying them with a defiant satisfaction. The heels, I omitted to say, are the chief points of pride. No Athenian buckskin could have stood so majestically high; they lift a man several inches into the air of this poor world, and lend him a sort of moral loftiness. When, through over-much usage, they wear down on one side and the occupant stumbles and goes down, as may easily happen, what a fall and humiliation is there, my friends! It is said that the audacious among the "bull-whackers" dance from this elevation, but only he can believe it who has seen them egging around in a doleful holero. As for the boots themselves, I am quietly convinced in my own mind that they are neither American nor Mexican, but pure, untarnished Castilian. They have their proper and venerable parentage in the boots of the stately Dons who came over with the old friars who sought the seven cities of Cibola—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Sensible Training of Farm Teams.

About every owner of a horse has some idea or particular way of just how a horse should be broken to work. And it would indeed be rare to meet with one who did not think himself amply qualified to handle his horse in the right way. The majority of horse owners consider a horse broken when he is once subjected to line and bridle, and can be ridden or driven while being goaded on with whip and rein.

Now, while for a time this may be very appropriate, yet we can teach very many other things that are indispensable to a well-broken horse as the first few lessons usually given him. A horse should be made familiar with every duty he is expected to perform. There is no easier way to do this than to harmonize your action by word and speech of a confiding nature. It is surprising how quick they will become familiar with what is required of them, and readily obey with an act of appreciation, that seemingly would only be possible from man himself. When horses become familiar with the voice of their owner or master, coupled with the call of their own names given them, and which they will readily learn to answer to, there is but little use of unnecessary trouble to get them to do as you wish. To-day I hitched a strong pair of young geldings to the mower, that have done but little work at anything, and after the first two or three rounds, it was surprising to see how soon they obeyed my voice.

I might say here that I have always used a few words, in a certain way, which distinctly mean just what I want a horse to do, especially in plunging, rearing or mowing.

For, as every farmer knows, we have to make accurate turning at all such labor, if done anything like it should be, and it should be made as easy as can be, both for ourselves and teams. In making turns, which should always be on the square, I teach my team to keep a steady gait straight out until spoken to to stop. By speaking distinctly the usual call "whoa" they will halt at once; when I call out "back haw," "back gee," just as the turn may be, and will make a square and easy turn every time. The horse to the turning side will fall back one step, while the other will step round. If at any time I need to make a gradual turning, or change the course of my team a little, they will do so at the command of "haw" or "gee."

In working horses single or double it is well to teach them to go by word, and in case of emergencies much might be gained by it.

Two years ago, just during our hay harvest, I met with an accident that made both my hands and wrists useless for a time, so much so that I couldn't hold up the weight of a line; but as I had a span of mares broken well to go by word, I would have the lines fastened to the seat of the mower and go round after round without the use of the lines at all.—*Farming World, Edinburgh.*

Count Valensin has purchased a ranch about two miles from Pleasanton, and will put his horses into winter training there. There are now at Pleasanton several fine Nutwood colts belonging to Mr. Geo. Cropsey; also Mr. Carter's pair, Jim Carter, in the hands of Mr. A. A. Miller; also the pair, Fred Ross, record 2:22, belonging to Mr. J. M. Alvise.

HERD AND SWINE.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Hon. Norman J. Colman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered an address before the last Convention of the Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association at Kansas City on October 31st, which is of great value to cattle men. He spoke as follows:

Among the subjects of greatest importance to the industry which you represent there is nothing which concerns you more than that of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle. This insidious disease, which has so seriously injured the cattle interests of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the whole Continent of Europe, has, as you know, secured a foothold in this country, and is now threatening the great cattle industry of the United States. As this subject is one of such peculiar interest to you, and as Congress has placed the work of suppressing this plague in charge of a bureau that is under my supervision, it will be appropriate for me to make a statement, semi-official in character, of the means that have been adopted and the work that has been done to secure the extirpation of this plague.

The act of Congress creating the Bureau of Animal Industry was deficient in several particulars. It limited the number of employees to twenty; it gave no power to destroy diseased or exposed animals; it limited the expenditure of money to quarantining and disinfecting herds and premises in States whose executive officers would co-operate with the Bureau of Animal Industry; it appropriated an amount of money insufficient to accomplish any practical results; and lastly, it failed to provide proper penalties for the enforcement of the means adopted to extirpate the disease. It was hoped that these defects would be corrected at the last session of Congress, but the unfortunate division of sentiment between two different measures apparently prevented legislation which might otherwise have been obtained. The friends of the Bureau of Animal Industry, however, succeeded in obtaining at the very close of the session an appropriation of \$500,000—the first that has been sufficiently large to be of practical use in stamping out disease—and at the same time some additional authority was conferred upon the bureau in the appropriating act. The limit to the number of employees was removed; the right to kill both diseased and exposed animals was granted, and money could be expended in States even though the authorities failed to co-operate with the bureau.

Immediately after the passage of this act, and in consultation with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, I prepared rules and regulations for the suppression of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with section 3 of the act of Congress, approved May 29th, 1884; and these rules and regulations by virtue of the authority contained in that section became of equal force as if made by Congress itself. These rules I certified to the Governors of all the States and Territories, and asked their co-operation in enforcing them. The Governors of thirty-one States and Territories accepted these rules and regulations, and promised the assistance of the police officers of their respective States and Territories to secure their enforcement.

To further strengthen the hands of the bureau in accomplishing its work, I suggested to the Legislatures of several States, then in session, an act providing for State co-operation by placing the work in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and providing penalties for violation of any quarantine regulations that might be made. The bill that I suggested was considered favorably, and became a law in the States of Rhode Island, Virginia, New York and Illinois. So much for what has been done in securing authority and power to carry on this work. I will now tell you of what work has actually been done toward suppressing the disease.

I placed in quarantine Cook Co., Ill., on the 24th day of May, 1887. On the same day I placed in quarantine the counties of Baltimore, Howard, Carroll, and Prince George in the State of Maryland, and the counties of New York, Winchester, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond in the State of New York. As Cook Co., Ill., was the point of greatest danger to the cattle industry, I placed in charge of the work there Prof. James Law, professor of veterinary medicine in Cornell University and State Veterinarian of the State of New York. In Maryland the work was in charge of Dr. Wray, and in New York in charge of Drs. McLean and Bell.

At the time of making these quarantines I issued a circular letter to all of the railroad companies throughout the United States requesting their co-operation with the bureau, and suggesting the most effective way in which they could be useful in assisting us to suppress pleuro-pneumonia and prevent its spread. And I am pleased to state that very effective assistance has been rendered us by the railroad companies, and in every instance we find them refusing to ship any cattle from quarantined districts without permits given by our inspectors. They also show a disposition to keep their cattle cars cleaner and in better condition than formerly. During the past year from January 1st to October 15th inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry have examined 12,655 herds of cattle. These herds contained 92,696 head. During the same period of time they placed in special quarantine 478 herds, containing 6,956 animals, and 1,209 of these animals were found diseased. This statement does not include the animals quarantined in the city of Chicago. There have been killed and post-mortem examinations made of 7,741 head of cattle, and 1,572 of these animals were found to be affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. These figures represent the total work of the bureau in all the quarantined districts.

And now as to the work done in the respective quarantined counties. This work in Cook Co., Illinois, was, as I have stated, placed in the charge of Prof. Law of New York State. This gentleman needs no words of praise from me either as to his ability or character. His reputation is national, and the result of his work in Chicago is my best indorsement for having assigned him this task. With the hearty and active co-operation of the State officers of Illinois the bureau, during the last six months, established a thorough and effective quarantine in Chicago. Every bovine was inspected and tagged; not a cow could be moved from one stable to another, or through the streets, or on the commons without a permit from the officers of the bureau. Not an animal was allowed to enter or leave the quarantined district without such a permit. As quickly as diseased animals were found they were slaughtered, as well as all animals with which they had come in contact. When premises were cleared of stock they were thoroughly disinfected by the bureau's disinfecting corps. As a result of this work carefully, thoroughly, and systematically performed, I am able to-day to state to you that pleuro-pneumonia has been successfully stamped out of Cook Co., Ill., and there is no longer any danger to be feared from that locality. The quarantine will be removed about the 1st of December, and the thanks of the cattlemen of the country

are due to Dr. Selmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; to Prof. Law, and to the State Board of Illinois for this successful termination of their work in Chicago. The total number of herds examined in Chicago since January 1st of the present year is 6,652, and the number of animals 22,447. A total of 4,607 cattle were killed, and 349 found diseased.

While Chicago, being in the heart of the cattle district and a great disturbing center, has seemed to be the greatest point of danger, the States of Maryland and New York are in reality the great hot beds of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in this country. For years it has existed in Maryland and defied all efforts of the State authorities to stamp it out. In New York State the cities of New York and Brooklyn and their suburbs are plague spots that have been infected for more than forty years, and from which the disease has again and again spread to other parts of the country.

In Maryland to-day we have the disease under control. The same system of quarantine that was enforced in Chicago is being established in Baltimore. Prof. Law is at present reorganizing the work in that city, and it will be done as thoroughly as is possible. As the disease exists there to a greater extent than it did in Chicago, and as the contagion is, I might say, "rooted in the soil," it will take a much longer time to effectually stamp it out. What has already been done since Jan. 1st is shown by the following figures:

Three thousand eight hundred and fifty-five herds have been examined, numbering 45,387 head of cattle; 298 herds have been placed in special quarantine both State and National, and 3,808 animals forming these herds have been locked and chained. Eight hundred and fifty-three of these animals were diagnosed as being diseased. We have purchased and killed in Maryland 2,224 animals, and 954 of these on post-mortem examination were found to have contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

The disease in Maryland to-day is practically confined to the county of Baltimore. We believe we have succeeded in stamping it out in the counties of Howard, Carroll and Prince George, but the quarantine of these counties will be maintained until "assurance" has been made "doubly sure."

In Virginia and the District of Columbia the bureau has failed to find any pleuro-pneumonia during the past year. Some 3,675 animals were examined and none showed any symptoms of the disease.

In New Jersey some cases of pleuro-pneumonia have been found. Nearly 10,000 animals have been examined and 561 of them placed in quarantine. One hundred and twenty-seven animals have been slaughtered, fifty-eight of them having the plague. The bureau and the State officers are working in harmony, and all precautions are being taken to promptly destroy every herd among which the disease may be found. The ferries and water front of Jersey City are carefully guarded to prevent stock coming into the State from the infected districts of New York.

The outbreaks found in New Jersey have been mostly traced to animals brought into the State from New York. This importation of cattle is now being watched, and it is thought further outbreaks from this source will be prevented.

In New York State fresh outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia have occurred during the year in the counties of Delaware and Washington. The infected herds in these counties were promptly seized by the officers of the bureau and the plague was quickly stamped out. In both instances the disease was traced to cattle purchased at the stock yards of New York City. Since that time the county of New York has been placed under a strict quarantine, and we hope to prevent any more outbreaks from this source. The act of the Legislature of New York, together with an executive order made by the Governor of the State, places the work completely in the hands of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is made a misdemeanor to move any bovine animal out of the quarantined districts without a permit from the officers of this bureau. You can see, therefore, that we have all the necessary authority and penalties to carry on the work successfully in New York. So far there have been examined in New York State 11,234 animals and 343 animals have been slaughtered, 238 of them being diseased.

I have thus, gentlemen, briefly sketched for you the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the year 1887. I might summarize it by saying that pleuro-pneumonia has been stamped out of Chicago, Ill., out of the counties of Delaware and Washington, State of New York, and the counties of Howard, Carroll, and Prince George, in Maryland; and that it is under control in Baltimore, Md., and in the remaining infected districts of the State of New York. The bureau at present has all the authority and law necessary for it to successfully handle the disease in the States where it exists, and the most important thing that remains to be done in the way of legislation is to obtain for next year a sufficient appropriation that may be used for the same purposes as that given for the current year. It is true that some amendments are needed to the animal industry law, but with an appropriation clause such as we are now working under, such amendments are not essential to the success of the pleuro-pneumonia work. Any new legislation urged by the friends of this work should be first considered with the greatest possible care. It would be far better to have no additional legislation of this character, than to secure that which would cripple the work now in such active progress and having such prospects of success. I trust that the convention will consider this subject with deliberation, and I promise you my sincerest efforts in the future, as in the past, to bring about the speedy extermination of this dangerous plague.

Digestibility of Hay.

In the consumption of hay and clover, there is, perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, a less proportion digested and so rendered available in the growth or fattening of animals than is generally supposed. This has been pretty clearly demonstrated in a series of digestion experiments that have been conducted at the Maine Station. The composition of the timothy hay is given as follows: Protein compounds, 5.94; crude fibre, 28.89; nitrogen free extract, 47.41; fat, 2.67. Of the above there is under ordinary circumstances digested, protein compounds, 2.7; crude fibre, 12.4; nitrogen free extract, 27.9; fat, 1.4.

By the above it appears that only about one-half of the nutritive principles of timothy are digested. In the case of clover hay the result is very nearly the same, the only difference of any account being in the fact that clover hay furnishes about twice as much of protein compounds as the timothy. Assuming that 3,875 pounds of timothy is out from an acre, there will be digested 104.6 pounds of protein matter, while from an acre of 4,075 pounds of clover hay, would be digested 228.2 pounds of protein, with but little difference in the fat and nitrogen free extract. As the protein contains the substance for animal tissue, this is important in the feeding of growing and young animals.

Packing Montana Beef.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the city of Minneapolis sends abroad no small quantity of that popular article of diet known as "sow belly." In spite of the Bismarckian aversion to American hog, most of this export goes to Germany, and the quantity is rapidly increasing year by year. As yet the northwest exports no beef, as it requires for its own consumption all it can kill, but the time is not far distant when a large train of refrigerator cars will each day leave the Twin Cities, carrying Montana cattle to be shipped to Europe. What is now carried on on a small scale will eventually become gigantic enterprise, and that time is not far distant, either. Few people there are who have not, at some time in their lives, witnessed the process of slaughtering domestic animals. They have seen the man fall on the forehead of the bullock and the calf, and the knife pierce the throat of the hog and the sheep all of it done in an unintentionally barbarous style that would have called out an indignant protest from the humane society. This is the farm style of slaughtering, and is far different from the professional methods in vogue in the abattoir of the large packing house of a stockyard. While such scenes are daily being enacted about the city, they are unfamiliar save to those directly interested, unless it is the dozen or more consumptives who make a daily visit for the purpose of drinking warm hulk's blood.

"Did you ever see the packing of Montana cattle?" was asked a *Globe* reporter by Meat Inspector Msa the other day. The answer was evidenced in the fact that a half hour later found the pair in the packing house of the Minneapolis Provision Company, at the Transfer. A car load of Montana steers had just been run into the yards, and the visit was an opportune one. They were wild as buffaloes, and their long, sharp horns are a menace which is not without its meaning. To venture among them on foot would be almost certain death, yet a cowboy might ride among them with impunity. For this reason the mode of killing them is entirely different. Over the pens board walks are laid for the drivers, who prod the cattle with a pole and drive them to the packing-house as required. Connected with the pens and standing directly up to the dressing room are four small pens, each just large enough to admit one steer and in which he cannot turn. When ready for the sacrifice he stands in this little coop facing the house and is visible through a small aperture opening in the doors. When a carcass is wanted a rifle is thrust through this aperture and a bullet goes crashing through the steer's forehead, bringing him to the ground. The doors are thrown open, a rope passed about his neck and the carcass dragged out upon the floor. A dextrous movement of a knife severs a large artery in the neck and the blood pours out in torrents. In a few moments life is extinct and the huge body is turned upon its back. One stroke removes each leg at the knees and another severs the head, the five pieces passing to another workman. The hide is ripped from throat to tail and a few strokes loosen the viscera. Hooks are caught in the hind quarters and the carcass is gradually elevated as the work of cleaning goes on, and by the time the body is free of the floor, the interior has been nicely cleaned, the contents going to still another quarter for treatment. The hide is then stripped off in a few minutes, and the pink and white carcass wiped off and dried, the finishing strokes falling to the man with the large cleaver, who splits it into sides and runs the sides into the refrigerator. Not ten minutes have been required for the operation which converted a wild steer into two sides of marketable beef, and the animal warmth has not left the body when the work is done.

The tell, liver, heart and sweetbreads, all of which are delicious, are nicely cleaned and carried to the refrigerator. The intestines are washed and packed for Bologna sausage cases, and the inner lining of the huge paunch goes for tripe. The refuse of all kinds, including the blood, which rapidly coagulates, goes to the rendering works and is converted into fertilizer, instead of being dumped into the river, which improvement was brought about by a recent article in the *Globe*, describing the horrors of the dump. The head is carefully skinned and every vestige of flesh removed, to be converted into sausage meat. The shank, tendons, and other sinewy parts are glue stock, while the horn, hoof, and shank bone are converted into hutons, combs, and knife handles. Not a particle is wasted.

Strange to say, the killing room is devoid of the slightest unpleasant odor. There is a smell of fresh blood, with its unmistakable saline flavor, but that is wholesome and not disagreeable. The slanting floor carries off the torrents of blood, with the assistance of a rubber scraper, such as is used to wash plate windows, and the plentiful use of water keeps even this clean and sweet. It is noticeable that every one of the workmen is stalwart and brawny, and gives evidence of the wholesomeness of the occupation. Indeed, it is proverbial that hutchers are fat and healthy.—*Husbandman*.

POULTRY.

Preserving Eggs.

Prof. James Long, the well-known writer on dairy topics, and Mr. Tegetmeier, the great British authority on poultry matters, were the judges this year of the Birmingham (England) show, which offered prizes for the best modes of preserving eggs, and Professor Long, in a recent issue of the *Mark Lane Express*, gives the following account of their deliberations and conclusions:

I have had the advantage of going through the preserved egg classes with Mr. Tegetmeier, the judge of the dairy show, and of seeing every sample opened, and, although there have been a very large number of entries, there can be no question as to the perfection of preserving in lime and in salt, though several other articles have been used for the purpose. It is strange to note that although many exhibitors employ both lime and salt, these articles are prepared in a different manner. I have in past years observed that eggs have repeatedly failed when they have been packed in salt, and it is evident it was on account of their being imperfectly packed. As the result of the competitions Mr. Tegetmeier is of the opinion, and from what I have repeatedly seen I can endorse what he says, that when salt is used it is advisable to obtain a box in which the bottom is screwed on. A layer of an inch of salt is followed by a layer of eggs packed close together but not touching each other. These are again covered with a layer of dry salt well pressed in, and followed by another layer of eggs, and so on until the top is reached, care being taken that the salt is perfectly dry throughout, and that it is thoroughly well pressed in the box. When the box is filled the lid is fixed, and when it is necessary to commence to use the eggs the bottom of the box is unscrewed and the stalest taken out first. Where lime is adopted as a preservative a different course must be observed from that which has been common. It has been the custom to recommend a thick mixture of lime

and water, or lime cream, but it is found in practice that the eggs become so firmly imbedded in the lime that it is frequently difficult, or even impossible, to take them out; and as there is no advantage in using a large quantity of lime, for the water can take up only a certain proportion, it is found preferable to simply drop the eggs into lime water, such as would be made from a mixture of a good handful of lime to a gallon of water. In preserving it is better to use a large vessel than a small one, and all should, if possible, be of earthenware, the month being perfectly secure and made airtight when the vessel is filled. The numerous systems of preserving with mixtures containing salt lime, besides tartaric acid and oil, are all inferior to the methods referred to. One other system, however, appears to succeed. It is that of packing the eggs in sweet bran in boxes which are turned once every week. In some instances sawdust is used for packing eggs which have been dipped in some preserving composition, but although they are preserved a flavor is conveyed to the white corresponding to that of the material in which they are packed.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Waltonion Goes Coursing.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—From east, west, north and south the battle is raging fast and furious among the longtails. Ever since I knew what coursing was this season takes the "cake," that really so many meetings advertised is nearly as bad as though there were but few. Coursing men are almost in the doldrums to know which meeting they will patronize. Secretaries of clubs are hopping about pretty lively and sending out circulars to every Tom, Dick, and Harry that owns a greyhound, soliciting their patronage for a nomination for their special meetings; nevertheless the intended programmes fall far short of their expectations. I am sorry to mention that the once-famous Scottish National Club fell into that category. They issued their card for a 32 all-ages at £6 10s. each, with a valuable Jubilee Cup added for the winner, and only 14 answered to the call. Caledonian Cup or 32 puppies brought together 16. No doubt the Laird of Dundas Castle felt aggrieved at the meagre programme, as he had worked hard to resuscitate the meeting. There are some gentlemen in San Francisco that have witnessed many brilliant trials in this good old days of Bab-at-the-Bowster. She was the only near match for the wonderful Master McGrath. She always figured at the principal meetings throughout the kingdom, and generally came out with the winning number. On her day she was considered to be the best piece of dog flesh that was ever lapped in a skin, whereas McGrath was a parlor dog, and bottled up from year for the coveted Waterloo Cup. Anyhow the popular owner of Dundas Castle had one consolation in seeing such a large and orderly crowd of spectators witness some first-class coursing. My friend and namesake won the Jubilee Cup with Darline, a bitch he bought last year from Mr. Lea (of sance fame), who has given up his kennel of greyhounds for bigger four-footed animals. The Pappy Stakes were divided by Mr. W. Patterson's Wigbo and his Mongolian. Consolation Stake was won by the Laird J. Russell's Rival King. It is to be hoped the next venture nominators will rally round the Scottish National Club and give them a bumper. The Litchfield Club have had a grand time. That indefatigable secretary, Mr. Trevor, can be congratulated on the success of the meeting, while the banks of coursing sports are due to the Marquis of Anglesey or permission to hold forth over his well-attended preserves. The noble marquis, like a great many more, has been trying for years to get hold of a chinking good dog, but so far has failed, although he did manage to pull off a small stake with his Arabella, by Assistance—Golden Plover. Mr. Trevor, the original secretary, has fallen into bad luck lately, yet he keeps large kennel of the best blood. Some of his atraina figure pretty prominently in California. Ridgway (Lytham) have just got over a two days' heavy business amidst fine weather and grand running—which the Clifton Estate is famous for—rodneing fast-running hares, generally known as Jack o' lods. I have before mentioned the bad luck Sir R. Jarvis and Sir Thomas Brocklebank have had for years back, so this old problem is true that a long lane has a turn, and from the present outlook they have struck "ore" at last, the former having supplemented his Gosford Park victory with a puppy dog Wigtown by again earning winning brackets. Sir Thomas carried off the palm with his two bitches Breaksea and Barbotan. A third, Black Mail, after winning two courses, had to be drawn from the stake on account of lameness, as no doubt she would have participated in the division. Everybody seemed pleased to see the two old veterans bidding for the front ranks. Truer sportsmen never put foot to a field.

North Lancashire Stakes, for dog puppies, at £3 5s. each, brought out 31, and 90 paid 10s. each forfeit. Mr. Cornby's Hungerford by Waterford—Hingo, and Sir Robert ardine's Wigtown, by Lochinch—Woodruff, divided. South Lancashire Stake for bitch puppies, at £3 5s. each, brought out 23, and 100 paid 10s. each forfeit. Divided by Sir T. rocklebank's Breaksea, by Aberbreant—Bauchory, and his arbotan, by Mineral Water—Bandarra. Mineral Water died too weeks ago. Clifton Cup, for twelve all-ages, at £6 10s. each, Mr. Porter's Pomsroy, by Picking Band—Peppercorn, declared this winner. Capt. Archdale's Alexander, by Asdon—Aunt Hesla, drawn lame. Farmers' Stake, a privilege as tenants has of nominating a dog, as they are not allowed to keep a greyhound. The nominator of the winner gets a ace of plate. The meeting was only poorly attended by the upper ten, which was anything but encouraging to Lady liffon, who keeps a large staff of gamekeepers for the club's benefit. However, I trust the members will muster in strong res next time. Aberhriau's puppies are running remarkably well. I saw him when he first made his "bow" in public, and put him down as a fast dog. He was far from being a dog general in coming up to his hare. He never would try to steady himself, but let fly, hit or miss, and tumble head over heels. His extra speed saved him many times from defeat. His father, the celebrated Misterton, was both fast and ever at close quarters, seldom ever making a mistake. He over twelve years old, and yet kept quite handy at the stud. As there was no coursing last Monday, for a change my better half and self took a trip to the Manchester Exhibition, and I last peep on the face of the most-popular man in the kingdom—Gladstone. When he entered the building I never heard such an ovation given to any human being. Hats,

sticks, handkerchiefs and babies waving overhead. Shouts of "Gladstone for ever!" "Gladstone the deliverer of Ireland!" "Gladstone the poor man's friend!" "Gladstone and the United States!" Well, curious and unbiassed had special attention paid them. At 2 p.m. 23,000 people had come in at this gate. Picture that immense mass of people surging to and fro, and a big fat fellow jamming you up against an iron pillar. It was no joke. Our slim timbers began to creak as though we were carrying on a heavy press of canvas. It took us one hour to find our way out of the building to make the journey home, not sorry when "boss" and self reached our humble cottage. Tuesday last I started for Haydock Park to see the Great Champion Produce Stake run for. The weather was all that could be desired. Despite the attractive programme the attendance was slim. Before the business of the day began I came across an old acquaintance, a scribe for a London sporting paper. He has never yet fallen in love with enclosed coursing. He contends there is not the excitement as in open country, where you see the judge, slipper and besters looking for puss. Then up she jumps, away go the dogs over hedges and ditches. There is excitement in that! Well, that is true, and I had to patronize enclosed coursing many times before I could take kindly to it, and I must admit I have seen this last week trials to test the merits of any dog. Again, this new style of coursing, I notice, snits a good many more who are in the same fix as "Waltonian," that do not profess to wade through hedges and ditches as in days gone by. No, no, my gentle readers, there's no rubbing that out. The card showed 125 puppies at £5 each, winner £500, runner-up £150. At 11:30 A.M. a commencement was made by handing over to the slipper the Irish dog Prince Alexander and the Lancashire dog Green Pea. A better course I never saw on this ground. It was contested inch by inch from start till puss made her escape. Neither youngster threw a chance away. Prince got the verdict with little to spare. He is fast and a splendid workman. "Mark that!" Mr. Fawcett's Fashion Follower gave us a nice exhibition in running away from John Barleycorn, slap-bang into his hare, and tumbled two or three times with puss in his mouth. Mr. Hinks, in my opinion, has a fast clipper, although he did not raise a flag. He is named Hartigton, and will put more to the right about than will put him, or I am no judge. The allotted day's work of 64 courses and two "no-go's," including one hour for lunch, finished by 4:15. Wednesday was begun in the second stage of the Produce Champion Stake in charming weather, but that did not increase the attendance. The sport was of a first-class character, with 64 dogs standing on. There were added to the card 32 all-ages, at £4 each, which made another day's work of 64 courses. In the all-ages there were a few old stagers that can do a wonderful amount of looking on. Dogs that have run over enclosed ground a few times generally know the windward side, as was the case today. A judge that sees these rascals playing the waiting game gives them their ticket-of-leave, and justly so. Thursday was another glorious day, hares running in their very best form. Most of them gave the dogs all they could do to pull them down. Two eight-dog stakes were added to the card, that made a very fair day's work. Friday, and the "6th," which has lasted four days, was brought to a successful conclusion so far as sport went. The last four remaining in the Champion Produce—Mr. Park's Prince Alexander by Macpherson—Brighton Lady, beat Mr. Fawcett's Forest Fire by Fies Forester—Ella; Mr. Darlington's Dick Vivian by Dick Day—Miss Station, beat Mr. Graham's Maggie Park by Misterton—Glasgow; divided by the Irish dog Prince Alexander and English dog Dick Vivian, on account of a blunder having been made with the all-age stake. A long division occurred between Mr. Wansbrough's Wimbourne, Mr. Swinbourne's Crown Point, Mr. Park's Prince Napoleon and Capt. Archdale's Algaizer. I have not as yet picked a Waterloo dog out, at the same time I have my eye on two or three. In my neighborhood Saturday is devoted to fox-terrier rabbit-coursing, got up by the young bloods of Liverpool, and a very pleasant sport it is amongst the little gamsters. I understand you have quite a number of those game little dogs in San Francisco. Then why not, sir, get up a meeting. I am sure it would be quite a change from killing rats in a back room. "How's that, brothers Jeema and O'Mar?" Adoo! Adoo!

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25, 1887.

American Field Trials Entries.

Following are the entries for the All-Aged Stake and Champion Stake of the American Field Trials Club trials next month. There are forty-one setters and nine pointers, a total of fifty, distributed thus: Arkansaa 2, Connecticut 1, Georgia 2, Kentucky 1, Maine 1, Manitoba 1, Mississippi 3, Missouri 1, Montana 1, New Jersey 10, New York 2, Ohio 3, Pennsylvania 2, Tennessee 17, Virginia 2, Wisconsin 6.

SETTERS.

JIM GLADSTONE, black, white and tan dog, March, 1885, by Paul Gladstone—Bnsy Bee. John Dress, Little Rock, Ark. MAY, black, white and tan bitch, May 2, 1886, by Gath's Mark—Dell. Jamsa N. Maclin, Keeling, Tenn. RENA, black and white bitch, Feb. 2, 1885, by Ben Hill—Zos W. Chas. F. London, Cincinnati, O. NOBLE C. black, white and tan dog, April 22, 1884, by Count Rapier—Belle of Hatebie. Walter H. Drain, Clarksville, Tenn. ROD-GEH, black, white and tan dog, Oct. 13, 1885, by Roderigo—Gem. L. A. Boli, Hamilton, O. BREEZE GLADSTONE, black, white and tan dog, June, 1885, by Gladstone—Sne. Wm. A. Buckingham, Norwich, Conn. EFFIE HILL, black, white and tan bitch, Dec. 26, 1885, by Prince B.—Donna. A. L. Malons, Palo Alto, Miss. ROCKS, black, white and tan dog, June, 1882, by Lava Rock—Laddersdale. W. W. Titus, Montpelier, Miss. DONNA TELLO, orange and white dog, May, 1885, by Baden—Glover's Daisy. Edward Hyde, Decatur, Ga. DAISY F., lemon and white bitch, Sep. 1883, by Gleam—Dsan. Dodley & Fisher, Nashville, Tenn. DAD WILSON, black, white and tan dog, Aug. 9, 1884, by Cambridge—Dido II. J. Shelly Hudson, Covington, Ky. KEYSTONE, black, white and tan dog, June 27, 1885, by Gladstone—Sue. S. L. Boggs, Pittsburgh, Pa. TASSO, black, white and tan, Oct. 1883, by Startle—Nellie C. Jerry Cockrell, Memphis, Tenn. GAY GLADSTONE, orange and white bitch, Dec. 26, 1884, by Gladstone—Fionnee. B. P. Holliday, Prairie Station, Miss. MANDAN, blue belton dog, June, 1883, by Count Nossr—Lola. R. B. Morgan, Akron, Ohio. KING NOBLE, blue belton and white dog, Aug. 23, 1883, by Count Noble—Rosalind. J. I. Case Jr., Racine, Wis. KING'S MARK, blue belton and white dog, April 12, 1886, by King Noble—Belle Belton. J. I. Case Jr. DIXIE BELTON, black and white bitch, March 27, 1885, by Dick B.—Belle Belton. J. I. Case Jr.

KING'S DAN, blue belton dog, July 26, 1885, by King Noble—Elsie Belton. J. I. Case Jr. BESSIE B., blue belton bitch, July 25, 1885, by King Noble—Elsie Belton. Laredo Kennel, Racine, Wis. BOHEMIAN GIRL, black and white bitch by Count Noble—Mollie Belton. Laredo Kennel. JUNO A., black and white bitch, May 14, 1882, by Druid—Rnby. Memphis and Avert Kennel, Memphis, Tenn. CASSIO, black, white and tan dog, April 23, 1885, by Count Noble—Lizziss Hopkins. Memphis and Avert Kennel. JEAN VAL JEAN, black, white and tan dog, March 7, 1885, by Mingo—Twin Maud. Memphis and Avert Kennel. ALLIE JAMES, lemon and white bitch, March 7, 1885, by Mingo—Twin Maud. Memphis and Avert Kennel. CHANCE, black, white and tan dog, June 1, 1885, by Roderigo—Bo-Peep. Memphis and Avert Kennel. NAT GOODWIN, black, white and tan dog, June 1, 1885, by Roderigo—Bo-Peep. Memphis and Avert Kennel. OLLIE S., black, white and tan bitch, March 7, 1886, by Paul Gladstone—Lottie. Memphis and Avert Kennel. NELLIE CAMBRIDGE, black, white and tan bitch, June 18, 1885, by Ricket—Daisy Cambridge. Richard Dorman, Cincinnati, Ohio. PRINCE, black and white dog by Jeff—May. D. E. Rau, Lawrenceburg, Tenn. CYCLONE, black, white and tan dog, Jan. 1, 1884, by Lightning—Dors Royal. H. A. Renfro, Cole City, Ga. MAY M., black, white and tan bitch by Duke—Fannie. R. B. Morgan, deputy, Akron, O. BEN ROY, liver and white dog, March 30, 1885, by San Roy—Queen Bess. L. B. Sgurs, Memphis, Tenn. DUKE, black, white and tan dog by Doncaster—Flirt. A. S. Bishop, Pittsburgh, Pa. GLOSTER, black, white and tan dog, July 24, 1884, by Dashing Rover—Trinket. James L. Brees, Tuxedo Park. NORTHER, no particulars given. John W. Besserer, Helena, Mont. DAN, liver and white dog, Aug. 9, 1884, by Cambridge—Dido II. W. B. Shattin, Cincinnati, O. COUNT PARIS, liver and white dog, May 2, 1886, by Count Noble—Dido II. C. W. Paris, Cincinnati, O. CAMBERA, blue belton bitch, by Cambridge—Pet Laverack. Thos. Johnson, Winnipeg, Manitoba. JIM BLUDSOE, dog, Dec. 3, 1883, by Baden-Baden—Daisy Dot. J. W. Renfro, Atlanta, Ga.

POINTERS.

SPOT, liver and white dog, 1883, by Drake—Fan. J. B. C. Lucas, St. Louis, Mo. JOE PAPE, black dog. John Dress, Little Rock, Ark. BEAU OF PORTLAND, black, white and tan dog, Nov. 18, 1885, by Graphic—Zitta. H. F. Farnham, Portland, Me. PAP SMIZER, liver and white dog, July 24, 1884, by Meteor—Diana. Charles Watson and Gustave Sanders, Dayton, O. DUKE OF HESSEN, liver and white dog, May 9, 1885, by Luck of Hessen—Blarney. F. R. Hitchcock, New York. GRAPHIC, liver and white dog, April 15, 1881, by Bonua Sancho—Furdon Juno. Graphic Kennels, Netherlands, N. J. BRACKET, liver and white dog, Feb. 8, 1884, by Graphic—Leach's Bloomo. Graphic Kennels. LAD OF BOW, liver and white dog, March 19, 1884, by Graphic—J. Price's Climax. Graphic Kennels. BEPPO III, liver and white dog, May 26, 1884, by Meally. Graphic Kennels. GRAPHIC III, liver and white dog, Feb. 13, 1886, by Graphic—Leach's Bloomo. Graphic Kennels. MEALLY, liver and white bitch, July 12, 1881, Statter's Pat—J. Price's Climax. Graphic Kennels. REVEL III, liver and white bitch, Feb. 2, 1883, by Graphic—Beryl. Graphic Kennels, Netherlands, N. J. LASS OF BOW, liver and white bitch, March 19, 1884, by Graphic—J. Price's Climax. Graphic Kennels, Netherlands, N. J. BLOOMO, liver and white bitch, August, 1881, by Bang II—Wepell's Belle. Graphic Kennels, Netherlands, N. J. NICK OF NASO, liver and white dog, April 15, 1885, by Naso II—Pettigo. C. J. Pesball, Jersey City, N. J. RON, liver and white dog, 1884, by Meteor—Dell. W. B. Stafford, Trenton, Tenn. REX, liver and white dog, 1886, by Meiusprung—Dell. W. B. Stafford, Trenton, Tenn. JOY OF PRINCE, liver and white bitch, Aug. 23, 1885, by Purcell's Flockfinder—Ion. J. A. Purcell, Hickory Grove, Va.

CHAMPION STAKE.

GATH'S MARK, black, white and tan setter dog, May 23, 1884, by Gath—Gem. James N. Maclin, Keeling, Tenn. RICHMOND, liver and white pointer dog, July 27, 1883, by Vandsvort's Don—Beniah. James E. Gill, Franklin, Pa. RODERIGO, black, white and tan dog, by Count Noble—Twin Maud. Memphis and Avert Kennel, Memphis, Tenn. CINCINNATI, O. O. W. Paris, Sec. and Treas.

From Mr. Henry Mangels.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I wish to drop you a few lines in regard to sending me a copy of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN with which I have thus far been supplied by our esteemed friend Mr. Cism Dixon, who is at present living in Liverpool. I apsect about ten days with him, attending a number of coursing meetings, and had a splendid time in general. I have also met a number of doggy men in England to whom Mr. Chas. Mason, of New York, was so kind as to introduce me, and also Mr. Grabam, of Belfast, the owner of the champion Irish terrier, to whom Col. Taylor introduced me. I also saw the king of dogs "Plinlimmon." Mr. Elitor, you ought to send for him. Mr. Smith, of Leeds, only wants one thousand guineas for him. He stands thirty-five inches to the shoulder, and weighs two hundred and seventeen pounds. He would be an ornament to our city. To-day is Sunday, and usually a very quiet day in London, but the working men (unemployed) are having a meeting in Trafalgar Square. I never saw such a throng of people. Trouble is expected every moment, but the police force is out in great numbers and will be able to subdue them in a short time. There is no country like the United States, and I shall be happy when I reach the American shore again. I was invited to a partridge shoot, but found out that it was such inferior sport to our quail shooting that I would not waste my time at it. They slaughter the birds here. I have been enjoying myself immensely since leaving "Frisco. In about a week I leave for Norway and Sweden, from thence to Germany and another Europe, and about February I proceed to Asia, so you see there is quite a little trip left for me. Charging you with remembrances to members of the Pacific Kennel Club and all friends. J. HENRY MANGELS. AMERICAN EXCHANGE, LON., Oct. 24, '87.

A Few Scattering Remarks.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—There is no better illustration of my views on setter breeding than Captain Hamilton expresses in your issue of October 22d. I long nursed a desire to own a dog strong in the Duke—Rhebe blood, believing, then, as I do now, that this combination is the sub-stretum of setter breeding; therefore, when I finally purchased from Dr. G. A. Sterk his dog Sterk's Rake, I was happy in the thought that I had secured what I was looking for; and I believe I have. Sterk's Rake is by Rake ex Madame Llewellyn; she is Rake ex Rocksie, she by Rock ex Dora; Rock by Field's Bruce ex Daisy; Field's Bruce by Dash II ex Rhebe; Dora by Duke—Rhebe; Rake by Dan ex Ruby; Dan by Duke—Rhebe; and Ruby by Fred—Rhebe; this gives as strong Duke—Rhebe blood as there is to be had. It was a happy thought of Dr. Sterk's when he bred Madame Llewellyn back to his sire Rake. Before I became the owner of Sterk's Rake, I saw his litter sisters Baby Mine and Fidget, both in the hands of N. B. Nesbitt for training. Baby Mine succumbed to such an extent to an attack of the distemper it was deemed useless to run her in the trials. Fidget was at that time the personal property of Mr. Nesbitt, and I have had the pleasure of many a fine day's shooting over her; broken to perfection in Nat's thorough manner, and possessed of remarkable speed, nose, style, bottom, and almost human intelligence, coupled with the sweetest of dispositions, she was a "thing of beauty and joy forever," and when old Nat used to walk up to her on one of her grand points, and say, "There, Billy, look there! ain't she a daisy? you take the right while I make a selection from the left; and mind you, don't you miss lest I wipe your eye. I gressed a brace, Billy, what's the number of your dead?" and so on through many a well-remembered field, until the twilight shadows would find us sometimes six miles from home with our shell pockets empty and our game pockets full, and while on our homeward tramp the other dogs were content to follow at heel, Fidget would be going like a steam engine for all this world like she was just out for exercise and had not cut out the work all day before good dogs. Sterk's Rake is just like her—big-boned, like all the Rake's, a trifle out at the elbows, perhaps, but a field dog every inch of him, with the energy of a circular saw. As Captain Hamilton says, "these dogs are no parlor pets or blue ribbon dudes but everlasting workers." I was at one time a "sort of stalled" on in-breeding myself, but Fidget knocked the lidgates out of me on that score; for her superior rock bottom I have yet to see, and if she was ever sick a day in her life I never knew it. Her appetite kept Nat short of funds as long as he owned her. Sterk's Rake possesses the same stamina with double the appetite thrown in. I have not fully decided yet just what blood I will breed him to, but, like Captain Hamilton, I feel satisfied with him as a sire, and if he will furnish the hrimstone I'll be along directly with a "chunk o' fire" and we'll kick up the "dog-gonest" odor with our in-breds that some of these anti-inbreeders ever have smelt. I intended to write to quite a length my views on breeding, but after reading what I have already written from the bottom of my heart I pity you end will stop. I'm sort of broke up, anyway, and tho' the "spirit is willing the flesh is weak." I have been stirring the sedge grass with my number nines from dewy morn to starry eve; and, to tell the truth, I feel like a bar of soap after a hard day's washing. Birds are plenty, but it is extremely dry and hard; no frost but one light one; grass still green and the foliage ditto. How I will come out in getting ready for the trials it is hard to say. My salvation depends upon a rain and a cold snap, and that immediately. I can't for the life of me see why they don't hold their trials later and give all the boys a chance. I have in my all-age string Gay Gledstone (Gledstone—Flounce), Canadian Prince (Lava Rock—Glenfloss), Little Nell (Sturtle—Topsy), Red-Gem (Roderigo—Gem), Effie Hill (Prince B.—Donna), and Joe Pape (Sambo the Devil—Spot), the latter a black pointer. My Derbiss are a Count Noble—Belle Boyd, a San Roy—Nettle, and a Roderigo—Lillian. What was I keeping so still for when Mr. D. E. Rose was bidding for a race with Lillian's pups? Oh! just because. MONTPELIER.

MONTPELIER, Miss., Nov. 1, 1887.

The Society of Dogs.

Mr. Guggenberger, in his interesting paper on "Dogs in Germany," in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, asserts that dogs play "a conspicuous social part in German life," and especially in the life of South Germany, in proof of which he quotes the practice formerly prevalent in Bavaria, and still more recently in Austria, of always having a regimental dog, which accompanied the band on all occasions, drawing the big drum during the playing of the music; but he admits that, as the German Empire has perfected its war machinery, it has dispensed with this pet of the regiment, though the Intelligence Department has trained dogs as scouts, and will use them freely to obtain information of the proceedings of the enemy in any future war. Again, in the universities, each corps of students has a superb dog belonging to the corps, in which the whole body of students take delight; and Mr. Guggenberger maintains that "the German grudges his favorite no comfort, and takes a pride in his education as in keeping him smart and healthy." But, then, it appears, on the other hand, that, at least in Bavaria, the law, "not unkindly," according to Mr. Guggenberger, provides against dogs living to old age. Every year the dog must be taken to the government office for its yearly license, when it is inspected by a veterinary, and "if he be found aged or hopelessly sickly, he is ruthlessly condemned to death. You must go home without him. Deserit dogs are not allowed in Bavaria." Now, that tells volumes, we think, against the Germans as regards their esteem for dogs. If they will submit to a law sentencing their oldest friends to death—not because they threaten the well-being of the community, but simply because they are aged—they may find a great deal of kindly amusement in dogs, but they do not and cannot regard them as friends.

They cannot feel as Sir Walter Scott felt when he lost "Camp," and declined to go out to dinner on the ground that he had just lost a dear friend. We do not think Englishmen would allow the law to interfere with their friends in this way, and permit the police, on the sentence of a veterinary, to destroy them, not because they are dangerous to anybody, but because the law in its arbitrary character chooses to destroy all infirm dogs. If it had been the rule in ancient Greece, Homer could never have told us the story of the dog which recognized Ulysses after his twenty years' absence, and died at his master's feet. Indeed, half the pathetic evidence of dogs' affection and fidelity, which multiply rapidly with the age of the dog, would be wanting. It is when the dog gets old and dim-sighted, and follows its master and mistress about like their shadow, that we first begin to feel how close is the relation between the dog and the man. Yet, according

to the new law in Bavaria, and for anything we know in other parts of Germany, the law takes no account of this most effecting tie, and cuts off the dog simply because it is infirm, without the least regard to the fact that it is only as the dog gets infirm that the man comes to recognize fully his loyalty and his love. We cannot say we believe much in Bavarian esteem for dogs if it tolerates, as it appears to do, this ruthless destruction of the infirm because they are infirm, even though sagacity, loyalty and fidelity be all the more conspicuous for the infirmity of the limbs and the dimness of the sight. There is reason in putting an end to the sufferings of a dog from any source of pain that cannot be removed, or to the life of a dog which is dangerous either to men or beasts, but to murder a dog at the age at which he shows most clearly how much life there is in him which is more than animal life, how much that often puts even human affection to shame, does seem a proceeding that no community would tolerate in the social life of which dogs play a really important part.

What does one really learn from the society of dogs, if we observe their characters with close sympathetic insight? One learns at least simplicity, sincerity, and the insufferableness of egotism, for, however playful and clever a dog is, he is never an egotist, and even if he shows off his little tricks to please his master, it is because he takes delight in doing what he has been taught to do, never because he thinks himself the perfection of creation and wants everybody to admire him. We do not deny that dogs are at times guilty of affection, if they can by that means attract pity or get themselves petted. A dog will limp long after he is really quite sound of limb, if there is anyone in sight to pity or pet him; but even this is not egotism; indeed, it is half delight in the kindness shown him, and half humor, as he will show his sense of fun if he perceives that he is found out and kindly laughed at for his affectation. Never was there a dog whose ruses of this kind went deeper than the wish to attract affectionate notices; whereas the loyalty of the dog is the deepest instinct in him. 'What was it Cowper said of his water-spaniel "Beau," after he had watched "Beau" capturing and bringing to his master's feet the water-lily which the poet had in vain endeavored to hook with his stick?

But chief myself I will enjoy
Awake at duty's call,
And show a love as prompt as thine,
To him who gives me all.

And what did the great Dublin physiologist and divine, Dr. Haughton, say the other day, when recounting how the little Skye terrier, which had been enjoined by his master to fetch the medicines from the ship for the sick children, had refused to touch his dinner, though he had had a sixteen miles' run, till the bottles were safely strung round his neck, after which he devoured it with the utmost zest? "Am I as faithful to my Master as that little dog was to his? Do I always refuse to eat or drink, or do my own business, before my Master's work is done?" So that each of these acute witnesses and close observers insists on the very same lesson, that we cannot be intimate with the better kind of dogs without learning something of the promptness and simplicity with which they postpone the desires which would be most urgent and natural in them as dogs, to the feeling which their wish to obey their master's will, and to show their love to him, engraves upon their natures from above. The love for something higher than the dog often transforms the dog much more surely and permanently than the love for something higher than the man transforms the man.

And while the dog transforms that he is a good actor, if he gets the opportunity, only in order to obtain those signs of regard and pity of which he is so fond, the man usually shows that he is a good actor, if he gets the opportunity, not to obtain signs of love or pity—the latter of which emotions he can seldom endure—but in order to get admired for qualities which he does not possess, though he has acquired the art of simulating them. For the purpose of ridding himself of egotism, and understanding the limits within which affectation is innocent and harmless, you could hardly keep better society than that of attached dogs, if you study them well from youth to age. Even the little affectations they have in their youth fall off as they approach old age, when they become sincere and more devoted with every year. And yet these are the qualities which Bavarians, in their great love of dogs, repay by describing the law which puts them to death merely for getting old as one that is "not unkindly." We should like to see what a faithful dog would say to a policeman who marched off his master to death for having attained a certain age. He would show pretty clearly, we think, that he thought of such a law as unkindly as he well could.

One thing seems certain, that neither Hobbes, nor Bentham, nor John Stuart Mill could have been convinced, utilitarians as, from their different points of view, they all were, if they had kept good canine society and availed themselves of the opportunities such society would have given them. For if in the races below us the highest sense of obligation is felt where there is least of benefit to be derived from discharging that obligation, it is quite obvious that the feeling of obligation does not spring from the feeling of utility. The Skye terrier of which Dr. Haughton gives so impressive an account had no expectation of even getting a caress the more for insisting on obtaining his medicines for the sick children before he would look at his own dinner. All he felt was the profound desire of his master that he should bring back to the Highland hut what Dr. Haughton would hang to his collar, and till he felt the weight attached to his collar he was not easy enough in his mind to eat or drink.

What could illustrate more clearly the fact that, even in races with nothing like the range of man's experience, the sense of obligation is entirely independent of the sense of utility? The dog knew somehow that his master wanted something which he was to bring, but could not have known that any utility of any sort would arise from his bringing it. The sense of command and obedience was much deeper and more original than the sense of any consequence advantageous either to himself or to his master. It was a sense deeper than his hunger or thirst, though he was both hungry and thirsty; and it was certainly deeper than any expectation he could have formed of benefit to arise from his mission, unless he had acquired a real knowledge of the value of drugs and of the skill of the person who sent them. Nothing is more impressive to the psychologist than the evidence which the study of sagacious and obedient animals gives, that the sense of law and duty is observable at a stage in the development of animal intelligence at which the forecast of useful consequences is hardly even conceivable. We see with our eyes the sense of duty and fidelity, and of promptitude in duty, where a calculation of consequences is quite inconceivable, and where even the laws of association would not explain the eagerness of the animal to fulfill its mission. An intelligent use of the social advantages to be derived from the company of dogs would, we believe, have guarded many of our most ingenious philosophical writers against some of their most fatal mistakes.—*Spectator*.

Regent and Lulu Laverack.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Can you give me pedigree of Beaufort's Regent and Gele's Lulu Laverack?

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 11, 1887. WM. OATE.
Regent is a black, white and tan English setter, whelped about 1879. By Royal Duke, (242 A. K. S. B.)—Gift (388 K. S. B.) Royal Duke by Carlowitz—True, by Prince—D Carlowitz, by Pilkington's Desh—Llewellyn's Countess. by Rob Roy—Pickles, by Prince—Lill II. Rob Roy by I—Rhebe.

Lulu Laverack, now dead, was a black, white and flecked Laverack setter, by Carlowitz—Petrel, by Llewellyn's Prince—Lill II. Carlowitz by Pilkington's Desh—Llewellyn's Countess.

The Coming Sporting Breed.

There is much practical wisdom in a communication to *London Shooting Times* upon the subject indicated. The editor, Mr. Lawis Clement, is a thoroughly posted field and sportsman, and in the note which he adds to the communication there is matter for pessimistic nodings. He says: "With regard to our views on the coming dog, we do not deprecate retrieving setters—just the other way—point out that good ones are so scarce that, perforce, sportsmen have to fall back on spaniels."

The correspondent writes:

It is not my wish to draw swords with such an old sportsman and writer as "Wildfowler," nor is it my intention to carry on any correspondence, but merely write, as a sportsman of thirty years' experience, to show the reason why men take to spaniels, and why setters are disappearing. To begin my digression, I have two jolly sporting friends who always shot with spaniels (every year they have a day's game and I with them), but after seeing my dogs work one keeps a pointer and the other a setter. One of "Wildfowler's" remarks is quite in accordance with my own, there are few with broken setters, and that for reasons which will be explained hereafter. Men will not take the trouble; if they would a dog works better for a man who has taught and ceded him. No keeper, however good a man, can put polish on a dog, as finding a winged bird in a ditch; it is taught by a sportsman, by the dog's master, and then the dog is rewarded for the work and admires his master's game.

Now for my experience, and then a few hints as to bringing and keeping a good setter, for I am one of those fashioned men who would rather go out, see my dogs work a brace or two of birds, relish my dinner afterwards down, smoke my pipe, consoling myself—the old dog having hantifully over some some birds in turpins, and a young dog backed him well.

Why men cannot have good dogs, the first reason is that they do not take care to begin with good pedigree puppy. I have bred several litters from one of the handsomest dogs in the land, but alas! my mistake, he was unbroken; the mother of the best dogs a sportsman ever took out in the field, not one of her puppies got by this dog ever turned out. A great many died of the distemper, some could not be steady, very few could be got free from these, and one of the four litters was a good dog, although a little headstrong, but a thorough good worker. Having learnt this much, my advice to all, if breeding, do so from parents you know are thoroughly broken. Mind what is called a good dog is not one that will "hustle a hare from a fence, worry a hit out of furze." I do not allow that, but my setters will down, whilst my boy or myself kick a furze bush, and so go. If I or my friend should miss it, which we do sometimes, though rarely, "lie still" until we "hie" them on to the agent, but they will beat rushes for a duck, for snipe and them, and, what is more, a young dog I am now putting polish on retrieves as well as any 40-guinea retriever. Old dog can be backed against any in the kingdom.

Having obtained a puppy, or bred one, you will say, there any choice? Yes, decidedly. A blue Belton or a Gordon. Shall it be a dog or a bitch? Do not have anything to do with the female. Just as September comes on sexual organs trouble her, you cannot work her, you are without a dog in the best of the season, and if you work no dog will work on the ground for weeks, as she seems leave a peculiar smell on the soil or hedges that the next season seems to think that he ought to go "courting" as well, instead of doing his work.

Having got the puppy, let it grow, remble about, and let it whenever you can for a walk, but never heat it or cheer it. It may be scolded and taught to lie down when told, or taught to come to heel, but the most important thing to do is to teach it two things: look for a bone or a piece of biscuit always take care to hide it in a difficult place, under the cushion, under the corner of the hearth rug, and when the dog finds it give him a pat or two and let him eat it quietly. Next thing is to get an old pistol, and when walking out with it off, but only loaded with a little powder, and the less the better. This gets the puppy accustomed to the noise of a gun. Do not attempt to teach him any more unless it is the shooting season; then take the dog out and kill a few birds over him. But I do not like putting young dogs to gun before they are ten or twelve months old. If you do get over-broken and it spoils their ranging. I grant the dog takes more breaking and a little more "whip," but what does that matter if a good one is secured? No one can thoroughly break a dog and shoot at the same time. As there the difficulty lies, and what ruins many a promising dog—men think they can, but I cannot do so. My advice to do a little, then when spring comes let the dog go good gamekeeper to run the dog. When birds are paired will teach it to range, down charge and steady him at point. But recollect one thing, when the dog comes home in March or April, you will put him by until September, August, and then expect it to be perfect and blame the keeper for not doing his duty. But he ought to have it again run it again for a week, to revive all he taught it, in the autumn following. Without these three periods of tuition men do not have good dogs. I should like to take "Wildfowler's" with me to see my dogs work. He would not take to spaniels unless he went out rabbiting. When once a sportsman has a good dog there must be strict obedience, no attempting to chase a wounded hare or moving after a bird is winged shot. Wait, let dogs down charge, then walk on. I had old dog often have had four or five brace of partridges before we picked one up, never spoken a word to one another and this is the way to kill game. Men marvel to see my dogs, but setters, like everything else, require to be well cared for and taken out with other dogs, and by following, my advice sure no one will give up the pleasure, the enjoyment the gratification of seeing a pair of dogs work well behave well.

VETERINARY.

How Stallions Lose or Make Reputations.

Dr. Richard A. Finlay, V. S., the veterinary contributor to the *New York Sportsman*, comments on Dr. Corrigan's letter about the subject indicated, which was printed in this paper last week, as follows:

The letter of Dr. Corrigan is worthy of the attention of breeders throughout the country, it calls their attention to a subject which is the utmost importance to them. In keeping with the general tenor of the letter, we have deemed it wise for the benefit of breeders to quote from a standard work on this subject (drawing on Obstetrics) on the causes of sterility, believing that it would prove of benefit to the breeders by possibly opening up new avenues of thought for them, whereby they might be enabled to understand better some of the causes of barrenness, which heretofore they have puzzled them.

Statistical observations on breeding record of 100 thoroughbred mares covered the percentage of those which carry foal is 73.36, of those which abort or are infertile 26.64. In the stud of France the fruitful mares are 67, and the unfruitful ones 40 33 per cent. The mares of Piu, during a period of twenty years, there was a percentage of 68.27 fecund mares, abortion 5.06, non-fecund 26.67, while the Pompadour mares, where Oriental mares are chiefly bred, the births in three years were 79.55, abortion 2.27, and non-fecund 20.45.

Fleming states in his work on Obstetrics at sterility may depend on organic or physiological causes, and may amount to permanent impotence, more particularly when congenital and located in the generative apparatus, or animals in which one or more important parts of the sexual apparatus are absent, prolonged continence and old age is not a frequent cause of infertile, as is witnessed in mares which have worked for many years in towns and then transferred for breeding purposes.

Change of climate has in many cases a marked influence on fecundity, sometimes affecting it altogether in abeyance, and at others rendering the animals infertile for a longer or shorter period. It may also be impaired or suspended temporarily or permanently by one of the generative function, bad hygiene, etc.

It may likewise be due, though temporarily, to tardy coition when the generative organs are not in a physiological condition for conception, or when they are in an irritable, abnormal state. Under-fed or over-fed animals generally do not breed so readily as those which are in moderate condition; fat animals are especially unfruitful. Excitable, vicious animals are less likely to procreate than those which are of an equable and gentle disposition; the latter are often impregnated at one attempt, and it has been observed that with mares accustomed to work, active exertion, even to produce fatigue, before being put to horse, is favorable to conception. So it is that the Arab submits his mare to a severe flogging and brings her almost breathless before the stallion, when, the act being accomplished, she leaves her quietly to rest for some time.

Various diseased conditions of generative or other organs, as well as general derangements, may also prove antagonistic to fecundity. There may be disease or alterations in the various fallopian tubes, uterus, or vagina, which will hinder conception, and if material defects to the extent of the spermatic fluid with the ovula be present in these parts, fecundation cannot take place. Tumors of various kinds in this region are not an unfrequent cause of sterility.

In all these conditions a careful examination should be made, as removal of the obstacle to generation may be quite within the scope of surgical or medical measures. More particularly is this the case when the obstacle is related to some abnormal condition of the neck of the womb—a circumstance more common than is generally supposed.

Occlusion of the canal leading to the cavity of the uterus (womb), and the neck has been known as a cause of sterility in the mare from the earliest times. This occlusion may be complete during intercourse and prove fatal to conception; it may be due merely to a spasmodic condition of the muscles of the neck of the womb (cervix); the oil hand should be introduced into the vagina to ascertain the state of the part, when, if the closure is suspected to be owing to muscular defect, the neck of the womb may be smeared with extract of belladonna; if, however, this does not succeed, or if there be a thickening, disorganization, or a rigidity of the neck of the womb, then an operation will be necessary. Thickening from previous inflammatory action and formation of false membranes is a frequent cause of sterility and usually occurs during or after the first birth. In many cases the morbid closure of the neck can be remedied in a very easy and simple manner. The mare is secured by a side line and the oil hand is introduced into the vagina to the neck of the womb in a rotary or screwing manner; on reaching the tip of the fingers are to be gently insinuated by the same movement into the opening, and pushed gently on until the cavity of the uterus is reached. Various instruments have been devised to dilate the closed neck, but nothing is equal to the fingers or sound; the animal may be put to rest on the same or following day. This simple operation for the cure of sterility has

been very often practiced, and with good results. In rare instances dilatation of the (os) may be effected by a cutting instrument, but should never be attempted until the simpler and safer means have been first tried. There are other conditions which may at times occasion sterility, such as changes in the position of the uterus (womb), principally found in old mares, but as they require an educated hand to determine the change from the normal situation we will omit mentioning them, our purpose being simply to call attention to some of the causes of sterility that might be overcome by mechanical means by the breeder. Operations, however, call for professional skill, as well as in determining certain inflammatory attacks that the uterus is often the seat of, and which often prevents conception from taking place.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *London Field*, from Colombo, Ceylon: "The following is probably a unique case. A bomeyre, Bohina, granddaughter of Stockwell, 3 years, was brought up here from Australia in March last. She won two races on the hills in April, and was trained for the chief events at our annual meeting in August. She was galloped, sweated, and physicked more than any horse in training, and yet the foal did not come off. On August 15, carrying 149 lbs, she won the Government Cup, one mile, in a common canter, beating a large field. On the 17th she started for the Turf Club Plate, two miles, got off with a bad start, and went round all the way, finishing nowhere, in evident distress. The following morning she was found to be 'in pains', and died undelivered on the Friday three days after. The muscles inside the pelvis were so developed that it was impossible to get the hand on to the foal. A fine colt foal of eight months was found in perfect position. There is no veterinary surgeon in Colombo, and the mare's state was suspected by no one but a doctor, who was also an owner. I fancy this is the first time it has ever been recorded that a mare carrying an eight months' foal won a good race in good time."

Jay-Eye-See.

Measured by his achievements, Jay-Eye-See is the greatest trotting gelding that ever saw light, but by the standard and scales he is below the average trotter in size, his height being but a fraction over fifteen hands, and his weight in trotting condition about 820 pounds. His height is about the same at the hips as over the withers.

He has a clean-cut, intelligent head, full eye, neatly pointed ear, neck of fine proportions, and a little longer than the average Hambletonian. His back is straight and smoothly coupled to slightly drooping hips and rump, his harrel of fair length and well rounded, his quarters, stifles and gaskins remarkably well developed, which all together give him a blocky appearance, so that in road condition he bears a stronger resemblance to the Morgan-Black Hawk pattern than to the Hambletonian type. His propelling power are immense for a horse of his inches. When jogging he has from the first shown a peculiar nod like many other speedy trotters, which, to the novice appear lame. His trotting action is remarkably fine, and he is so evenly balanced that in his races he wears but eleven-ounce shoes forward and six-ounce ones behind.

Jay-Eye-See's first appearance in public was at Chicago, Ill., July 15th, 1882, in a race for four-year-olds and under. In this event he met Waiting, a boy gelding by Lexington Chief Jr., and the boy filly Bronze by Morgan Messenger; also Jim Boorman, Adelaide and Ed. Geers. The first heat was won by Waiting in 2:23½, with Jay-Eye-See second. The next heat also fell to Waiting, time 2:25½. In this heat Jay-Eye-See finished fourth. The third heat was won by Bronze in 2:25, with Jay-Eye-See third. The fourth was also captured by Bronze in 2:26½, with Jay-Eye-See second. The latter was only prevented from winning this by a break inside the distance stand, caused by a cheer from the crowd, prompted by his magnificent display of speed and courage down the home stretch. He came home from the belt in this heat in 1:09.

The fifth and sixth heats were won by the plucky little son of Director, in 2:23½, the last half being trotted in 1:09½. He also captured the sixth heat in 2:23½, trotting the second quarter in 34½ seconds. In the seventh heat Jay-Eye-See was a length behind when the word was given, and immediately made a losing break which placed him at a great disadvantage. When he recovered he went along at a rattling clip, but made a break on the back side, and still another at the head of the stretch. Waiting won the heat in 2:30.

The little black beauty was beaten, but he had shown such unmistakable capacity for speed, coupled with the highest degree of pluck and endurance, that old turfmen, regarding him with wonder and admiration, predicted for him a brilliant future. His next appearance was in a race against Bronze, at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23 following. In this he won the first, third and fourth heats in the remarkable time of 2:22½, 2:19, 2:19. The above were the only events in which he started as a four-year-old.

In 1873 he came out in fine form, and his campaign that season was an unbroken series of victories whenever he started against other horses. Among the distinguished turf performers that suffered defeat by him last year were Phil Thompson (2:16½), by Red Wilkie; Clemmie G. (2:15½), by Magic; Majolica

(2:15), by Startle; and St. Julian (2:11½), by Volunteer. He closed the campaign of his five-year-old form with a record of 2:10½, made at Providence, R. I., Sept. 13, 1883, in a match against time to beat 2:14. He won a purse of \$2,000 at Mystic Park, Sept. 20, 1883, in an effort to beat 2:14, trotting his mile in 2:11½. Five days later, during the steeple race at Beacon Park, he trotted that track in 2:17½ and the day following, showed a public mile at Beacon in 2:15½.—*Cultivator*.

Roarers.

I have read a good deal about tracheotomy in the columns of the *Field* as a cure for roaring. Mr. McKenna, V. S., is said to be a specialist for the operation, and if it can only be brought to a successful certainty a great boon will have been conferred on horse owners, a low voice (or no voice) being as excellent a thing in a horse as King Lear said it was in a woman. Just now, however, roarers are at the top of the tree. Ormonde lowered the laurels of the sound Bendigo, and only the other day, Kilwarlin, the reputed roarer, defeated his less out-spoken contemporary rive over a long course. Shylock, a half-brother to The Sinner, won the Prince of Wales' Plate, at Pinchoestown, though laboring under some infirmity of wind, and for a short time was undefeated in welter races, and many can recall wonders in the hunting field done by noisy nags. They are, however, under general taboo, and treated as pariahs and lepers by most hunting men, though some persons defend their appearance in the field on the ground that when a man gets a good start and cuts out his own work he can hear the roarer in his wake, and be thus prepared for him, whereas a sound-minded horse steals up as noiselessly as a bicyclist on an Indian rubber-tired machine. This reminds me of a "faddy" farmer in Ireland who never would allow his cart wheels to be greased, as he said that the carping noises made by the unlubricated axles in the boxes informed him that his carters were at work, and without such a test he would have to go and jodge for himself. No one hes, I believe, ascertained the precise causes of roaring, but many persons say that had they tended to bring it on. In the present year there is practically no bad hay, and if scarce, it is very good—"a comet year," in fact—while the new oats are almost as hard as last year's corn.—*N. Y. Sportsman*.

From a floating paragraph we gather the following points concerning equestrianism among noted men in the national capital. There are two citizens of Washington who never miss taking a ride on a fair day. These are George Bancroft, the historian, and A. R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress. They are great chums and ride good horses. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is an excellent horseman. He rides a large iron-gray, which he had out-to-day for the first time this season. Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, also loves a good horse, and during the session of Congress manages to take a canter every day. Ex-Senator Warner Miller when here always took a ride after breakfast mounted on a small bay that looked unable to bear its heavy rider. Secretary Bayard keeps two or three fine saddle-horses in his stable, and horries home from the State Department in the afternoon to take a jaunt into the country accompanied by his daughters, who are good horsewomen. Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, rides a good deal and likes lots of company with him. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, keeps his own saddle-horse, and once or twice a week takes a long run into the country. Commissioner of Agriculture Colman has taken to the habit lately solely as a means of exercise. He rides a sway-back horse, and rarely goes off a walk.

W. H. Gregg has sold to Robt. Steel, Philadelphia, Pa., the bay mare Effie, record 2:27½, by Belmont, dam by Kentucky Chief.

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—OF THE—

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—AT—

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Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

1. Purses \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free-for-all, dash of one mile, \$55 at first quarter \$10 at the half, \$50 at the three-quarter and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up entries over five to be added, and equally divided between each winner.

2. Purses \$250.—Trotting. Free for all horses that have not beaten 2:38 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Calcutta and Bonner eligible to start.) First horse \$15, second \$75, third \$25.

SECOND DAY.

3. MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$200. Free-for-all, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. First horse \$20, second horse \$70, third horse \$30.

4. Trotting—Three-minute class. Purses \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Patches barred.) First horse \$55, second horse \$30, third horse to save entrance.

THIRD DAY.

5. HOTEL PURSE—\$100. Free for all, for all ages. One mile and repeat. First horse \$25, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

6. EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Mile and repeat. \$100 entrance; half forfeit. \$100 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the Secretary Sept. 17, 1887.

FOURTH DAY.

7. Purses \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 600 yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.

8. Purses \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat. First horse \$125, second horse \$25.

9. Purses \$400. Trotting. Free for all. First horse \$250, second horse \$150, third horse \$50.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five, except the two-year-olds, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a lesser number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

All entries not declared out by A. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

No added money paid for a walk-over. In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start.

Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in entries.

Entries to all the above races, except the two-year-olds, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887.

One-half the entrance money must be paid at the time of making entries and the other half at 6 P. M. the night preceding the race.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DAN'L MURPHY, President,
H. COHN, Secretary. sept3

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—10—

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Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciuszko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Pocbe



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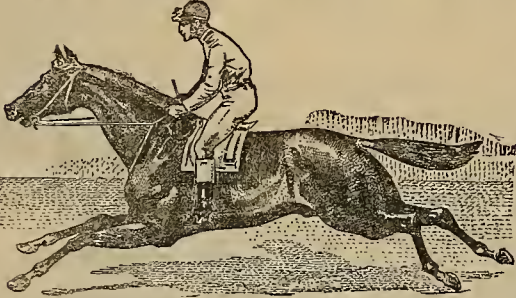
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2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer B, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

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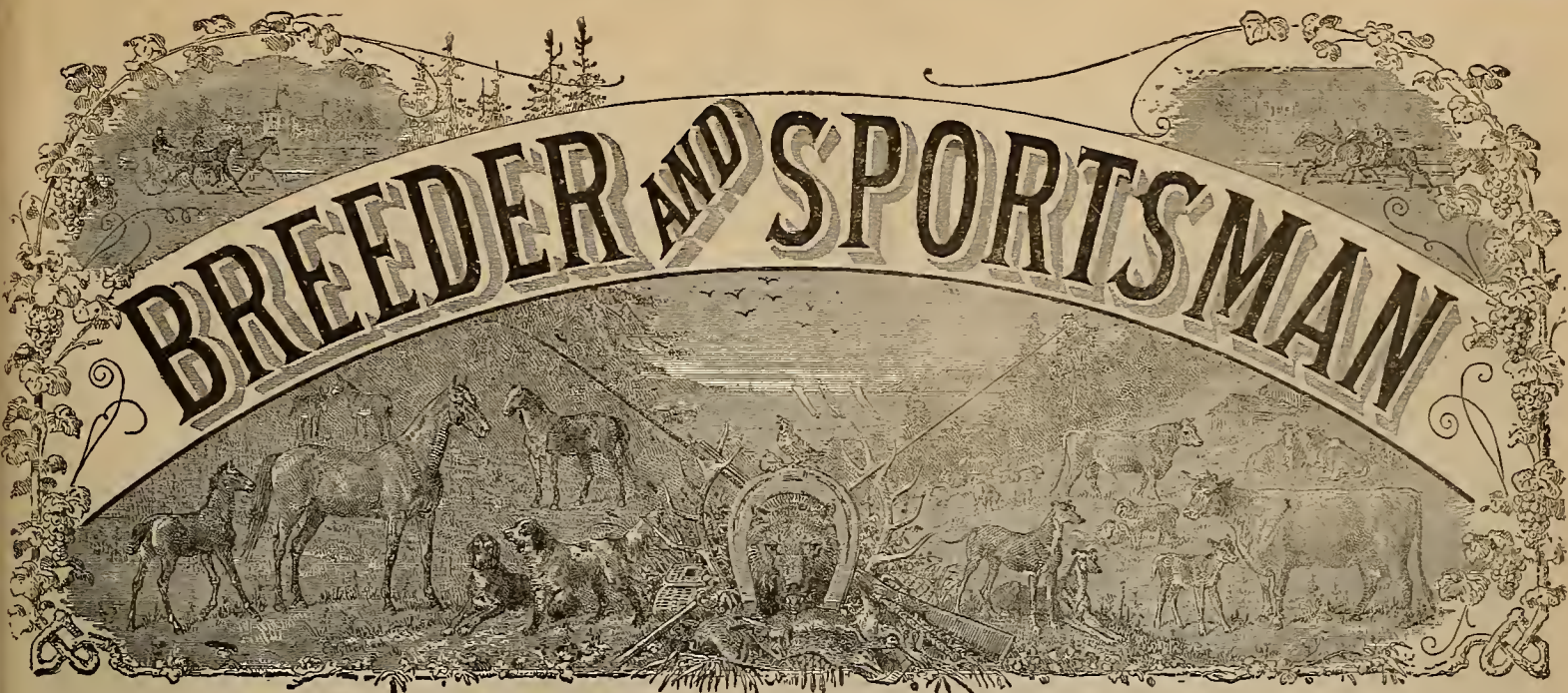
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Vol. XI No. 22.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1887.



NORLAINE,

BY NORVAL DAM ELAINE BY MESSENGER DUROC.

YEARLING RECORD 2:31 1-2

SAN FRANCISCO NOV. 12, 1887.

May Judges Reverse Decisions?

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The Board of Appeals of the Pacific District, (N. T. A.) a couple of weeks ago, rendered a decision of considerable interest to the trotting fraternity and breeders of trotting horses, as well as to judges of trotting races.

Dan Mizner appealed from a decision of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Association which suspended him and the mare Mattie P. for alleged fraud in a race that had occurred three weeks previous to the date of their decision. All of the judges who had acted in that occasion concurring in the decision.

The Board of Appeals held in substance that neither the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Association nor the judges had any right under the N. T. A. rules at any time after the decision of the judges of the day had been announced from the stand to take further action against, or permit a horse, its driver or owner, for misconduct or fraud committed in said race, even though the fraud be admitted by the driver or owner. It did, however, hold that the associate member or the judges could ask that a previous decision be reviewed and tried before the District Board of Appeals, (Section 8, of Article VII., of By-Laws N. T. A., undoubtedly gives them the latter right) and that said District Board could decide on the testimony then adduced what action to take in the premises.

Is this not an unnecessary piece of red tape? If the judges of the day or the associate member for whom they act are worthy to act as judges of a race they should be given the power to review their decisions when proof is made that said judges have been deceived through fraud, and are convinced that their first decision was erroneous, a reasonable time, of course, to be set aside of which the second decision shall be made. Requiring the parties who wish to review a decision to bring their witnesses and testimony to a place and at a time to be named by the District Board of Appeals is tantamount to instructing the judges that no such appeals are wanted; that said judges must make a business of knowing exactly how fast and how game every horse is before they go into the judges' stand, so that they may not be deceived in the first instance. In other words, the judges must be unerring in every instance, and where, may I ask, are snob to be found? Even the Supreme Court of this State sometimes goes back on previous decisions of its own and grants a new trial of a case which they are given their own time to study and decide. Why, if new evidence, and evidence of fraud at that, can be brought in, must our "Amateur" judges be denied the right as far as possible to alleviate a false judgment by punishing the party whose fraudulent acts misled them in their first decision?

Then again, are Pacific Coast judges supposed to be superior to those of the East? I note that Tufts, the driver of Lorette F., was expelled by the judges of a race in which she participated at Rochester, N. Y., several days after that race had occurred. (Vide BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, Sept. 10th, page 163). If this be a privilege of Eastern judges, why not also that of the Pacific Coast judges?

It seems singular that the rules should provide for such a contingency as occurred in the Lister-Palatin race a couple of weeks ago at the Bay District, wherein the judges and a substitute driver were threatened, insulted, etc., by one of the drivers (Penimen), but should not be made to cover a fraud, even though that fraud be not detected until after the race was finished and decided. Surely an accomplished and successful fraud perpetrated upon the judges and the public is as great an insult and just as worthy of punishment by said judges or an associate member as any insulting language a driver, trainer, etc., may use to the judges or to a substitute driver either during or after a race. SONOMA.

Importation of English Thoroughbreds.

The following imported English thoroughbreds arrived in New York City on Friday, October 21, in good shape. There are eleven, ten mares and one stallion. Their breeding is as follows:

Rossington, chestnut horse, foaled 1881, bred by the Duke of Westminster, by Doncaster, (winner of the Derby); first dam Lilly Agness (dam of Ormonde and Farewell) by Macaroni.

Lizzie Hampton, chestnut filly, 1884, by Hampton, dam Dynasty, by Sterling.

Scrubbing Brush, black mare, 1874, by Sauters, dam Scrubbing Brush, by Touchstone.

Flora McDonald, bay mare, 1877, by Knight of the Garts, dam Lady McDonald, by Touchstone.

Bread and Honey, brown mare, 1879, by Brown Bread, dam Honey, by Melbourne or The Cossack.

Isabelle, chestnut mare, 1887, by Macaroni, dam Rifle's dam, by Tom Bowline.

Florry Jones, bay mare, 1879, by Tomahawk, dam Mrs. Jones, by Paul Jones.

Pretension, bay mare, 1877, by Pretender, dam Bell Heather, by Stockwell.

Rosette, black mare, 1853, by Rosierucian, dam May Queen, by Claret.

Margery, bay mare, 1878, by Sterling, dam Playrough's dam, by The Duke.

Platoon, bay mare, 1879, by Musket, dam by Tom Bowline.

Of the above mares Lizzie Hampton, Isabelle, Florry Jones, Rosette, Margery, and Platoon are in foal to Glen Arthur, by Adventurer; Scrubbing Brush and Flora McDonald are in foal to The Rake; Bread and Honey is in foal to Rossington, and Pretension is in foal to Lenox Love.

The Palo Alto catalogue is before us with an introduction by the compiler, Joseph Cairn Simpson. We need hardly say that the volume is a model, and well worthy of the veteran horseman and journalist. This list includes two hundred and eighty-five head of trotting stock and thirty-two thoroughbreds, all of which are concentrated in two hundred and eighty-five excellently printed and bound pages.—Chicago Horseman.

Is the Canadian Pacer Descended from the Narragansett?

This question may be somewhat sterling, and in asking it our purpose is to seek information rather than to attempt to impart it. There can be no doubt that all the traditions among the French Canadians lead to the conclusion that the Canadian pacing horse came from France originally, and it is possible that these traditions are correct, but at the same time it is possible they may not be correct. The early history of the colonists on the St. Lawrence seems to be hopelessly barren of all mention of the horse or reference to him as constituting any element or feature in their domestic and industrial development. In the first fifty or sixty years of the French settlements on the St. Lawrence we have not been able to find any allusion to the horse, and from this we infer that there were no horses there during that period, and perhaps even later. That a full half-century should have passed in the history of these primitive people without having a horse among them seems to us at this day a very strange fact, if it be a fact, and yet in studying their lives and habits we can very easily see how they could get along without horses. Their pieces of land, whether large or small, were all given a narrow front upon the river, running back an indefinite distance, and thus neighbors were not far removed from each other and all close to the water. Like the gondole in Venice, the canoe took the place of the horse in all the purposes of travel, whether for business or pleasure. At this point we will drop the Canadian side of the inquiry for the present, without having determined when nor from whence the first horses were introduced into that country.

For more than twenty years we have been searching for some definite trace of the importation of the Narragansett pacer into Rhode Island, but our efforts have been barren of any satisfactory results. The statement made by Mr. I. T. Hazard many years ago, that his grandfather, Governor Robinson, imported the original of the breed from Andalusia, in Spain, is wholly untenable, and must have resulted from some misconception of what Mr. Hazard really said on that point. 1. There never were any pacers in Andalusia or any other part of Spain. 2. Governor Robinson was born in 1693, and the Narragansett pacer was extensively bred and widely exported thirteen years before that according to the official records. As fully one-half of the horses of all England were pacers at the time of the founding of the American colonies, as he was then the most popular of any breed, and as he was especially suited in size and constitution to undergo the dangers of a sea voyage and the hardships of a life in the wilderness, it may be accepted without question that the colonists brought their horses with them just as they brought their other domestic animals.

This is practically all we know of the original introduction of the pacer into Rhode Island, and we have no official account of him or how he flourished until a period of about forty years had elapsed from the formal organization of the colony of Rhode Island and the Providence plantations. In 1680 the English Government, through the board of trade, submitted a series of interrogatories to the colonial authorities, touching their industries, products, manufactures, importations, exportations, etc. In replying to the question relating to exportation the governor and council say: "The principal matters that are exported are horses, provisions," etc. Taking this early date of 1680 as the starting point when the horse first became the leading item of export, and following him along till Cuba carried away the last in cargoes of hundreds, we have a period of over a century in which Rhode Island was conspicuous above all the colonies in breeding and distributing a particular type of horse whose descendants are still to be found on every trotting course in this country. In our own time we have had the demand for the Morgan Horse, spreading like a prairie fire, but it only lasted for one generation of horses, and purchasers never came back for the second supply. The Narragansett pacer maintained his pre-eminence more than five times as long and made his impression more than twenty times as effective.

The fame of the Narragansett was built up upon two qualifications, both of which were solid and enduring. He was the very ideal saddle-horse, and as all journeys, whether long or short, were then made in the saddle, he was exactly suited to his time and surroundings. As a race-horse his speed was phenomenal, and that speed was often tested under the most exciting circumstances. Early in the eighteenth century, and long before the "thoroughbred" horse was ever dreamed of even in name, they had a regular and fashionable course in Philadelphia, then the chief city for racing, and the horsemen of Rhode Island and Virginia had their matches and return matches between their pacers. It is not our purpose now, however, to go into the history of the pacer, but to put the question in such shape as to secure the assistance of workers in determining the origin of the Canadian pacer. It is possible that the Canadian pacer was brought from France, and it is possible also that he was taken from Rhode Island. If we admit there were pacers in Normandy and other portions of France from which the colonists came, about which we are not fully informed, the possibilities would balance each other, but there are several considerations which seem to make it more probable that the true origin was Rhode Island. 1. It is certain that the supply could be had there. 2. There was intercourse of a semi-commercial character for a great many years between the Canadian-French and the colonies of New England. 3. The distance outside of water lines was not very great and it is probable the expense would be less in carrying a horse from New England than from France.

Several years ago some correspondent, in the course of a letter on other topics, remarked that at an early day there was quite an active trade carried on by the French-Canadians with the New England colonies in exchanging their skins, furs, etc., for horses. We are not able to recall the address of this correspondent and we hope he will renew the information if this should meet his eye. As a matter of course a mere tradition on a question of this kind is of very little value unless it is surrounded and supported by circumstances and incidents that may give it life. Many of our friends are fond of historical investigation and many others have acquaintances who are devoted to such inquiries. Now, if each one will cast about a little he may be able to put us in communication with some writer or some author who may be able to solve the problem. The only apology we have to offer for thus calling upon our friends for help is that we may be able to clear up this question in the volume we now have under way, entitled "The Origin, History, Breeding and Development of the Trotter." The pacer is a great factor, perhaps the greatest, in the trotter, and it is of the highest moment that we should reduce the indefinite phrase "pacing element" to its lowest terms by bringing the whole as near to unity as possible.

Since writing the foregoing we have learned that the first

horses ever seen in Canada arrived at Quebec in 1665, from the ancient province of Picardy, in France. This province, which is not to be found on modern maps, laid just across the channel from England, and we are informed that pacing horses of small size and unattractive appearance are still to be found in that part of France. These animals may be the remnants of a breed of pacers that flourished there two hundred years ago, just as they flourished in England at that time. After examining the dates and facts about the plantation of the different American colonies of New England, we have reached the conclusion that probably Rhode Island never imported any horses direct from England. Massachusetts Bay commenced importing in 1629, and continued to bring over ship-loads for some years. They multiplied rapidly, and in 1640 she exported a ship-load of about eighty head to the Bermadoes. This was about the time Rhode Island began to assume an organized existence; and, like the other New England colonies, it was very natural that she should get the foundation of her horse-stock from Massachusetts Bay. As the settlers of Rhode Island were refugees from the Puritan intolerance of the other colonies, as that was the only place in all New England where pacing races were tolerated, and as valuable prizes were offered for speed, it was wholly natural that the fastest and best specimens of the equine race should there be gathered together. The Narragansetts thus had their origin in the best and the fastest as tested by the course and the watch. This, however, still leaves the question open as to whether these same Narragansetts were the true progenitors of the Canadian pacer, and to this question we specially invite the attention of our friends. —Wallace's Monthly.

English Racing Gossip.

LONDON, Nov. 5th.—Little has been occurring in the racing world during the past week, the legitimate season being over. Hurdle-racing and steeplechasing are now more the ordinary topic of conversation than any doings on the flat, and flat racing has died a more than usually sudden death by the comparative collapse of the Liverpool Cup, which has always produced a heavy autumn betting medium. This time only a very small number indeed of these weighted have accepted their imposts, and in consequence the field is likely to be largely reduced in numbers, and the betting upon it is paralyzed. The meetings just finished were Brighton and Lewes, Lincoln and Four Oaks, but no stakes were given at any one of them sufficient to bring out horses of any pretensions.

The sale of the Duke of Hamilton's horses in training took place at Newmarket, on the 27th of last month, but it may be taken for granted that his grace has no intention of entirely withdrawing his patronage from the sport, as the prohibitive reserve of 10,000 guineas was placed upon his smart two-year-old Nine, who won the Homebred Foal Stakes. The highest price realized was 810 guineas, at which figure Munsieur de Paris was taken by Lord Cardross, and Jacob went into the same quarter for 610 guineas. Both will remain in Mers'h's stable, having been, it was rumored, purchased on behalf of Lord Dudley.

It is understood that Mr. Barclay intends to retire his horse Sandgrod from the turf and send him to the stud, though he is still sound as ever. He has been such a consistently good performer and has put such a fitting climax to his career in this last Cambridgeshire, that he will be widely sought after. His owner has already given some long prices for mares purposely to mate with him.

Of the two big stakes projected for Leicester, the Portland Stakes, for two-year-olds, to be decided at the Spring Meeting next year, has closed with 112 subscriptions, and the Prince of Wales' Stakes, for three-year-olds, run the following season, has secured 94 nominations. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has entered his colt Peter Athol for both events. Several foreign sportsmen have also supported the races, of which the Portland Stakes, value 7,000 sovs., will be distributed as follows: The winner 6,000 sovs., the second 750 sovs., and the third 250 sovs.; and in the case of the Prince of Wales' Stakes, of the 12,000 sovs. 11,000 will go to the winner, 750 to the second, and 250 to the third.

Now that Frier's Balsam has added the Dewhurst Plate to his list of winnings, the amount won by the son of Hermit and Flower of Dorset this season is £8,666, made up as follows: New Stakes, at Ascot, £1,322; Hurstbourne Stakes, at Stockbridge, £1,150; July Stakes, at Newmarket, £1,320; Richmond Stakes, at Goodwood, £817; Molecombs Stakes, at Goodwood, £875; Middle Park Plate, £2,235; Dewhurst Plate, £1,447.

As was to have been expected, the withdrawal of Queen's Plate has not met with general approval. At a recent meeting of the Jockey Club, Lord Rosslyn expressed his belief in the utility of the Plate and his regret at their withdrawal, whereupon Lord Hastings intimated the intention of the stewards to endeavor to supply the loss by instituting races on somewhat similar conditions, and expressed a hope that the same would be done throughout the country.

All very well, but it cannot be expected that the best class of horses will compete for Queen's Plates which are only worth 200 guineas, while there are so many valuable stakes given. In the old days 200 were thought a fairly rich prize. But times are changed, and that amount of money is commonly added to a minor selling plate or a hunter's stake now-a-days.

To those interested in the fate of horses that have achieved big successes, it will be interesting to know that Kisher, who won the Derby of 1876 for Mr. Baltazzi, was sold lately to dissolve a partnership between the brothers Baltazzi, the purchaser being Count Leshdorf, acting for the North German Breeding Society. The price paid was £4,000, and he will now stand at the Hartzburg Stud, near Brunswick.

Speculation or the Derby is brought almost to a standstill through the strong position taken by Frier's Balsam. The best offer now is 500 to 200, and only a day or two ago there was a proposal to give a "tenner" to anyone who would lay 1,100 to 400. And it is my belief that at the present moment 11 to 4 would be taken without any consideration whatever.

Among those who patronized the racing at Brighton was the renowned Jim Smith, of pugilistic fame, and to those who anticipate the forthcoming battle with Kilrain with anything more than passing interest, it will come in the light of good news that he has set to work in earnest, and having already reduced himself materially in weight, is looking as ruddy as a cherry and as bright as a star.

From France I hear that Barnum Finot has been winning races at the rate of three a day, and is looked upon as almost invincible. The trouble which arose between the myrmidons of the law and the bookmakers in that country has been settled so far as Johnny Gideon, the chief bookmaker of Paris, is concerned. He produced such a mass of evidence as to prove he was a member of, the class of people he was accustomed to bet with, and his endeavor to hasten in compliance with the requirements of the authorities, that he

fairly nonplussed his prosecutors and won his case. His verdict will, however, form no precedent for the many who are yet likely to be emmoued, and the trouble is by no means at an end.

There seems to be a terrible state of affairs there among the jockeys, and to us who are blessed with a set with but very few black sheep among them, the account seems almost incredible and makes it evident that the stewards can be stewards only in name, that they have not long since ruled each rogues off and put an end to their dishonest practices. One case arose lately which was so flagrant that even they had to warn the jockey off. It was a lad named Moreton. He simulated drunkenness and rolled from his horse, the only pity being that he did not break his neck or injure himself severely in doing so.

Horses are selling at prices lower than have been known for years, and as a sample of the badness of the times I take the figures of one of our leading horse auctioneers, who sells a large number weekly. He tells me that good driving horses, sound and young, are going at prices ranging between 15 and 40 guineas, and it takes a first-class draught horse to reach as high as 45 guineas.—*Sporting World*.

Grinnell's Champion.

It was with no thought of obtaining the material for a disquisition on the champion family, that I entered the stables of Mr. Van Cott, on West 58th street, N. Y., a few days since, but while seated in the office my attention was attracted to a spirited painting of a horse that hung against the wall. In answer to my inquiry Mr. Van Cott said: "This is a very faithful portrait of a very great horse, the most beautiful horse I ever saw—Grinnell's Champion." The picture represented a young stallion, a rich golden chestnut in color. Certainly he was very handsome if the picture was a true portrait. He had a true blood-like, intelligent head, the neck was justly proportioned, the barrel was short, rather than extremely long, as in other pictures of the horse, and was well ribbed up. The legs were perfect, in the appearance of bone, but noticeably straight and fine, so much so that they suggested fancy work on the part of the artist, but this Mr. Van Cott strongly repudiated. "Champion had," said he, "the straightest and cleanest legs I ever saw on a horse, and the picture merely does him justice in that respect." Altogether it was the portrait of a finished and blood-like animal as ever delighted the eye of a horseman.

Though somewhat has been written of the history of this horse, it is a theme comparatively unknown to the trotting world, and Mr. Van Cott gave me such an interesting story, that I trust readers will find it worthy of their perusal.

The origin of the American trotter goes back to the year 1780, and to merry England. In that year the first Derby was run, and the winner was the three-year-old Diomed. In the same year the gray colt Messenger was foaled, and both were subsequently imported to this country. From these two, so far as pedigrees can be established, all the American trotters of note descend. Mambrino, by Messenger, dam by Imp. Sour Croust, left three sons, each of whom was a great trotting progenitor. Of these sons, Abdallah was "facile princeps," as the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Second in rank was Mambrino Paymaster, sire of Mambrino Chief, and these two all trotting horsemen know. But the third, Almack, whose dam was Sophonisba, by a grandson of imported Baronet, is, by comparison, little known. He was the sire of Grinnell's Champion, and his descendants have given to the trotting turf many of its staunchest and speediest performers. They bred on, too, so that the Champion family stands among the foremost, and promises to be still more highly esteemed by intelligent breeders. Col. Wood, and Charley B., his sire, Naisid Queen, Nettie Burlew, Eva, and a host of others, famous for their courage in long races, are among the distinguished sires of this family.

Therefore, when Mr. Van Cott began to give me reminiscences of old Champion, I listened with deep interest, the more so, because they were told in so graphic a way.

"He was four or five years old," he said, "when Mr. Grinnell arranged to send him to me. He had killed one of the stable men some weeks before, and the people about him were so afraid of him that they shied him up in a stable and gave him feed and water through the front, poking it at him as if he had been a grizzly bear. He had had no exercise and no grooming, and when he was brought into my place a man led him by a pole ten feet long. Just as he was, his coat matted with dirt, his feet grown unnaturally out of shape through standing so long in his stall, I thought him the handsomest horse I should ever see, and I have never changed that opinion. I went up to him, and the man in charge of him yelled out, 'For God's sake, look out!' dropped the pole and ran. Champion and I looked at each other, and I took him by the cheek strap and led him to his stable. I could see that he was delighted to find a man who understood him and was not afraid of him."

"He was ugly enough at times, but I could manage him. One day a party of gentlemen had come out to see him, and when I led him out I told them to keep outside of the enclosure, as he seemed out of sorts and was likely to hurt some one. I had hardly given them this warning when he came at me, and his eyes looked like two green glass bottles. I mastered him, and soon after took him to his stall. As I was about to fasten him, one of my stable men, a green hand, walked into the stall. I called to him to get out, but before he could obey me the horse grabbed him near the left shoulder, and literally tore the muscle of his arm out. I secured the horse and then tied up the man's arm, to keep him from bleeding to death before a doctor arrived. A few minutes later Mr. Grinnell came in. His face was white with excitement and anger. 'That settles it,' said he, 'you must kill that horse to-night.' I tried remonstrance, but it was of no effect. 'I won't allow such a dangerous brute to exist,' he said, 'and unless you promise to kill him to-night I will do it myself.' Finally I persuaded him to let the matter rest until I could get a permit from the Mayor, and he went away. As he left the city that night nothing further was said about killing the horse. About six months after Mr. Grinnell wrote to me, asking me to meet him at the railway station, as he intended to visit my place. At the proper time I hitched Champion to a light wagon and drove to the train. Mr. Grinnell arrived and jumped into the wagon without noticing the horse, and away we rattled; but we had only gone a few rods when he exclaimed, 'What horse is that, Van?' When I told him he wanted to get out of the wagon, insisting that he wouldn't ride behind that murderous brute; but by the time we arrived at my house he was satisfied, and pronounced him the most beautiful horse he had ever seen."

"He was no more vicious than was Cassius M. Clay, but he was vicious in a different way. Cassius was ugly all the time, but Champion was very intelligent, and dangerous only when he fancied he had been wronged, and then he would kill the person if he could."—*San Juan, in Sporting World*.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths to their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates, and breed.

Name Claimed.

By Mr. P. D. Linville, San Francisco.

ROBERTA, for a white and liver pointer bitch, by Robert le Diable—Young Benlah, whelped March 5th, 1887.

Sale.

Mr. A. B. Truman (Elcho Kennels) has sold to Col. W. F. Stone, Yreka, the Irish red setter Sandy, by Mike T.—Lady Elcho T., whelped Nov. 17, 1886.

Mr. Linville's handsome daughter of Robert le Diable has been sent to Mr. George F. Allender, at Watsonville, for training. The bitch Roberta has quite recovered from the fatigues of the long journey from Richmond, and is the embodiment of kennelness and sprightliness. Her name was chosen by her breeder, John S. Wise, and is a fitting one. If she shapes up well in Mr. Allender's hands in time to start in the all-aged stake of the Pacific Coast Trials, her owner will let her go.

Mr. Allender was in the city last week, and favored us by calling. He reports his dogs well, and coming on in good style for the field trials. It has been very dry and hot at Watsonville, and the dogs have been getting much road work so that when the rain comes they will be fit to be put on birds and kept at their work.

Judge C. N. Post came down from Sacramento on Saturday last and spent three days. His Derby entry, Sunlit, has had but little preparation yet, but the Judge will take her to Hanford about Dec. 27th, and give her three weeks of hard work, which will turn her up quite fit. Judge Post thinks that Mr. Ecklon and several of the Sacramento sportsmen will attend the trials, and, as a large representation from San Francisco is assured, the question now is whether all can be entertained. Some of those who attend may prefer to remain at the Hanford Hotel, several miles from the trial grounds, but most will probably accept the invitation of Mr. Lillie, and stay at his ranch.

A correspondent writes for the address of Mr. D. C. Bergenthal, of field-trial fame as a judge. The query enables us to say that Mr. Bergenthal is a member and Secretary of the Van Camp Hardware and Iron Company, doing business at 80 S. Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind. The company is a mammoth institution dealing in tools, cutlery, iron and steel, and all sorts of heavy hardware. Mr. Bergenthal is therefore a very handy man, but his love for setters and pointers is so great that he goes year after year into the trials for two weeks with unflinching zest.

Weetminster Kennel Club Election.

The Weetminster Kennel Club's annual election, held at Delmonico's, Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, last week, resulted as follows: President, J. Otto Donner; vice-President, Robert C. Cornell; Secretary, Francis R. Hitchcock; Treasurer, Bradish Johnson Jr.; Board of Governors, C. DuBois Wagstaff, W. B. Smith, G. Lees Knapp, R. C. Cornell, J. O. Donner, J. Coleman Drayton, H. Walter Webb, F. R. Hitchcock, G. De F. Grant, L. K. Wilmerding, T. H. Terry, Louis C. Clark, F. O. De Luze, G. S. Floyd-Jones, Bradish Johnson Jr., R. H. Williams and Elliot Smith. The club will hold its annual bench show on Feb. 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1888, at Madison Square Garden. The premium list will be ready on December 15th.

Some English Notions About American Breakers.

In presenting to his readers some American expressions about breaking, the editor of *Shooting* says:

With the exception of fox-hounds and greyhounds Englishmen might well take a lesson from the American sportsmen of the day in the thoroughness with which they enter into the questions of breeding and breaking. Of course the practice of driving birds has not yet found its way into America, and the dogs of the country are first the setter and then the pointer, both of which are made to retrieve and answer every purpose in that direction. As many as seven or eight field trials are annually held in the United States, and the dogs which win are educated up to a very high standard. The highest courage and the fastest animals are necessary. The Americans soon discovered that it was easier to guide a horse that would go than one which wanted encouragement to step out. Dog shows are also great institutions in America, but they have been losing ground since it became evident that they tended to create a second breed of sporting dogs, which were good for shows only, and not for field trials and shooting to.

The letters, which have appeared lately in the *American Field*, will be read with interest. That by Jacob Staff conveys some very useful information to those gentlemen who would send their dogs to field trials.

The name "Llewellyn setter," which constantly recurs alludes to dogs descended from Mr. Llewellyn's kennel, well known at our own field trials, but better known in America, where Mr. Llewellyn for years sent all his best drafts.

Not even the most advanced field-trial breaker will read Jacob Staff's letter without interest. Its practical common-sense views might teach that it is one thing to break a dog and quite another to bring him up to the scratch, when broken, in a fit state to win field trials. It is a far more difficult task to make the most of a pointer and a setter than it is to show the best form of a racehorse or a greyhound. In the two latter the whole care turns on the physical fitness; in the other, physical fitness, which is quite as necessary, has to be grafted on to the highest development of sense and obedience of which canine nature is possible. The difficulty consists in the fact that the more education is pumped in the more physical condition is pumped out. It is because Jacob Staff's letter does something to explain how the two things can be brought to perfection at the same time that we think it worth quoting.

Mr. Arnold Burges' letter treats of the question of inbreeding. It is not so long ago that the same queries were asked in reference to the Laverack setters. Does inbreeding damage them? The answer must be still fought out, as it was impossible to obtain an answer from Mr. Laverack's experience. It is well known that surreptitiously he introduced Irish setter blood, and the only dogs we now know of as descended on all sides from his kennel are those which contain

this blood. When the question of how far in-breeding could be carried first began to be asked in regard to his dogs, they were at that time reduced to brothers and sisters, and these were afterwards all crossed out. We may, however, say that when we first knew Mr. Laverack's kennel, eighteen years ago, his dogs showed the first inbreeding weakness, which always exhibits itself mentally before it begins to effect the physique. In setters and pointers false pointing is the first flag of distemper.

The dogs which are now usually known at dog shows as Laverack setters are, in all cases, crossed, and, in the majority, with some blood never used in Mr. Laverack's experiments. Several of these have lately been exported to America, and their portraits, as Laverack setters, have appeared in the *American Field*. They are very heavy dogs, with loaded shoulders, and are as distinct from field-trial types as possible; there is as much difference between the two as there is between a fox-hound from Belvoir and a bloodhound from Mr. Nicholl. Yet it is these heavy dogs, whose bodies indicate the character of their brains, which are for the most part on the market. It is, therefore, needless to condemn the extension of driving to counties where good dogs might still be used with advantage to the bag, when, as a matter of fact, good dogs are almost as scarce as white elephants, and bad ones swarm.

We have detected good reasons for regretting breeding for show purposes, even in the crack field-trial kennels, Mr. Lonsdale's, Mr. Llewellyn's, Mr. Lloyd Price's and Elias Bishop's. Our own opinion has long been that six hours over stiff fallow is the place and time to judge appearance in sporting dogs. No dog-how judge can tell, at a dog show, whether his "fancy dog" will stand the test, although, in the majority of cases, if he had even seen it applied to any dog, he would be able to condemn many of the show cracks as incapables at first sight.

Standard of Points of the St. Bernard.

[Adopted by the International Congress at Zurich, on June 2, 1887.]

(A) THE SHORT-HAIRED (SMOOTH) ST. BERNARD.

General Character—Powerful, tall, upstanding, with hard muscular development. Massive head and very intelligent expression. In dogs with dark face markings, the expression is more solemn, but ought never to be somnolent.

Head—like the body, very powerful and imposing; the massive skull is wide, slightly arched, and sloping at the sides with a gentle curve into the very well-developed cheekbones.

Occiput only slightly developed.

The supra-orbital ridge is strongly developed and forms nearly a right angle with the horizontal axis of the head. Between the supra-orbital arches at the root of the muzzle begins a deep furrow, which, clearly defined in the first half, extends over the whole skull, getting gradually shallower toward the occiput. The lines at the sides, from the outer corners of the eyes, diverge considerably towards the back of the head. The skin on the forehead forms over the supra-orbital arches deep wrinkles, which converge towards the above-mentioned furrow. They are particularly noticeable when the animal is very animated without giving it a savage expression.

The stop is clearly defined.

The muzzle is short, not snipy, and an imaginary line through the muzzle straight down from the stop must be longer than the length of the muzzle. The bridge of the muzzle is straight, not arched, and, in some good dogs, slightly broken. From the root of the muzzle or stop descends its whole length to the nose a rather wide, well-marked, shallow furrow.

The strongly-developed lips of the upper jaw do not form an angle at the turning point, but slope with a graceful curve into their lower edge, and are slightly overhanging. The lips of the lower jaw must not be pendant. Teeth in proportion to the size of the head, only moderately large. Black roof to the mouth preferred.

The nose very substantial and broad, with well-dilated nostrils, and, like the lips, always black.

The ears medium-sized, with the horns strongly developed, which cause them to stand away slightly at the base, and, bending suddenly, they drop without any curl close to the side of the head. The flaps are not too leathery, and form rounded triangles slightly elongated towards the points. The front edge ought to lie close to the head, but the back edge may stand away a little, particularly when the dog is at attention. Ears with weak horns, causing them to lie close to the head from their roots, give it an oval shape, which imparts too much softness to the outline, whereas strongly developed ear muscles make the skull appear more angular and wider, thus giving the head more character.

Eyes set more to the front than the sides, are of moderate size, brown or nut-brown, with an intelligent and friendly expression, set moderately deep. The lower eyelids do not as a rule fit close to the eyeballs, and form towards the inner corner an angular wrinkle. Eyelids which are too pendent, with conspicuously protruding lachrymal glands, or a very red raw are objectionable.

The neck set on high and carried upright when the animal is animated, otherwise horizontal or slightly downward.

The junction between head and neck distinctly indicated. The neck is very muscular and rounded at the sides, giving it an appearance of shortness.

Clearly noticeable dewlaps, but a too great development not desirable.

Shoulders sloping and broad, very muscular and powerful. The part of the body answering to the withers in the horse well developed.

Chest well arched, moderately deep, not reaching below the elbows.

Back very broad and only slightly arched over the loins. Otherwise straight to the hip, and from the hip gently sloping to the rump, it merges gradually into the tail. Hind-quarters well developed, legs very muscular.

Belly only slightly drawn up, and showing distinctly where it joins the very powerful region of the kidneys.

The tail—Starting broad and powerful directly from the rump, is long, very heavy, ending in a blunt tip. In repose it hangs straight down, turning gently upwards in the lower third. In many specimens the point is slightly turned up (as, according to old pictures, in all former Hoepie dogs), and hangs, therefore, in shape of an 'J'; in excitement all dogs carry their tails more or less raised, but it must not go to the extent of being erect, or even curled over the back; a slight curling round of the tip is sooner admissible.

Arms—Very powerful, and extraordinarily muscular.

Fore-arms—Straight and strong.

Hind-legs—Slightly bent in the hocks, and, according to the presence of single or double dewclaws, the feet turn outwards more or less, which, however, must not be understood to mean cowhocked.

Feet—Broad, with strong toes moderately well closed and knuckles rather high. The single or double dewclaws

set on low, so as to be almost on a level with the pad of the foot, giving a greater surface, and preventing the dog from breaking so easily through the snow.

There are dogs which have on their hind feet a regular developed fifth toe (thumb), the so-called dewclaws (Wolfsklauen), which sometimes occur on the inside of the hind legs, are imperfectly developed toes; they are of no use to the dog, and are not taken into consideration in judging.

Coat is very dense, broken-haired, lying smooth, hard, without being rough to the touch. Thighs are slightly feathered. The hair at the root of the tail is rather long and dense, getting gradually shorter towards the point. The tail appears bushy, but not feathered.

Color—White with red or red with white, the red in all its various shades; white with light to dark barred brindle patches, or these colors with white markings. The colors red, brindle and tawny are of equal value. Obligatory markings are white chest, feet, point of tail, and white round the nose and collar. The white spot on the nape of the neck and a blaze are much desired. Never self-colored or without any white. All other colors are faulty, except the favorite dark shadings in the face markings and on the ears.

Height at shoulder of the dog (measured with the Hound measure) ought not to be less than 70cm. and the bitch 65cm. [27½ in. and 25 5-8 in.]. The bitches are throughout of a less powerful and slighter build.

Variations from these points are to be considered faulty.

(c) THE LONG-HAIRED (ROUGH) ST. BERNARD.

The long-haired dog is exactly like the other with the exception of the coat, which ought not to be broken-haired, but of medium length, smooth or slightly wavy, never very wavy, curly, or shaggy. The coat is, as a rule, more wavy on the back, particularly in the region of the hip and the rump. The same thing is slightly noticeable in the short-haired, even the Hospice dogs.

The tail is bushy, with much but moderately long hair. Wavy or lanky hair on the tail is not desirable. A feathered tail, or one with a pendant, is faulty.

Face and ears covered with short soft hair. At the basis of the ears, longer silky hair is permissible, in fact this occurs nearly always, and must be considered normal. The feather on the fore-legs is only slight, but on the thighs it appears bushy.

Faults are all formations which indicate a Newfoundland cross, such as a saddle back and a disproportionately long back, hocks too much bent and spaces between the toes with upward growing hair.

Zurich, June 2, 1887

Baion A. Von Rauch, (Delegate of the German Commission).

Ludwig Beckman, Dusseldorf.

H. Inman Betterton, Eogland.

Max Hartenstein, Plauen (Committee Member "Heotor," Berlin).

Radetzki (President of the Club "Hector," Berlin).

E. K. Korthals, Biebesheim, Hessen.

C. Pinggera, Kennel "Bavaria" Munich.

B. Siegmund, Basel, } Delegates of the "Schweizer

Dr. Th. Kunzli, St. Gallen, } Kynologische Gesellschaft."

Hermann Dur, Burgdorf (delegate of the Swiss St. Bernard Club).

Dr. Machwirth von Luttwitz, Zurich (President of the

"Schweizer Kynol. Gesellschaft").

Dr. C. von Muralt-Wild, Zurich (member of the Stud-

book Committee).

A. Rittman, Basel (member Committee "Schweizer Kynolog. Gesellschaft").—Stock-Keeper and Fanciers' Chronicle.

Western Field Trials.

The third trial meeting of the Western Field Trials Club was concluded near Carthage, Mo., on Nov. 12th, having begun on Nov. 7th. Carthage was chosen as the place for the meeting because birds were plenty, and the sand hills, which were common about Abilene, Kan., where the former meetings have been held, were not present, but birds were scarce. The cover was dense and the ground rough and hilly, while wire fences abounded, causing many delays. The weather was hot and the ground dry, and the birds wild, and disposed to take cover in which it was almost impossible to work the dogs. The trials were unsatisfactory as a test of the dogs. No suitable ground on which to test range was accessible, and rabbits were present in numbers, and were often pointed by the dogs.

The regularly selected judges were J. W. Munson, Theo. Mosher and Louis Kunz, but Mr. Munson was not present on the first day R. C. Van Horn acted in his place and continued to judge throughout the Derby. On the last day Mr. Munson was called away, and his place was most acceptably filled by Bernard Waters.

The Western Field Trials Association held a meeting on Nov. 8 in the Harrington Hotel, Carthage, Mo. The list of officers elected for the ensuing year is as follows: President, A. A. Whipple; 1st vice-President, Theo. Mosher; 2d vice-President, J. I. Case Jr.; 3d vice-President, D. Underwood. Executive Committee, Louis Kunz, A. C. Walsley, H. P. Dillon, J. W. Munson and L. H. Faulkner. Board of Appeals, G. N. Huling, R. M. Hutchings, E. C. Sterling and G. W. C. Rohrer. The following new members were elected: A. T. Harridge, Alms, Kan.; Caleb H. Malin, Ft. Scott, Kan. The meeting adjourned till the following night. The location for running the trials next year was considered, and a committee of three, D. Underwood, Louis Kunz and R. C. Van Horn, was appointed to report to the executive committee as soon as possible after January 1.

Mr. J. A. Boleo's Pray's Gladstone, the winner of the Derby, is a symmetrical dog, a pleasing, effective dog on game, and stylish in his work. He was broken by Mr. A. J. Gleason. Mr. J. I. Case's King's Mark, winner of second, showed some excellent work, and if his performances as a whole are considered he was the best dog in the stake. Of the dogs placed third Mollie Jr. was the best, and was a very close second to King's Mark. In the All-Age Stake the two pointers that ran for first showed about equal merit. R. M. Huitcalt's Spring, broken and handled by N. B. Nesbitt, showed decided ability in his training, as did Spot, owned by Mr. J. B. C. Lucas, also broken and handled by Nesbitt. Spring was sadly scratched and galled by the heavy cover and briars, yet he ran gamely to the end. T. W. Stoutenburgh's bitch, Ruby Bucklelew, broken and handled by Mr. A. J. Gleason, a pretty orange and white, showed fine nose, accuracy and judgment in her work.

MONDAY.

LITTLE GIFT—NELL.—At 10:17, Little Gift, handled by N. B. Nesbitt, and Nell, handled by W. B. Stafford, were put down as the first in the Derby, in an open field, which was drawn blank, Nell drawing to point where a rabbit had probably been. A bevy soon after flushed wild into thick cover, except a few which scattered in a cornfield, when Gift was lost and Nell ordered up until the former was found. When found Nesbitt claimed a point, which was disallowed. The dogs were then worked on a marked bird, but did not find, although the bird was soon after flushed by a spectator. The brace was ordered up at 11:52, and decision reserved.

KING'S MARK—MOLLIE JR.—Down at 12:00, Mark handled by C. W. Barker and Mollie by her owner A. T. Harridge, in an open field where Mollie pointed a rabbit and was backed. Soon after a single bird was marked in sedge, and when sent to it Mollie made game, but in locating, flushed. Then Mark pointed and was well backed, but no bird was found. An hour was taken for lunch at 12:58 and after lunch in dense cover, a bevy was marked and the dogs sent to it. Mark soon pointed in high weeds and a pair of birds was put up before him. Mollie soon after drawing on running birds which she roared for a hundred yards into short grass and pointed them. King's Mark went by the birds without taking scent. Both were steady to wing. Mark then pointed on the trail of the bevy and was backed, and at 2:37 the dogs were ordered up for consultation. At 2:47 they were again cast off, when Mollie pointed handsomely and both were steady when Harridge killed. Ordered on, Mark pointed a bevy which flushed a moment after, both being steady to wing. On the scattered birds Mark pointed a single and stood to wing; on in heavy cover both dogs passed a bird which was flushed behind them by a handler. At 3:15 they were ordered up, King's Mark winning. Mark had the best of the range, Mollie having the advantage in style, nose and judgment.

PRAY'S GLADSTONE—HUBERT.—Down at 3:25, Gladstone handled by A. J. Gleason, and Hubert by N. B. Nesbitt. In timber on a marked bevy Pray's Gladstone secured two heavy flushes, but on the scattered birds in high weeds dropped to point and was steady to wing. Moved on he again pointed in thick cover and was steady when Gleason killed, as was Hubert. A few yards further on Gladstone was held on point for Hubert to back, but the latter took scent and refused to back. No birds were found but Gladstone was not penalized, having been held on point. Then in corn Gladstone pointed a bird and was steady to wing; Hubert soon pinned a bird, and Gladstone, coming up from the other side, pointed the same bird which flushed a moment after. The best was run in heavy cover. At 4:04 Pray's Gladstone won. Both were speedy in good style.

BELLE OF KANSAS CITY—JILL.—The pair were put down at 4:50, the former handled by W. B. Stafford and the latter by J. L. Barker, in an open field, where Belle chased a rabbit. Belle then scored a point on a bird and Jill a flush, both in the open. At 5:35 Belle of Kansas City was given the best.

TUESDAY.

LITTLE GIFT—NELL.—Put down at 9 A. M. to finish their undecided heat, both went off at high pace into a cornfield, which, together with an orchard and another field, were drawn without finding. At 9:44 they were taken up to be put down again.

TRINKET'S COUNTESS—QUEEN NOBLE.—At 9:52 Countess, handled by N. B. Nesbitt, and Queen, handled by C. W. Barker, were started in grass, a large field of which was worked out without locating birds. Then in a cornfield a bevy was found which scattered in another cornfield, where Countess scored a good point on a single, Queen backing or pointing, which it was impossible to say. The bevy flushed again and on a part of it Queen made a flush, moved on, pointed, then passed along and a bird was flushed by a handler where she had pointed. Up at 11:24 for eleven minutes consultation, then ordered on to a bevy marked in thick cover, where Queen left the pointer and went into cover so dense she could not be seen, where her handler said she got a point. When she came in sight she scored an excusable flush, and together with Countess made several flushes in high cover, where no score could be made. At 12:21 Trinket's Countess was given the heat.

LITTLE GIFT—NELL.—At 1:45 the brace was again sent off to finish their heat, when Nell scored two good points and a false point, and the heat was awarded to Little Gift at 3:13.

SECOND SERIES.

KING'S MARK—LITTLE GIFT.—Cast off at 3:42 in open sumac, Mark was soon lost, and when found was on point in a cornfield, two birds flushing as the judge came near. Little Gift then pointed and was backed, but made out an error and moved on. Mark, in weeds, got a single and stood to wing and shot. On the trail Mark stopped to order and Gift refused to back. Ordered on, King's Mark scored a point on a single, and at 4:45 was given the heat.

PRAY'S GLADSTONE—BELLE OF KANSAS CITY.—Down at 4:57 and run until 5:25 over open grass and cornfields without finding, then ordered up to the day.

WEDNESDAY.

The day was gloomy with a stiff norther, but the air was damp and birds were scarce.

PRAY'S GLADSTONE—BELLE OF KANSAS CITY.—The unfinished heat was resumed at 8:30 A. M. Gladstone, in a cornfield, pinning a bevy, but being unsteady on point, though standing well to gun. On the singles Gladstone soon pointed and was nicely backed, Gleason crippling the bird and Gladstone showing unsteadiness. Moved on, Belle pointed the cripple, and at 9:35 Pray's Gladstone was given the heat.

TRINKET'S COUNTESS a bye.

THIRD SERIES.

KING'S MARK—TRINKET'S COUNTESS.—At 10:23 they were sent off in sumac, where Countess false pointed and was backed. Then, in weeds, Mark pointed but moved on without order, and soon scored two points on singles and was steady to wing. On the scattered birds Mark pinned a single in brush and was backed by Countess, in the opinion of several, others thinking she was pointing. Sent on, Mark stood but discovered error, then each false pointed, and at 11:18 the dogs were held up until 11:31, when they were sent toward a marked bevy, which Mark flushed across wind. Mark then found a single, pointed, then ran in and put the bird out, being backed by Countess. Then, in grass, King's Mark located a single, and at 11:35 was given the heat.

FOURTH SERIES.

PRAY'S GLADSTONE—KING'S MARK.—Sent off at 11:44, Gladstone stood a rabbit and was backed. The dogs then went into high cover, and when again sighted, Gladstone was running off into more high cover and Mark was held up while Gleason went after him. Before ordered to proceed, Gladstone made two points, and the handlers wrangled about scoring them. They were cautioned by Mr. Van Horn, but did not heed it, and the dogs were ordered up while a reprimand

was pronounced. When ordered on, Mark false pointed, and Gladstone soon after located a single and was steady to wing. Mark then pointed a rabbit and was backed, and at 12:34 the dogs were held up for lunch. At 2:00 they were again started in sumac and corn without finding, but in briars Mark false pointed and was backed. At 2:52 they were taken up for forty-six minutes and moved to the grounds used on Monday morning, in sugar cane, where Gladstone pointed a single. Considerable ground was then worked blank. When in the open both dogs scored a point, and at 4:30 Pray's Gladstone was awarded the heat and first money.

THURSDAY.

Frosty and clear.

FIFTH SERIES.

KING'S MARK—BELLE OF KANSAS CITY.—Cast off at 9:20 in the open, which, with some corn and an orchard, were drawn blank. In grass Mark scored a bevy point and was backed, and on the scattered birds Mark pointed a single which his handler could not find, but which was put up after he was moved on. Belle then pointed a single and was backed, and the heat was ended, King's Mark winning the race and second money.

SIXTH SERIES.

Third place and money was divided by Mollie Jr., Trinket's Countess and Belle of Kansas City, the judges placing them in merit in the order named, although on the record they stand equal thirds.

CARTHAGE, Mo., November 7, 1887.—DERRY.—Open to setters and pointers whelped on or after January 1, 1886. \$10 entrance, \$15 additional to start. First prize \$250, second \$150, third \$100. Judges, R. C. Van Horn, Theo. Mosher, Louis Kunz.

Bert Crane's black, white, and tan bitch Little Gift, by Rod-ertigo—Queen Bess (setter).	I.	P. S. P. Randolph's bitch Nell, by Guido—Nell (pointer).
J. I. Case Jr.'s blue belton King's Mark, by King Noble—Belle Belton (setter).	beat	A. T. Harridge's liver and white bitch Mollie Jr., by Frank—Flora (pointer).
J. A. Bolen's black, white and tan dog Pray's Gladstone, by Paul Gladstone—Bessie A. (setter).	beat	E. C. Sterling's liver and white dog Hubert, by Mat-spring—Dell (pointer).
D. Underwood's black, white and tan bitch Belle of Kansas City, by Paul Gladstone—Bessie A. (setter).	beat	W. G. Mellier's black, white and tan bitch Jill, by Dash-dale—Bonita's Dot (setter).
Paul Franke's liver and white bitch Trinket's Countess, by Croxteth—Trinket (pointer).	beat	J. I. Case Jr.'s blue belton bitch Queen Noble, by King Noble—Belle Belton (setter).

King's Mark beat Little Gift.

Pray's Gladstone beat Belle of Kansas City.

King's Mark beat Trinket's Countess.

Pray's Gladstone beat King's Mark and won first.

King's Mark beat Belle of Kansas City and won second.

1st, Pray's Gladstone.

2d, King's Mark.

(Mollie Jr., Trinket's Countess, Belle of Kansas City).

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

PUPPY STAKE.

Malite, by Meteor—Dell.....1

Belle B., by Beaufort—Gertrude.....2

White Cloud by Druid—Princess Queen.....3

Elitz Bugarl D., by Bugarl—Queen Dido.....3

DERBY.

Bessie B., by King Noble—Elsie Belton.....1

Spot Belton, by Dick B—Belle Belton.....2

Willsey, by Meteor—Dell.....3

Tamsey, by Meteor—Dell.....3

Markman, by Doncaster—May Queen.....3

Ruby Bucklelew, by Bucklelew—Brimstone.....3

ALL-AGE STAKE.

The All-Age Stake was commenced upon finishing the Derby.

SPRING—BOHEMIAN GIRL.—The stake began at 11 A. M., Spring, handled by N. B. Nesbitt, and Bohemian Girl by J. L. Barker. Much corn was drawn blank, and Spring then false pointed, Girl backing to order. Both then false pointed, but a moment after Spring pinned a single, which soon flushed wild. Moved on toward a branch Spring made a snappy bevy point, Girl also getting a point on the bevy and both being steady to wing. Bohemian Girl then false pointed, and at 12:40 a recess for lunch was taken until 1:33, when Spring, in the open drew to point, but moved on without orders. In bottom, among alders, Bohemian Girl made a fine bevy point, and retrieved nicely when Barker killed a bird, Spring not near to back; on the scattered birds, in sedge, Spring made a good point on a single, was steady to wing and gun and retrieved well. Moved on in the sedge, Spring soon located another bird, and Girl backed to order; both standing to wing. Cast off again, Spring scored a good point on a single and was steady to wing. At 1:52 Spring was given the heat, which he won by equal nose and sense and superior style and range.

BUN ROY—KING'S MARK.—King's Mark was withdrawn by reason of sickness, and Bun Roy had a bye.

SPOT—CORNERSTONE.—Sent off at 2:15, Spot, handled by N. B. Nesbitt, and Tony by A. J. Gleason. In open sedge the dogs separated and Spot soon pointed, holding the point when a rabbit ran near him, and retrieving nicely when Nesbitt killed. Spot then pointed a rabbit, and when moved on again drew to point but discovered his error. Cornerstone false pointed, and the dogs were sent into high cover when Spot drew to point on a rabbit. Sent on, Spot located a single in good style, Cornerstone backing nicely, and both being steady to wing up at 3:03 Spot winning. Spot was best in pace, range and style, though Cornerstone was not up to the standard of his previous performances.

RUBY BUCKLELEW—QUEEN NOBLE.—At 3:32 Bucklelew, handled by A. J. Gleason, and Queen Noble, handled by C. W. Barker, were cast off in the open, which, with some corn and fields, was drawn blank. Then in a thicket, Queen roared to a bevy point handsomely, Ruby not being near to back. The bevy on the hill covered on a side-hill in sedge, and when sent toward the place Ruby pointed a single and was backed, both being steady to wing and shot. Moved on, Ruby pointed a rabbit, and a moment after each scored a point on birds and were steady to wing. Worked about on the scattered birds Ruby soon pointed, and was held so long by Gleason that no bird could be found; when ordered on the bird flushed a few yards ahead of the bitch. Ruby very soon pinned another single, and after it flushed, pointed on the foot scent. In a thicket near by Queen pointed a single and was steady to run, retrieving fairly well. Sent on, Ruby pointed a bird by a thicket and retrieved nicely when it was killed, Queen backing indifferently. At 5:22 Ruby Bucklelew was given the heat which she won by better judgment and backing.

FRIDAY.

A pleasant day, with southeasterly breeze. Mr. B. Waters took Mr. Munson's place as judge.

KING'S DAN—BESSIE B.—The brace was put down at 9:15, the former handled by C. W. Barker and the latter by J. L. Barker. Much blank ground was drawn in good style and at high pace. Then in weeds Dan pointed a bevy, was steady to wing and gun, and retrieved well. A few yards further on Barker claimed a point for Dan, but no bird was seen by the judges. Fifty yards ahead on the trail and Dan again pointed a single. Then in sedge Dan began roading, and Bessie's handler near by claimed a point on the bevy, but the birds were flushed before judgment could be had. On the scattered birds Bessie pointed a single uncertainly, finally being ordered on, when the bird was put up by the handler. Moved on, Bessie and her handler were lost to sight in the high, cover and her handler claimed a point which could not be accorded. Soon after King false-pointed and was backed. Bessie then making a good point, Dan hacking and Bessie retrieving well. At 10:57 King's Dan won the heat.

KING NOBLE—DANA.—Down at 11:11, King Noble cooched by C. W. Barker and Dana piloted by A. J. Gleason, were started on open grass toward a marked bay. On the way King pointed but moved on, and the bird was flushed after him. Dana then pointed a rabbit. Each than false-pointed several times, Dana seeming prone to that practice. At 12:29 lunch was brought, and at 1:44 the heat resumed in weeds, where Dana pointed a bevy; both standing to wing. Following the birds into brush Dana pointed again, and Gleason put the birds out of the tree tops. Worked back into the thicket King Noble pointed a rabbit, and Dana ahead false-pointed. The dogs were then taken into the open toward a marked bevy and Dana false-pointed, King Noble soon after locating the bay and retrieving nicely when Barker killed. On a marked single of the bevy King pointed again and was steady to gun, Dana retrieving the bird after a short time. They were then worked fruitlessly on the scattered birds, and at 2:54 King Noble was awarded the heat.

SECOND SERIES.

RUBY BUCKELLEW—BUN ROY.—The brace was sent off at 3:31 under the same handlers as before. Ruby soon pointed part of a bay and was steady to wing and gun. On the scattered birds Ruby again pointed, but no bird could be found, but when ordered on she roaded to a point on a pair which Gleason flushed, Bun Roy backing fairly well and both being steady to gun. Ordered back to a marked bird Ruby again drew to point and was backed. The dogs were then ordered up at 4:10, Ruby Bucknell winning easily.

SPRING—KING'S DAN.—Put down at 4:35, in a cornfield, by a plum thicket; Spring pointed and was steady to Naahitt's shot and kill. Sent to retrieve, Spring found with some difficulty, but made a good retrieve. The dogs were then worked toward a single in high grass, and on the way Spring pointed a rabbit. Then an episode in which Judge Waters, a quagmire, a turned saddle and a backing horse were the actors the Judge's agility saved him scathless. After the episode Spring pointed a rabbit, and at 5:24 the heat ended, Spring winning. Spring was the better in all but range.

SATURDAY.

Day clear and warm, with eouth-easterly wind.

SPOT—KING NOBLE.—Cast at 8:24 in sedge, where Spot soon pointed a bevy, locating well and in good style. King Noble ran in across wind, and Spot, moving up a little, put up the birds. Moved on, King Noble false-pointed. On the scattered birds Spot roaded out a single and pointed it, then made an excusable flush. Then he worked out another single well, was steady to shot, and made a nice retrieve. King Noble, after pointing a rabbit, roaded out a marked bird in dry sedge, and flushed it down wind. At 9:02 Spot was given the heat.

THIRD SERIES.

SPRING—RUBY BUCKELLEW.—At 9:20 they were sent off for the first heat of the third series. Ruby soon pointed a rabbit and was backed, and repeated the performance a moment after. Then Ruby false-pointed, and when ordered on Spring false-pointed in sedge and was backed. Ruby, when sent on, found another rabbit and pointed it. Much blank ground, corn and grass land was drawn, when three birds were marked by a branch, Spring pointing a rabbit while going to the birds, and the handlers claiming a point in the brush, which was disallowed. At 12:04 lunch was eaten, and at 1:44 the dogs were sent off in sedge. Toward a run Spring pointed a bay in willows; Ruby, refusing to back, stole in and pointed also. Nesbitt crippled the bird, and Spring attempted to retrieve, but the bird flew too well. Next Spring pointed a rabbit, and Ruby scored a false-point, and they were cast off to find another bevy. Spring soon pointed down wind, Ruby backing. Then Spring began roading, and Gleason swung Ruby in ahead, and stole the point but did not score it. At 2:23 Spring won.

SPOT, a bye.

FOURTH SERIES.

SPRING—SPOT.—The brace was cast off at 2:45, in open sedge, on scattered birds marked during the previous heat. Spot soon false-pointed, then Spring pointed and Spot refused to back. Each then got a good point, Nesbitt making a double and each dog retrieving a winged bird nicely. Ordered on Spring pinned a single, Spot backing, and both steady to wing. Worked along a run on some marked birds Spring pointed a cripple and Spot backed well. A 4:00 the dogs were taken up and Spring awarded the heat, first place, and the special cup.

FIFTH SERIES.

RUBY BUCKELLEW—SPOT.—At 4:15 Spot was started with Ruby, the latter being selected by the judges as the best dog previously beaten by Spring. Both false-pointed, and Ruby soon after pointed a lark and was well backed. Soon after Spot drew to a point and Ruby backed. Then on marked birds Ruby pointed and was steady to gun when Gleason missed. Across a cornfield, toward a hill, Gleason got a good point from Ruby, and when he killed the bitch retrieved nicely. At 5:15 Ruby Bucknell was declared winner of the heat and second money.

SIXTH SERIES.

The judges placed Spot, King's Dan and Queen Noble equal thirds.

CARTRIDGE, MO., November 10, 1887.—ALL-AGE STAKE.—Open to all setters and pointers which have not won a first prize in any recognized trial. \$10 entrance; \$15 additional to start. First prize \$250 and American Field Cup, second \$150, third \$100. Judges, J. W. Munson, Theo. Mosher, R. C. Van Horn, Bernard Waters.

R. M. Hinchings' liver and white dog Spring, by Main-spring—Curfew (pointer),	beat	W. G. Mellier's and John L. Barker's black and white bitch Bohemian Girl, by Count Noble—Mollie Belton (setter).
L. B. Sagg's lemon and white dog Bun Roy by San Roy—Queen Bess (setter),	beat	J. L. Case Jr.'s blue belton dog King's Mark by King Noble—Belle Belton (withdrawn) (setter).

J. B. C. Lucas' liver and white dog Spot by Drake—Fan (pointer),	beat	A. A. Whipple's liver and white dog Cornerstone by Meteor—Accident (pointer),
T. W. Stoutenburg's orange and white bitch Ruby Buckellaw by Buckellaw—Brimstone (setter),	beat	J. L. Case Jr.'s blue belton bitch Queen Noble by King Noble—Belle Belton (setter).
J. L. Case Jr.'s blue belton dog King's Dan by King Noble—Elsie Belton (setter),	beat	Laredo Kennel's blue belton bitch Bessie B. by King Noble—Elsie Belton (setter),
J. L. Case Jr.'s blue belton dog King Noble by Count Noble—Rosalind (setter),	beat	Geo. J. Gray's liver and white dog Dana by Cornerstone—Nellie True (pointer).

Ruby Buckellaw beat Bun Roy.	Spot beat King Noble.
Spring beat King's Dan.	
Spring beat Ruby Buckellaw.	(Spot a bye).
Spring beat Spot and won first.	
Ruby Buckellaw beat Spot and won second.	

1st, Spring.	2d, Ruby Buckellaw.
3d, Spot.	King's Dan.
Queen Noble.	

PREVIOUS WINNERS.	
Trinket's Bang, by Crockett—Trinket.	1
Easy, by Lord Dufferin—Queen Bess.	2
Lillian, by Gladstone—Susan.	2
Cato, by Keno—Maud.	2
Bridgeport, by Dashing Monarch—Yannette.	3
Queen Bess, by Gladstone—Donna J.	3
Count Rapier, by Druid—Magnolia.	3
Richmond, by Vandevort's Don—Beulah.	3
Loft.	1
Bridgeport.	1
Cornerstone.	3
Dick T.	3

*Divided

ATHLETICS.

[Account of Thanksgiving Day Games on Page 348.]

The *Daily Report*, published on Monday last purported to be an authoritative statement about the securing of exercising grounds by the Olympic Club. We have no means of learning from what source the information came, but upon the best authority we may state that the publication was not with sanction of the Board of Directors, and may say further that no such proposition has been submitted either to the Board or to the club. Mr. W. A. Scott and Mr. L. R. Field were appointed a committee to look for suitable grounds, and as both are active, energetic members, it is reasonable to expect a report upon all sites fit for the purpose, but it is unfortunate that the purposes of the club should be even partially frustrated by such premature statements as that referred to. The club is in earnest about getting out-door grounds, and we think will have them before long, but until the various suggestions have been discussed and some action had, the newspapers can do nothing but harm by printing unauthorized and garbled statements about the intentions of the Olympic.

The Olympic Club has been giving two public exhibitions in each month since the beginning of the club year in September, and they are beginning to pall on public taste. The exercising men are wearied, and it is probable that no more will be given for several months.

Mr. Ed. A. Kolb informs us that in response to challenges to wrestle from Mr. A. H. Lean, he has endeavored to bring him to agree to a wrestling meeting, but has failed because of the seeming dislike of the man to make a definite agreement. If Mr. Lean really wishes to wrestle he will find Mr. Kolb ready at short notice, and as Mr. Lean is the challenger, Mr. Kolb is entitled to choice of place, which he informs us will be the Olympic Club, if a match is made.

OUR ATHLETES.

Authentic Table of the "Record" Performances on This Coast. Description of an Athletic Meeting. Comparative Tables. The Championship, etc.

[Written for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.]

"Are you ready, gentlemen? Please get on your marks—bang!" and simultaneously with the flash of the pistol, the timers start their watches, the crowd as by a common impulse rises to its feet, and the field of modern Hippomanean disciples strain every nerve to reach the other end of the "straight;" for it is not an old-time duel that we are describing, as you probably thought in the beginning, but an amateur race meeting of the present day. The "hundred yard dash" has started the meeting, and henceforth for a couple of hours, all is excitement and anxiety; modest exultation of the winner, and chagrin of the defeated—the latter thoroughly diagnosed in a hearty congratulation of the more able or fortunate competitor, and both alike soon forgotten in the deep interest awakened by some of the other "events."

Perhaps the 100 yard dash, having a large number of entries is run in heats, the winners of each best to compete in the final, and as each batch of runners is sent struggling to the goal on the opposite side of the field, far across the track may be seen the glancing of the steel spokes, as each rider on his wheel, and attended by his trainer or assistant, is slowly making his way to the starting point of the half-mile bicycle dash. In front of the grand stand the officials are getting out the poles for the jumping contests, and the leaden globes for the weight putting, and their time is otherwise well occupied with judging the winners, announcing the official time, trying to keep the track clear, and affording information to the reporters. The grand stand, be it known, has always its full share of ladsies, all interested spectators, each one almost invariably specially interested in some particular contestant, and all deeply sympathetic for every individual member of the great army of the defeated.

Now the mile event is on, that great effort which has taken weeks of training to properly prepare for, and the starter is going round the track, seeing that each contestant is placed on his proper mark, for, of course, it is a handicap, and the coast champion is on scratch (that in front of the stand, and under the forehead sympathetic eyes), standing in wait for the signal which is to send the whole field on its long journey; and while thoroughly indifferent to the admiring and envious glances of the small boys who crowd against the fence, he is perhaps looking somewhat anxiously at the long starts allowed by the committee to his less experienced and less capable adversaries. But the gun has been fired, and the struggle has commenced in earnest. With a quick glance ahead the champion settles down to work, the man just ahead of him is a dangerous customer, and may run him very close at the finish; but the long-handicap men are

nausily much less likely to show fight after one or two laps have been negotiated, unless, indeed, the committee has misjudged one of them and allowed a good performer too much leeway. Four out of the five laps have been steadily reeled off, one by one the roses with the long stars have fallen, and sought the seclusion of the dressing-rooms, and the crowd is fairly alive with excitement, for that other man has stayed ahead of the champion with alarming persistency, and appears to be still running strongly. But the pace has been telling on him, the scratch man sees his opportunity, and keeping his strength well in hand, gathers it all for a great effort at the finish, passes him in front of the stand which has cheered both lustily at each trip, and breathes the tape a winner by a clean yard. Both exhausted, accept the support of their friendly assistants and rapier to the tents where all hands talk it over; but there is no ill-feeling, and no recriminations. "Well run, indeed, old man; I'd no idea you would give me such a struggle." "Well, I thought I'd land it up to the last moment, but you were too good for me; better luck next time!" and that ends the whole matter.

And what are the prizes for which these young athletes have trained so long, and struggled so desperately? Simple badges or medals of gold or silver, inscribed with the name of the winner, and the date of the event, etc. And what the consequences? Sounder health both during preparation and subsequent to the training period; a practical lesson in physical training and of judiciously applying exercise for one's special needs which cannot fail to be beneficial; and, by no means least the cultivation of a spirit of "keep-at-it-iveness," and of standing a defeat at the hands of a better man after a fair struggle—good schooling for the daily struggle of existence. And experience has shown that participation in these contests is only injurious when the strength is severely taxed without the proper preparation, or when, on the other hand, a man keeps himself continually tuned up to the highest pitch without relaxation, and races all the time, without regard to the moderation which is demanded in every indulgence of our lives. It almost stands to reason that an occasional, or even a frequent course of "training" must be of benefit physically to any business man, for "training" so called may be defined as a "perfect and healthy condition of living." With all their admiration for the meetings, the natural enemies of amateur athletics are the wives and mothers who are positively certain that "John is killing himself by doing such terrible things," but let them once carefully notice the brightened eye, and the increased appetite, and enjoyment of rest which come as a natural consequence, and such fears should be readily appased. And anyone who seriously doubts the benefits accruing from an indulgence in athletic exercises, would do well to carefully read some of physical Blaikies well known works on the cultivation of physical strength, etc., or a recent article by Dr. Sargent in one of the monthlies.

At any rate, to leave this theoretical branch of the subject, we have here more to do with what has been accomplished to date by the amateurs on this coast, belonging to the different athletic clubs, and as set forth in the following table which has been carefully compiled from original records and reports of the meetings kept in scrap book form by the writer during the past eight or ten years.

Pacific Coast Records—Amateur Athletic Performances.

RUNNING.

Seventy-five Yards—7 4-5 secs., Jos. Masterson, O. A. C., Oakland Grounds, Nov. 30, 1883.

One Hundred Yards—10 secs., R. S. Haley, O. A. C., Oakland Grounds, Sept. 23, 1882; 10 1-5 secs., W. C. Lubbuck, Nov. 30, 1883; 10 2-5 secs., Jos. Masterson, Jan. 10, 1883, and H. A. Lucas, O. A. C., Nov. 27, 1884; 10 1-2 secs., W. J. Flynn, N. A. C., May 30, 1884, and S. M. Heller, M. C. C., Sept. 9, 1885. [R. B. Jones was returned as running 100 yards in an even 10 secs., at Placerville, Sept. 8, 1881. There is no doubt that this was a good performance, but it cannot be allowed as a record, as no amateur athletic club or association in any way supervised the event or measured the track. W. C. Lubbuck was also given "evens" on the final heat of the 100 yards handicap of the Olympic Club games, Nov. 30, 1883, but the starter allowed him to "beat the pistol" at least three yards.]

Two Hundred Yards—20 1-2 secs., R. S. Haley, O. A. C., Bay District Track, Nov. 30, 1881.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards—22 3-5 secs., R. S. Haley, O. A. C., Oakland Grounds, Sept. 23, 1882.

Two Hundred and Fifty Yards—28 secs., W. R. Stewart, O. A. C., Oakland Grounds, July 4, 1883. Same, but with "flying start," A. E. Nerrinder, 27 4-5 secs., Nov. 30, 1883.

Three Hundred Yards—32 1-2 secs., R. S. Haley, O. A. C., Oakland Trotting Park, Sept., 1882.

Thraa Hundred and Fifty Yards—38 1-2 secs., R. S. Haley, O. A. C., Oakland Trotting Park, 1881.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards, (1/4 mile)—50 3-5 secs., J. T. Balcher, O. A. C., Oakland Grounds, Oct. 9, 1880.

Eight Hundred and Eighty Yards, (1/2 mile)—2 mins., 03 secs., W. A. Scott, O. A. C., Central Park Grounds, Feb. 22, 1886. Two mins. 8 1-5 secs., M. M. Martin, O. A. C., Oakland Grounds, Nov. 27, 1884.

One Thousand Yards—J. G. Sutton, P. C. Harriers, (U. C.) 2 mins. 30 secs., Oakland Grounds, Sept. 9, 1887.

One Mile—4 mins. 45 secs., Thos. Jennings, Stockton Race Track (M. C. C. Games), July 4, 1884; 4 mins. 46 1-2 secs., W. A. Scott, O. A. C., Oakland Grounds, Sept. 9, 1885.

Two miles—10 mins. 46 secs., R. Locks, Oakland Grounds, May 30, 1884.

WALKING.

Quarter-Mile—1 min. 27 1-2 secs., D. Eisman, O. A. C., Feb. 22, 1884, Recreation Grounds.

One-Half-Mile—3 mins. 31 secs., Horace Coffin, O. A. C., Harriers' Meeting, August 6, 1887.

One Mile—7 mins. 10 1-2 secs., Chas. B. Hill, M. C. C., Oakland Grounds, Sept. 9, 1885.

Two Miles—16 mins. 57 2-5 secs., and thraa miles—25 mins. 51 1-2 secs.—P. N. Gafney, G. G. A. C., Harriers' Meeting, Aug. 6, 1887, at Oakland Grounds.

HURDLING.

One Hundred and Twenty Yards, over ten hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, with turn, 19 1-2 secs.—R. B. Jones, M. C. C., Oakland Grounds, Dec. 8, 1883.

BICYCLE RIDING.

Quarter-Mile—37 3-5 secs., Fred Rusa Cook, B. C. W., San Jose Track, May 10, 1885.

Half-Mile—1 min. 29 1-2 secs., F. R. Cook, B. C. W., Oakland Grounds, Nov. 27, 1884.

One Mile—2 min. 50 1-5 secs., C. A. Biederman, Santa Cruz Track, July 4, 1887.

Two-Mile—6 mins. 17 1-2 secs., Wm. G. Davis, S. F. Bi. C., Santa Cruz Track, July 4, 1887.

Three Miles—9 mins. 28 3-5 secs., A. S. Ireland, Santa Cruz Track, July 4, 1887.

Four Miles—12 mins. 42 secs.; Five miles—15 mins. 49 1-2 secs.—W. G. Davis, S. F. Bi. C., Santa Cruz Track, July 4,

Ten Miles—32 mins. 00 2-5 secs., C. E. Adcock, B. O. W. Santa Cruz Trek, July 4, 1887. [In this race Mr. Adcock doubtless broke all coast records from seven miles to ten.]
Twenty-four Hours Riding—J. E. Giheon, July, 1885, 211 miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Running High Jump—5 ft. 5 in., J. T. McGillieray, U. C. Standing High Jump—4 ft. 2 1/2 in., H. Powers, U. C. University Grounds, Nov. 17, 1883.
Standing Long Jump—12 ft. 6 1/2 in., W. S. Lewton, O. A. C., May 13, 1876.
Running Long Jump, 19 ft. 10 1/2 in., R. S. Haley, O. A. C., Oakland Grounds, May 30, 1882.
Pole Vault—9 ft. 1 1/2 in., C. H. Sletter, O. A. C., Oakland Grounds, Nov. 30, 1883.
Putting Sixteen-pound Shot—37 ft. 8 in., A. H. Leen, Petaluma, June 12, 1887.
Throwing Twelve-pound Hammer—92 ft. 9 in., W. H. Quinn, O. A. C. Oakland, Sept. 9, 1887.
Throwing Sixteen-pound Hammer—81 ft. 11 1/2 in., W. H. Quinn, O. A. C., Oakland, Sept. 9, 1887.
Kicking Football—156 1/2 ft., F. B. Peterson, Recreation Ground, Feb. 22, 1883.

Looking over this table of performances, some of which are extraordinarily good and others sufficiently ordinary to warrant the expectation of a "record-breaking" in one of the impending meetings, one cannot help noticing how soon the generation of participants changes and changes again. After one or two seasons the enthusiasm to some extent dies out, or gives way to an intense satisfaction in watching the struggles of others; and then few men in this intensely husiness community can find time to spare from their occupations for training, etc. Who does not remember the Myers of the Pacific Coast? "Poor" Boh Heley, of the O. A. C., some of whose short distance performances will stand for many years to come, and prove hardly less lasting than the recollection of his genial personality. Bob Haley's failing was not too much training, but too little by far. He disregarded all the warnings of his many friends, who can now but sorrowfully regret the resulting illness, which was indirectly the cause of his premature loss to his club-mates and to all the athletes of the Pacific Slope in common. There is another name in the above list which will be recognized by all his many admirers, and who has recently had a far happier ending to his popular and pleasantly successful career on our running path. Coming out here a visitor to this city from the New York Athletic Club, and also as a member of the O. A. C., he materially strengthened the cause in California by a generous and gentlemanly exhibition of the true amateur spirit, backed by a capability as a short-distance runner by no means unworthy of his celebrated club, and carried back with him many prizes and left very many pleasant recollections. The local papers have quite recently chronicled the end of his second visit to this city, and his return to New York with one of the most charming young ladies of "our society" as his bride.

As the time for the Amateur Championship meeting draws near these records become of especial interest, for it is expected that several of the weaker figures will be replaced by better performances, and they doubtless would be, but the year just closing has not been a brilliant one for the Pacific Coast amateurs, and while the Eastern journals have been filled with reports of enthusiastic gatherings at frequent meetings on the other side, and have had occasion to praise the sometimes successful attempts of New York amateurs at English meetings, the clubs on this coast have been singularly slow in announcing programmes and encouraging training. In fact, other than the regular spring games of the University of California in May, the scrap-book above mentioned contains the returns of only one field day worthy of the name, viz., that of the Olympic Club on Decoration Day. The Pacific Coast Harriers, started by some prominent athletes of the Olympic and Merion Athletic Club came to the rescue later in the year, and held two less pretentious meetings on as many Saturday afternoons, which partially redeemed the desultory record of the season of 1887.

To show how the Pacific Coast figures compare with the best American performances the records for the principal "events" have been placed side by side in the appended table. It will be seen that in all the records, except those for short distance running, we are still far behind the Eastern cracks, a result not at all surprising when we consider the vastly superior opportunities enjoyed by their amateurs. (Query, what has become of our "hurdling" performers? We have not seen a hurdle race on the programme for over four years, and there is certainly no prettier contest on the list, besides which the record can certainly be reduced by the present holder with the first opportunity.) However, here are the figures, they will speak for themselves:

Comparative Table of P. C. and A. A. Performances.

Event.	Pacific Coast Record.	Best American Record.	At Last National Championship.
100 Yards Run	10 secs	10 secs	10 2-5 secs
220 Yards Run	22 3-5 secs	22 secs	23 1-5 secs
440 Yards Run	50 3-5 secs	47 3-4 secs	51 4-5 secs
One-half Mile Run	2 m 40 secs	1 m 55 2-5 secs	
One Mile Run	4 m 45 secs	4 m 27 3-5 secs	4 m 30 secs
120 Yards Hurdling	19 3-4 secs	10 1-5 secs	17 2-5 secs
One Mile Walk	7 m 10 1-2 secs	6 m 30 secs	7 m 04 secs
Three Miles Walk	25 m 51 1-4 secs	21 m 09 1-5 secs	23 m 12 3-5 secs
One Mile Bicycle	2 m 50 1-5 secs	2 m 35 2-5 secs	
Five Miles Bicycle	15 m 49 secs	14 m 07 2-5 secs	
Ten Miles Bicycle	32 m 00 2-5 secs	28 m 27 4-5 secs	
Running High Jump	5 ft. 5 in.	6 ft. 4 in	6 ft. 1-2 in.
Running Long Jump	19 ft. 10 1-2 in.	23 ft. 3 in.	22 ft. 3 1-2 in.
Pole Vaulting	9 ft. 1 1-4 in.	11 ft. 4 in.	10 ft. 11 3-4 in.
Putting 16-lb Shot	37 ft. 8 in.	43 ft.	42 ft. 3 in.
Throwing 16-lb Hammer	82 ft. 10 5-8 in.	102 ft. 5 1-4 in.	102 ft. 7 in.

To those who understand the full meaning of these figures they appear creditable enough, withal they are often so far below the Eastern Coast records, for with the alight encouragement afforded by our clubs there is little incentive for training; and then training itself becomes irksome and unpleasant enough from the want of a track in any way suitable for the purpose. It was a pleasing bit of news that appeared recently in this paper to the effect that the Olympic Club was, through its new officers, taking steps to remedy this great want. May such efforts prosper. And when a good athletic ground, within easy reach of the business centre is provided, and when a Saturday half-holiday has been agitated for the benefit of the clerks and young men who are cooped up at desks in our business houses from one week's end to another, and when the gentlemen composing the Park Commission see fit to allot and prepare a piece of ground in the Park for cricket and football, then will a consummation most devoutly to be wished have been brought about. For then will business and professional cares be alike forgotten in the exhilaration of an afternoon's sport in the open air, and the Sabbath will be more generally devoted to rest, as it should be, and all will go to work on Monday morning with a fresher spirit and a clearer conscience.

San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1887.

PODARCES.

Injuries of Baseball Players.

Dr. A. H. P. Leuf writes a timely article in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* on the above subject, of which he speaks from personal knowledge both as a physician and as a participant in the game. Among the other injuries spoken of are the subluxations so commonly met with. On this point the author says: "I have a finger on my right hand which presents one of these thickenings. It was derived from five successive injuries received at the same place within one week while I was serving an apprenticeship to the game. It was treated *secundum artem*. The result was bad. Every one of the other nine fingers have been injured since, and some as badly as the specimen mentioned, but to-day they are perfectly normal. They were not treated according to the "best surgical methods," but according to baseball custom. This consisted in continuing to play, and whenever opportunity offered, either in the street, in the office, on car, or upon the field, in firmly grasping the finger at about the middle and rubbing towards the tip. It continued a little while the swelling, stiffness and soreness diminish, and after some weeks are entirely gone."

Compound dislocations, while not common, have been observed by the writer to do well when simply pulled into place and bandaged moderately tight. Playing in each instance was continued the very next day, or after a few days' rest at most. Primary union was the rule.

In the treatment of baseball injuries great stress is laid by the writer on hot water. "Nothing else," he says, "compares with it. Its effects in the relief of pain are almost instantaneous. It is easily applied and inexpensive. To be effective the water must be hot as can be borne, and it must be kept so for an hour at a time if possible. The most marked swelling of the hands and severe pain can thus be reduced within twenty minutes. Otherwise it would require hours and he accompanied by some suffering. I have repeatedly observed that nothing will do so much harm to a player as to have him abstain altogether from playing because he has some trivial injury or sore muscles. No other treatment should be attempted for subluxation and simple dislocations without at first liberally using hot water. After this it is best to surround the injured member with adhesive plaster and to place over all a moderately firm finger-bandage. The player may then continue playing if he choose."

THE GUN.

With the change in the weather toward rain during the few days last passed, reports of good success both at quail and ducks are more common. The victors to the preserves on Saturday last, did well, and some very large bags were made. At Byron Mr. John Maynard killed ninety-one ducks, principally widgeon and gadwall, with a few mallards and teal, and a half-dozen gray geese. Mr. Ben Burling, at the same preserve, brought seventy-one ducks and five geese to bag, and Mr. L. C. Freser of the club killed about thirty, of which some could not be retrieved because of having been dropped into heavy tule. Mr. Elwin Goodall killed eighty-five ducks at the Teal Club in one day, and fifty-three on the succeeding. Mr. G. Frank Smith at the same place retrieved about fifty birds. On the Tule Belle marsh the fight was not good, nor was it on the Tibs grounds. At both places the bags averaged under fifteen. The Cordelia Club did fairly well, but the fight was much inferior to that of three weeks ago. The indications of frosty nights, and the fact that most of the birds killed are new comers, justify the opinion that the coming weeks will afford good sport.

Quail shooting has been a trying task to dog and master because of heat and lack of water until within a very few days. The latest reports are that the scent is better and the birds lying fairly well to the dogs.

It is gratifying to note the growth of sentiment among shooting men in favor of working over pointing dogs. Almost every week information comes of someone who has put aside the habit of years and invested in a good pointer or setter. There may be some gratification in slashing around through cover shooting at wild flushes and retrieving out a fraction of the birds killed, but the pleasure cannot approach that derived from sport with fairly good and resolutely well-trained dogs. The shooting is better done, fewer birds are crippled, and all of those shot down are retrieved, while there is less of the suggestion of butchery. The impression which is common, that any man, without study, can do well enough in getting good work from trained field dogs, is an error which is daily ruining very good animals. Because one can speak trippingly a few of the phrases used by those who really do know what to expect from a shooting dog and how to draw it out, does not at all argue his practical acquaintance with proper field methods. That there are many amateur handlers quite or fully the equal of good professionals is not to be doubted, but that there are very many more who would profit by observation of the ways of a good handler is sadly true. It can not be too often repeated, that those who purchase good dogs and have them well trained should take a course of training themselves at the hands of the men who break their dogs. If this was done there would be fewer complaints of the lack of training in dogs returned by handlers as broken.

A New Invention.

Quite the most unique and original idea reaches us from France, and as it is principally designed for the benefit of hunters of big game, it is worth while to describe it in detail. M. Duhois, the author and patentee of the new invention, has a feeling and humane heart, and has suffered keenly at the mere contemplation of the risks and injuries incurred by the adventurous shikaries of this mighty empire, so he set his fertile brains to work, and the result is an invention which will, he says, revolutionize the "chasse" of wild beasts, and so it will. There can be no doubt of that when his patent is adopted everywhere, in the steppes and forests of Russia, in the jungles of India, or in the wilds of Africa, mankind will be indebted to M. Duhois for a carriage which will carry them triumphantly through any emergency, and lead them to brilliant successes. This carriage is capable of many developments, each one rendering the safety of the occupants more absolute. In its simplest form it resembles an Irish jaunting car much raised, and with a high hoard on either side to protect the hunters' legs. The great feature, however, is the manner in which the horse is guarded, by having the car suspended right over his back like a saddle, with the wheels slightly extended to allow a free use of the legs. The advantages of this are manifest, nothing of the horse is visible but the head and lower part of the legs; wherever a horse can turn so also will this vehicle be able to do so—being no longer—and the driver, being seated on his steed's neck, has the utmost control of him. For specially dangerous districts this remarkable conveyance assumes larger dimensions,

and the horse is entirely hidden, with only his head emerging. At this stage the car becomes a horse-box. But we are assured it is quite light. The third transformation, however, is the one that will commend itself to our sportsmen. The horse-box is so increased in height that only the head of the driver is visible, and a hole is cut out to enable the horse to see its way; the top, front and sides are protected by iron epikes, which serve to inflict deadly wounds on an animal hurling itself against it. Thence onward, who would not venture out tiger-shooting? Had that mighty hunter Tartarin of Tresson but been provided with such an equipage when in the African deserts, his adventures with the lion would, no doubt, have had different terminations.—*Scind Gazette*.

Why Can a Man Shoot Well at One Kind of Game and Not at Another?

On this subject an English writer says:

I am a good shot—or, at all events, a respectable, steady one on all other kinds of game, and have never been, as some men are, a wonderful shot one day and a very poor one the next. On all game, except partridges, I can always be relied upon to go out and do a fair day's work in the shooting way, hence it is that my failure on partridges so puzzles me. It has always been so. As long as I can remember—and I have shot for thirty years—if ever I was invited to a shoot at rabbits or hares, I looked forward to it with pleasure, and when the day came I took the field with confidence, and the pleasant consciousness that, come what will, I should be as nearly certain as most things are, that I should be as good as my neighbors. The same, to nearly the like degree, were my feelings when woodcock, grouse, or pheasant formed the "menu." I never felt the same when joining a partridge-shooting party, because I never knew what was going to happen. The first turnup field I entered I funk the moment when a partridge would rise, and, if we were shooting over dogs, my heart would sometimes beat violently on going up to the point. If I was, however, hunting my own dog, I felt hardly any, if any of that anxiety; no doubt because my attention was diverted to a great extent from the birds to the behavior of the dog.

Still, there is no certainty in this, for sometimes if birds spring unexpectedly, as they do when walked without dogs, I knock them down well, and at other times the springing takes me unawares, and I am startled and all abroad. When I miss or "fail" my birds I fancy it is because I really shoot without aim. Over and over again I must repeat, because it is so strange that I can not repeat it too often, the shooting is with coolness, confidence, and success on all kinds of game, from roe-deer to jack-snipe, but on partridges with uncertainty, nervousness, and bad aim. In fact the difference is so marked that I am a different man when shooting partridges to what I am on other game. Why is this?

Is it habit? I mean could I have contracted a wild, "snap at 'em" sort of way, once upon a time, and now it has become second nature?

Even now on some days I seem to feel for a while into a good habit, and so long as I continue in it I kill steadily, a succession of good shots, but then a relapse comes, I shoot a careless shot or two and instantly the old nature comes over me, the old Adam, and my partridge shooting form is, as the commercial gente say, "as per usual." I explained in my first letter that when the season is well advanced I think I shoot better. I loose partridge form a good deal and shoot at partridges more in my grouse form. This cannot, I think, be accounted for as your correspondent does, by the fact that the distances are greater, because even if birds rise near at that time I believe I shoot at them with more comfort than I should do if the same birds rose at the same distance in September; when I know I am going to kill a bird or hear it somehow looks clear and distinct to me when it gets up. A partridge at such a time would loom as large—I was going to say, as a turkey—at all events it looks big; then I am pretty sure to bring it down to runner.

This optical effect has nothing to do with distance; if I am going to kill a bird even at 70 yards he must look like that or else I shall miss or "teiler" him.

When birds rise near or far and look confused and indistinct it is quite a toes up if I kill them, and if they do come down I do not feel the least satisfaction as I know it has happened by a sort of fluke, "more by hap than cunning," as an old keeper observed.

Is there not some clew in the above? "Never Too Late to Mend" states that he snaps at his birds. I have noticed many men do that and they have never been good shots. The men I have generally observed to be given to that system are professional and business men, whose opportunities for shooting are few in the year. Such men smack away, and if something tumbles are pleased enough; it does not seem to occur to them that the perfection of shooting pleasure is not so much the doing of the thing, but how it is done, and to go home with a certain quantity of "stuff," the result of a day's shoot, got anyhow, is no satisfaction to many men if they know that said "stuff" has been brought to leg in a scrambling sort of way, and with the indispensable help of the retriever and much hide and seek in the hedge bottoms. Men who know what is would go home disgusted with themselves, even if they had a big bag of "verious," whereof, if they had bagged half the quantity with the knowledge that it had been killed clean and dead and in sportsmanlike style, and not a poaching sort of scramble, they would feel the glow of satisfaction only felt by those who have the power to shoot properly.

I need also when I miss or kill in a bungling manner, and when I shoot partridges I shoot in that manner, for as I said before, I am another man when I am partridge-shooting. When I shoot any other game but partridge I do not snap, but however quickly I may, on occasion shoot, I always aim, and know where I am. When I say this, however, I do not mean that I take a rifle-like aim, but keep both eyes open and look at the bird. Nevertheless, I aim, and know that I am aiming by judgment, though not by elyging, for if I miss I know how far out I was. At times when I shoot partridges well, I do the same, but that is not often.

The newly-born ostrich is a curious looking object. The body and wings are covered with what looks like hard, coarse hair, in texture resembling dry hay, and in color very much that of a hedgehog. The head and neck are covered with very short, fluffy down; the head is brown and three dark brown lines run down from the head, parallel to the neck, throughout its length, one line from the back of the head running down the back of the neck, and two lines, one on each side of the neck. In front of the neck are a number of spots of the same dark brown color. The beak is a dusky, dark gray with a flesh-colored tip, and the legs and feet are also flesh-colored. The chicken utters a plaintive, chirruping noise at short intervals; those hatched in the incubator do not appear to be so healthy or so strong on their legs as those brought out by the parent birds; the latter, when only about the size of a chick, follow the old birds about at a great pace.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

Mr. C. C. Pertus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, collector and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 26, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Dates Claimed.

Enreka Jockey Club, November 29d to 26th.

The New Queen.

We present this week one of Mr. Boyd's happiest efforts at portraiture, Gov. Stanford's peerless filly Norlaine. The supremacy of Palo Alto in the records of trotting colts, although the point of attack for years, has remained unbroken until recently. On October 15th, last, Sudie D. trotted at Lexington, Kentucky, against the yearling record of Hinda Rose, 2:36½, and scored 2:35½. It was a matter of great pride and congratulation all over the Mississippi Valley that at last the spell had been broken. It was a just pride, too, for it was a great performance and the dread of Palo Alto had become so fixed that colts bred there were practically barred from the stakes. No higher compliment could be paid to Gov. Stanford and his horses than this barring movement, but the master of Palo Alto was not satisfied with that sort of commendation. He established the stud and has poured out his money like water to maintain it, solely through his love for the American trotter. There was nothing speculative in it; there was nothing selfish in it. He had certain theories of breeding and education in which he had the fullest faith, and he demonstrated them at his own expense for the benefit of the world at large. That the benefit might be conferred in its fullest extent he has allowed the choicest blood of Palo Alto to be scattered to the four quarters of the republic, and the gates of the great farm have always been open to breeders and all interested people, and the systems employed have been free to the fullest inspection. The yearling record of Hinda Rose has long been a shining mark at which the breeders of Kentucky and the east aimed. They reached it at last and it marked a great advance. Perhaps no one interested in the trotter noted this proof of progress with greater pleasure than Gov. Stanford himself. But the wheels must not be allowed to stop; so a new mark was set—Norlaine, 2:31½. There it stands and probably will stand for several seasons. Norlaine is as beautiful as she is fast and now famous. Blood-like in appearance, courageous, rapid, a perfect picture in point of conformation, the ideal of a trotter in her action and disposition. As the breeding of such an animal is of the highest importance, we give her pedigree in tabulated form.

NORLAINE.	Norval.	Electioneer.....	Hambletonian	Abdallah.
			Green Mountain Maid	Kent Mare.
			Alexander's Norman.	Harry Clay (Sayre's).
			Daughter of Magnm	Shanghai Mary.
Elaine.	Norma	Daughter of.....	Bonum.	Daughter of Magnm
			Str Wallace.	Daughter of Gray Eagle.
			Hambletonian	Abdallah.
			Satnette	Kent Mare.
Green Mountain Maid.	Messeuger Du roc.....	Harry Clay (Sayre's).	Abdallah Chet (Koe's).	Cat Bird.
			Cassius M Clay Jr. 420.	Sister to Crabtree Bell-founder.
			Untraced.	Untraced.
			Shanghai Mary	Untraced.

The notable feature of Norlaine's genealogical tree is

the double cross of that greatest of all matrons, Green Mountain Maid. Her record to date is: Elaine 2:20, Prospero 2:20, Dame Trot 2:22, Storm 2:26½, Mansfield 2:26½, Antonio 2:28½, with others yet to hear from. She is represented at Palo Alto by her son Electioneer, and her daughter Elaine. Thus Norlaine is a granddaughter on one side, and a great granddaughter on the other, of that renowned old mare, Norval, the sire of Norlaine, was bred as a three-year-old to this one mare Elaine. His dam Norma, by Alexander's Norman, was also the dam of Lucy Cuyler, 2:15½, and her blood lines are strictly thoroughbred back of the Norman cross, and mainly so in that. Perhaps the performances of Norlaine contain a lesson for the theorists that believe, or affect to believe, that thoroughbred blood in the trotter will not breed on. A yearling record of 2:31½ is an accomplished fact, and no amount of sophistry, theory, doctored tables, or other devices of the advocates of cold blood can blot out these figures. When they are relegated to a second position Palo Alto may be heard from again. We shall follow Norlaine with portraits of Norval and Elaine.

American Trotting Association.

The California Board of Review of the American Trotting Association has been organized for business, and will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the office of this paper, 313 Bush Street, S.F. The Board consists of M. F. Tarpey, vice-President for California and *ex officio* Chairman; I. DeTurk of Santa Rosa, and N. B. Edwards of San Jose associate members. Mr. DeTurk was selected clerk, and in order to facilitate business by having the central office in this city, he appointed E. S. Culver his deputy. All communications should be addressed to Mr. DeTurk, or his deputy, at 313 Bush Street, San Francisco. This Board has original jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the turf in this State, as well as being a Board of Appeals. The plan of State Boards is a most excellent one, ensuring prompt adjustment of all questions by making the appellate body accessible without the expenditure of unnecessary time and money.

Racing Officials.

Rule IV of Racing, Sec. 1, enacts, that the full programme of every meeting must be advertised in the "Racing Calendar," then, in Sec. 2, goes on to say that the advertisement must state the names of two or more persons as stewards, and of the judge, starter, clerk of the course, handicapper, stakeholder, and clerk of the scales, and furthermore it says that the clerk of the course or corresponding official shall be the sole person responsible to the stewards for the general arrangements of the meeting.

Then Rule VIII sets forth that the stewards shall appoint an adequate staff of officials for every meeting, and that the following officials shall require a license to be granted by the stewards of the Jockey Club annually before they can act" (the "they" here refers to the officials, not to the stewards of the Jockey Club, but the Rules of Racing are occasionally independent of the rules of grammar), viz: judge, starter, clerk of the course, handicapper, clerk of the scales, and stakeholder, and one of each shall be named for each meeting advertised in the "Calendar." Power is of course given to the stewards to employ an unlicensed deputy on emergency, but in such case they are bound to report to the stewards of the Jockey Club.

These then are the officials who, amongst them, have to carry out the whole business of a race-meeting, and of these by far the larger burden of responsibility falls upon the shoulders of the clerk of the course. He is himself appointed by the company or committee, or whoever may be the guarantor of the necessary funds in the way of added money (we are not now speaking of Newmarket, Ascot, or Goodwood, where the staff is as it were *ex-officio* that of the Jockey Club), and he does practically appoint the stewards—i. e. he requests a certain number of gentlemen of local influence, or of position and experience on the turf, to accept the office, and if at the time of the meeting none of them appear upon the scene, and have not chosen their substitutes, he has to find deputy-stewards from the turfites present, and to affix their names in some conspicuous place that men may know with whom they have to deal. One of his principal labors is the eliciting of entries—"canvassing" it is called—a work which has to be carried on for weeks, or it may be months before the meeting, and for which purpose it is necessary that he should be known to all (racing) men, and, if possible, personally popular. One of the most successful men ever known in this line was the late Mr. John Frail, of Shrewsbury, who may fairly be styled, in more ways than one, the father of clerks of courses. Entries he would have, and entries he got somehow. He is said to have invented the system of entrance fees, which have now been universally adopted, and which are a large source of revenue to every racing executive.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.

The clerk of the course is expected to look to every detail of the business—the arrangement of the weighing-room, press-room, jockeys' room, the posting of the gatekeepers, the ordering of the course—all more or less devolves upon him, and during the progress of the meeting he is exposed to he, and is ubiquitous; he it is who knows the men who may have a free pass into stand or paddock, he it is who suggests the summary ejection of evil-doers. He has to provide good temper for himself and for his patrons, he has to explain away the burdens laid upon other men's horses, yet no one will touch his load with a little finger. If everything goes right, he is passed unheeded; if anything goes wrong, he is loudly abused. Of a truth he is no sinecure—no bed of roses—yet without an unprofitable berth. He is paid by salary, by percentage on profits, or on entries, or by a mixture of all three.

Mr. Bell, Mr. Ford, the Messrs. Frail and P'Anson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lawlay, the Messrs. Sheldon and Topham, Mr. Ridge, Mr. Dorling, and Mr. Verrall are among the best

known of the clerks of the course who yet survive, and apparently thrive under their onerous duties.

THE STARTER.

It is not easy to decide which of the two—judge or starter—holds the most responsible position. On the absolute incorruptibility of each large fortunes daily depend, yet must they be possessed of other high qualities besides honesty. The starter should be a cool, resolute man, with nerve equal to the strain of moral responsibility and of actual physical danger; for when he drops his flag he is, or should be, in front of a field of horses, all of them wild with excitement, some of them steered by very puny riders; and he stands a fair chance of being knocked down by a runner-out or swerver in the first mad rush of the jump off. He must be quick to see and to seize his opportunity. He must be firm even to severity, yet strictly just to the jockeys, who are sharp enough to note any sign of faltering resolution; and when he orders them to "turn round and walk back," he must see that *everyone* obeys the word, and also when they wheel again to come up to him that all heads are the right way. If the jockeys once lose their confidence in, or their fear of, the starter, chaos quickly ensues. He should also be a young and active man, as he may be obliged to take much exercise in the course of a day's racing. The late Mr. McGeorge, perhaps the best starter the world has ever seen, used, when in the full vigor of his health, to walk to the starting-post for every race at Ascot, returning to the weighing-room as soon as he had dispatched his horses, if time permitted. Lord Marcus Beresford, the present Jockey Club starter, bids fair fully to rival the fame of his predecessor. His was a singular instance of a public appointment which met with universal approbation. He is the first gentleman who has professionally wielded the flag in England. He is paid by fixed salary for his duties at head-quarters, but this of course forms but a small portion of the emolument which accrues to the Jockey Club starter. What is good enough for the strict orthodoxy of Newmarket, is good enough for most other places, and engagements follow as a matter of course. The other starters who now obtain the most employment about the country are: Mr. H. Custance and Mr. J. H. McGeorge, deputy starters to the Jockey Club; Mr. R. P'Anson and Major Dixon.

THE JUDGE.

Nor must the judge be less cool and decided than his colleague at the other end. It is true that, seated in his coign of vantage the judge runs no personal risk, for there is no untheatrical instance of a horse bolting into the box; yet not the less does the man there enthroned need to have all his wits about him. From the moment the flag falls his glasses are fixed upon the coming cohort; as they approach nearer he is able to pick out those that are still in it and their relative positions on the course; then when the supreme moment comes, with his eye on the opposite post it is a matter of comparative ease to a practised hand to decide in what order the first three heads shoot past—if only people would hold their tongues. But think, in a near race, especially if an important one, what a babel of clamor rises round the box, and how easily a nervous man, one not *sur de son fait*, might be bounced into putting up the wrong number. No. 6! No. 6! No. 6! shout the partisans of the horse thus numbered, trying to convince themselves, and the judge ere it be too late, that a good second has really got his head in front. Vain hope! just is Mr. Clark and tenebrous of his opinions, and no *civium ardor* can affect his judgment. Turning to his signal-man he says, *very clearly*, "No. 5;" up goes No. 5; then after a short pause for the public fully to realize what has won, "No. 6, No. 7," the numbers of second and third are hoisted; the judge descends and solemnly weeds his way to the scales, there to watch the jockey weighed, to take down the numbers, and note in his private book the colors, for the ensuing race.

Owing to the exceptional advantages he enjoys for seeing everything that goes on towards the finish of a race, he is almost always the first and most important witness called when there is an objection or complaint on the score of a cross, jostle, or any form of foul riding, and his evidence is usually taken as conclusive. Where the weighing-room is very close to the box, it is not impossible for the judge to double his part with that of clerk of the scales, but it is by no means a desirable arrangement. He has to send a signed report of each race to the Registry Office. When all is said and done there is now but one judge and his name is Clark, though in his deputy, Mr. Robinson, he has a very able prophet. We would here express our deep regret that Mr. R. Johnson, the Radamantus of the Northern Circuit, has been compelled by failing eyesight to relinquish the profession. Other men may sit in the box and name the winning number, but for the bulk of the racing public Mr. Clark reigns supreme as the Racing Lord Chief Justice of England. Long may he continue to do so.

He also is paid, by fixed salary from the Jockey Club, for his services at Newmarket.

THE CLERK OF THE SCALES.

Of almost equal importance to the success of every well-conducted meeting is the clerk of the scales. Before the commencement of each day's operations he usually throws his handkerchief into one side or other of the swinging receptacle of weight, and if the carefully adjusted balance yields to such trifling pressure, he may feel sure that he will be able to weigh his flesh-and-blood customers to the fraction of an ounce. It was, indeed, this absolute certainty as to the accuracy of the weigh-out, which led to the detection of the attempted fraud when Catch-em-alive won the Cambridgehire. Needless to say that the clerk of the scales must be a man of unblemished integrity, and of strict business habits, for the slightest mistake, willful or unintentional on his part, would lead to the most serious complications. He is responsible too in great measure for the punctuality of the start, and by strict adherence to the regulation which enjoins that the numbers of the runners shall be exhibited on the telegraph board one-quarter of an hour before the time appointed for the race. "Newmarket time" has now become the rule, instead of as formerly the exception, throughout the country. On the clerk of the scales, too, devolves the duty of seeing that notice of colors unpublished on the card, or of any alteration of colors, or of any declaration of over-weight, he posted on the board as soon as practicable after the hoisting of the numbers; in the latter case the declaration must be made twenty minutes before the start. The clerk must be in his place the moment a race is over, as every jockey is expected to weigh in immediately after the race, and from official lips must issue the *fat* "all right," which has so often filled the cup of joy or of despair to overflowing.

Though under the "Rules" the extra two pounds in the scale as a precaution against the carrying of undeclared over-weight is only necessary on weighing in, this test is as a matter of custom equally applied on weighing out.

The clerk of the scales should to the utmost of his ability keep his weighing-room clear of intruders. By law, "the owner, trainer and jockey, or other person having the care of

a horse engaged in a race" are alone entitled to admission. Stewards are often culpably remiss in the exercise of their authority in this direction; for it can hardly be expected that the clerk, busy as he is, can keep his eye on every one who comes through the doorway, and the policeman on guard is of more use as a "chucker-out" than as a Cerberus.

In this "department of weights," Mr. Manning of Newmarket is *facile princeps*; he is of course a Jockey Club official, though, like the judge and starter, he acts at many other meetings. Of this be sure, wherever you find him you will find a weighing-room as business-like and orderly as a bank parlor.

THE HANDICAPPER.

Except for overnight handicaps, the work of the Handicapper is finished before that of the above-mentioned officials begins; nevertheless it is of a most arduous nature, and his is perhaps the most thankless office of all; for who yet was ever known to evince himself thoroughly content with the way his horse has been treated in this respect? If he is top weight with a stone in hand, there he's top weight, and that of itself is sufficient cause for grumbling; if he has 5 st. 7 lb. and 21 lbs. in hand, "the top weight could always give him another stone," "no boy can ride him," "a flattering handicap," etc., etc. To tell this the handicapper must listen with a sympathetic countenance, and a partially deaf ear—we say partially, because in the nature of things he must often make mistakes, and from the outpourings of the torrent of obloquy he may perchance catch a copul of common sense. Sometimes, too, from the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. Who does not remember the touching incident of the defeated owner at Croydon, who cried aloud in his despair, "Pulled him six times, and now when we slip him at last to get beaten; it's too bad, too bad!" after which he suffered himself to be led gently to the refreshment bar. All such incidents should the handicapper mark, not too ostentatiously, and inwardly digest; and for this purpose he must be a constant attendant on race-courses, and during the progress of each race note towards the finish, not so much the doings of the first three horses—for of these the newspapers will give him sufficiently accurate information—but what the other runners are about (what could have been close up, what never took any part at all, etc., etc.); and he must draw his own conclusions, and, having formed his opinion, act on it. If he is on friendly terms with judge and starter, so much the better for him; both are capable of giving very useful hints.

There are various systems of handicapping. Some men keep books—i. e. they daily write down the names of the first three horses that have contended in every race of which a description is published, with the weights at which they run, and the distance between each at the finish, and on the opposite side of the page, re-handicap them at each variation of impost as might presumably bring them to a dead heat. Some keep only "leaders," i. e. long lists of horses handicapped over various courses, from five furlongs upwards, and re-cast the weights constantly. Others, like Mr. Weatherly, (who has unfortunately now resigned the post of Jockey Club handicapper, being out-wearied by the worry of the position), go through the book anew for each fresh compilation, aided only by such notes as they have made from personal observation, and this is perhaps the safest method to adopt.

The handicapper must indeed be sober and vigilant, for much of his work has to be done at night; he should be a man of infinite tact and temper, and to a certain extent he should possess a gift, which at first sight seems hardly necessary for so prosaic an occupation, viz., imagination. The Keeper of the Match Book has ere now been heard to say that so-and-so was a good handicapper, but had no imagination—that is, if called upon to handicap a horse for a distance over which he had never run in public, the man could not make a brilliant or even a fairly good guess—for it can be nothing else—at the form likely to be displayed.

Never, if you can help it, admit that you have made a mistake, is a sound piece of advice in this as in other professions. No man asserted his infallibility more loudly than did Admiral Rous, and no man was more thoroughly believed in, though he was tripped up now and then.

1. The Admiral was one of the rare instances of a man whose deafness did not seem materially to affect his enjoyment of society—for he certainly was very deaf, though no doubt he heard many things which were not intended to reach his ears; indeed, his friends used to say that he never missed hearing an offer of a good match at Newmarket. Match-making was his delight—his affection of bewilderment over the form of two horses whose merits he knew as well as he did the Rowley Mile, his start of sudden inspiration, his solemn and deliberate announcement of the weights, his pompous mandate, "Hands in pockets, gentlemen!" followed by "Show!" and his glee when the half-crowns of two acceptors rewarded his skill, were treats to see and to hear. Perhaps one reason why he was never bored in company, even when he could not hear the conversation, was that he had the resource of constant mental handicapping. When his life was drawing very near its close—in fact, a few days before he was confined to his room—he said to one of his intimate friends, "It's a very odd thing. I lose my way now going from the Turf Club"—then in Grafton Street—"to my house in Berkeley Square; but," he added with a gleam of satisfaction, "I can still handicap. No faster friends than he and Mr. George Payne ever lived, and the latter looked a broken-down man ever after the Admiral's death. It was great sport to watch the two at billiards, and to listen to their comments on each other's play; and the tidings that "the Admiral and G. P. were playing together" would any night send the Turf Club men flocking upstairs.

Lord Calthorpe said to him one day, *apropos* of one of his recently published handicaps, "Now, Admiral, do you think that my horse has got any chance for this race?" "None whatever," unhesitatingly replied the Admiral. "Then pray, do you call that handicapping? I thought that every horse was at any rate supposed to be given an equal chance?" An unanswerable question which remained unanswered.

Yet does the apportioner of weights not infrequently score off his tormentors. Over and over again have instances been known where official or quasi-official complaints have been lodged as to the unfair handicapping of a horse, who a few hours afterwards has won the very event his impossible weight wherein has been the subject of such bitter invective.

In such moments of triumph the conqueror does well to bear himself modestly, and as if this vindication of injured innocence was a matter of every-day occurrence. Perhaps it is!

The most terrible possibility in the lot of any handicapper is the having to listen to a remonstrance or rebuke from any betting lady on one of his handicaps, more especially if she advances her reasons. After this infliction he is usually, by his own desire, at once consigned to his county lunatic asylum.

The Jockey Club handicapper is paid, like other servants of the Club, by fixed salary, and is pretty generally employed all over the kingdom. Of the rest, Mr. Ford, Mr. R. Johnson, Messrs. Frail, Messrs. Topham, Mr. Lewley, Mr. Doring, and Mr. Verrall seem to have the most work.

THE STAKEHOLDER.

The Stakeholder incurs some considerable pecuniary liability; but beyond this the duties of his office are not of a very herculean nature.

THE STEWARDS.

We have left the stewards, as the amateur or unpaid element in racing officialism, to the last; though, if they know their duty and do it, they are very important factors in the conduct of a meeting. To them are referred all objections or

metters of dispute which arise out of the running or hueinees of each day, and formerly there was no appeal from their decisions (except by their own consent) to the stewards of the Jockey Club; but, on the motion of Mr. J. Lowther during the Houghton week of 1883, Rule 38 was modified in this respect, and appeals now in any case allowed to the stewards of the Jockey Club, "so far as relate to points involving an interpretation of these rules, but not as to questions of fact." From the decision of the last-named authorities there can be, of course, no appeal under any circumstances. The powers of the stewards commence with the meeting and continue after it, for all purposes relating to disputes, disqualification, etc., which shall arise in connection with such meeting; but if they fail to give a decision within seven days after a case has been referred to them, it must be reported to the stewards of the Jockey Club, who then enmarily deal with it, and if they consider there has been any negligence, order payment of costs out of the funds of the meeting—a wise regulation, which has the effect of preventing cases being "hung up," thereby causing a partial or complete failure of justice. Stewards have power of postponement of a meeting, or of any races from day to day, until the intervention of a Sunday; this rule is enacted out of deference to our great British arbiter—the Clerk of the Weather.

The penal jurisdiction of the stewards is limited to the duration of the meeting over which they have control—in other words, they can suspend any person from acting or riding at such meeting, and they can also at their own sweet will expel anybody from the stands and enclosures, and they can inflict a fine not exceeding 50*l.*, unless they happen to be also Stewards of the Jockey Club, when the fine may amount to £100. Any further punishment which may be considered necessary must be reported to the stewards of the Jockey Club, and as this is only done in extreme cases, the recommendation seldom fails to have the desired effect.

There is yet another responsibility, and that a very serious one, which may devolve on the stewards of any meeting; for Rule 8 says that "any complaint against the above-named officials" (i. e. Judge, Starter, Clerk of the Course, Handicapper, Clerk of the Scales, and Stakeholder) "shall be made in writing to the stewards of the meeting only, who, if they think fit, shall forward the same to the Stewards of the Jockey Club." Fortunately, or unfortunately, for the peace of mind of those most nearly concerned, this rule is not often acted upon. Fortunately in the first place for the stewards. Even to receive men thoroughly versed in turf details a constant flow of documentary protest against real or imaginary (chiefly the latter) grievances, would prove such an intolerable nuisance, such a complete hindrance to their own business or pleasure, that, like Mr. Gladstone, they would think twice, nay thrice, before accepting an office so fraught with annoyance; but it has already been mentioned that off-times at country meetings the stewards appointed at first hand, those whose names appear on the card, are conspicuous by their absence, and deputies have to be sought out who may act *tant bien que mal* in the place of the absentees. Conceivably, then, the puzzled dismay of some local magnate, who has, for the first time in his life, had greetness on a race-course thrust upon him, at being presented by an irate "little man" owner or trainer with a written manifesto, not unaccompanied by orate verbal exposition, of the ruinous wrong he has suffered by the handicapper's too-exalted estimate of the powers of some thrice-pulled crock. Think, too, of the disgust of the Stewards of the Jockey Club if, in his anxiety to escape from immediate presence, the bewildered provincial sent up such a case for their serious consideration.

Unfortunately, however, for the much-abused employees, the written protest is, as we have said, rarely resorted to; hot, hasty, and too often unjust denunciation is showered upon them, and then as time presses, and business must be attended to, the denouncer forgets all about it and expects them to forget too.

If this rule were insisted on, and all complaints formulated in writing, what a wondrous collection of scribble, on leaves of hating-books and hacks of race-cards, would be in the hands of the stewards at the end of each meeting! The fragmentary MS. of the late Teufelsdröckh, with which the author of "Sartor Resartus" had to deal, would be a joke to it.

As guardian for their service the stewards have free access to all stands and enclosures at the meeting over which they preside, but the privilege does not seem to have the effect of insuring a greater regularity of attendance.

A most desirable change in this respect might be brought about if gentlemen would resolutely decline to allow their names to be published as stewards, except for meetings at which they have a reasonable prospect of being present.

2. Since these lines were written the stewards of the Jockey Club have issued a notice, that a complaint against any official made other than in writing to the stewards of the meeting will subject the complainant to a fine, which will also be inflicted in the event of the complaint being admitted as frivolous. A very interesting and voluminous correspondence is anticipated.—Badminton Library Racing.

History of American Horses.

The first horses landed in the United States for breeding purposes were shipped from England to Jamestown in 1609. The cargo consisted of six mares and one stallion, which laid the foundation of the first horses in Virginia. Some authorities have claimed that M. L. Escabot, a French lawyer, imported the Norman from France into Arcadia previous to this date. However these dates may conflict with the introduction of French horses into the United States, they were soon after introduced into Canada, and became the founders of the famous French ponies of that province.

In 1625 the Dutch West India Company imported horses from Holland into New York. There is but little doubt that the first horses introduced into New York were of German origin, brought over by the early pioneers who first settled that state. The Conestogas of Pennsylvania probably sprung from the old Flemish breed of draught horses. In 1629 Rev. Francis Higginson of Salem imported from England horses and cattle into Massachusetts. It was from this importation of horses and cattle by this enterprising divine that the first horses and cattle of New England descended.

The common horses of the United States are made up of French, Spanish, Dutch, and English breeds. The pioneers in the Northern and New England states were of French and English origin. The French and Spanish Barb predominated in Louisiana and some of the western states. For that warm climate they outranked all others in market value. The leading importations in modern times have been of draught horses. They have found an extensive market in the western states. They must eventually revolutionize the horse stock for heavy work. Thoroughbreds have been extensively patronized in the southern and middle states. They have left their refining influence upon the native stock. We are indebted to a cross of our common mares with thoroughbred

sires for our stout, enduring roadsters. It is claimed to be the source from which our fleet-footed trotters derive their speed. One of the first English thoroughbreds imported into the United States was Spark, sent over by Lord Baltimore to Gov. Ogle of Maryland. The date of his arrival in this country is unknown. He was bred by the Prince of Wales, father of George III, and presented to Lord Baltimore as a royal donation to be sent over to the Governor of Maryland. The Prince of Wales died in 1751. Spark is claimed to have been sent over some time before his death. About 1750 Col. Tasker imported into Maryland the celebrated English mare Selima, a mare that left an enduring impress upon the race-horse of that period. She was the mother of some of the most celebrated champions that triumphed in the early annals of American horses.

Jolly Rogers, got by Roundhead, son of Flying Childers, imported in 1748, left his mark upon the early champions of the turf through the famous sires of his get. Morton's Traveller, another famous sire, was covering mares at Richmond, Va., as early as 1754. He was got by Partner, who was a grandson of the Byerley Turk, and the grandaunt of King Herod. Such a heritage would commend the homebred and respect of horsemen in every age of the civilized world. The stock of Morton's Traveller contributed in an eminent degree to the speed and endurance of the racer. Feernought was imported into Virginia in 1764. He was got by Regulus, the best son of the Godolphin-Arabian, out of Silverdale, a granddaughter of the Darley-Arabian. Feernought gave size and power to the small thoroughbred that had hitherto been crushed down with jockey club weights. These horses, together with the mare Selima, Kitty Fisher and Jenny Cameron, may be said to have bred, nurtured, and established the four-mile race-horse upon American soil, whose remarkable speed and remarkable powers of endurance—as shown by their four-mile records—have eclipsed the performances of the best horses in the world.

We have imported stallions that have left an enduring impress upon their colts with an unconquerable resolution to triumph over their adversaries. Among them was Medley, who was imported into Virginia in 1785. He was got by Gimerack, out of Amanda, by Snap. Medley was a hard-bottomed, powerful race-horse, and one of the best sires ever imported into America.

Sparks, foaled in 1771, and imported into Virginia, was got by Marske, the sire of Eclipse. He was a celebrated race-horse, and left valuable colts that inherited the speed and courage of a long line of famous ancestors. Diomed, imported into Virginia in 1793, was got by Florizell, son of Herod, dam by Spectator, grandam by Blank, great grandam by Childers. Diomed was undoubtedly the greatest sire of the greatest winner getters of any horse ever brought to this country. He sired a host of winners; among them was Sir Archy, the most renowned race-horse of his day, and the sire of more winners than any other stallion, living or dead. His colts ran well at all distances, and won more races than the get of any other stallion that had left their footprints upon the American turf. Meeenger was imported into Philadelphia in 1788. He was by Mambrino, out of a dam by Turf. He was more celebrated for founding a family of trotters than running.

Among the early trotting celebrities were Topgallant, Wheelbone, Paul Pry, Screwdriver, Betsey Beker, Edwin Forrest, Lady Suffolk and Dutchman. Dutchman was purchased out of a brick-yard, where he was used for grinding clay. He ground down to the dust of ignominious defeat the fastest horses that had scored their records upon the trotting turf. Topgallant was long used as a hackney without discovering his speed. He finally struck out for a higher position, and became one of the most popular trotting prodigies of olden times.

Four miles was the standard distance in the early annals of trotting. The old performers must have been a very hardy race to stand four miles and repeat. They must have had sinews of steel and an iron constitution to perform such wonderful tasks. It would break down all weak competitors and leave nothing but the stout performers to stay out those long bruising races. All great losses must have some small gains. It would weed out the culls and instruct the breeder upon endurance as a factor in reproduction. Some breeders hold that distance promotes endurance; that short races secure rapid speed at the expense of staying qualities. It has been confidently asserted that old-fashioned stamina has declined from hard-bottomed endurance in consequence of shortened races. Whatever may be the logical deduction from distance, speed has rapidly increased since the change from four to one-mile heats.

The American draught horse is produced by crossing English or French draught horses with our native mares. They have been somewhat diminished in size from foreign breeds, but are more active, and are better adapted in this country to the different pursuits of industry. They are large enough to draw the plow, or to dislodge the merchandise of commerce, or to market the lumber of the forests. So long as they have plenty of bone and muscle to give them great strength in proportion to weight, it would not be desirable to increase their bulk. It would load them down with superfluous flesh that would encumber their action and diminish their motive power. The draught horse with great power and action combined is the most useful animal of the equine species. He saves the wearing out of the bones and muscles of human beings, and prolongs human life by performing the work of men. More of the necessities of life will fall to the lot of every man whose labor is lessened by horse power. It costs some more to raise the draught horse than it does the diminutive pony, but they will sell for twice as much money in the markets of the world.

The breeding of carriage horses has not been presented with much energy in this country. It has failed from the want of a practical system of mating progenitors to secure uniformity in color, style, and action of the produce. They should be bred with uniform color and similar in conformation, with a kind disposition, and speed enough to travel fast on the road with heavy weight behind them. In short, they should have all the marks, proud action and grand style of the famous English coach horse.—Observer, in National Live-Stock Journal.

Mr. N. I. D. Solomon, owner of the Spring Valley Stock Farm, Omaha, Neb., offers to pace his yearling colt Ed. Rosewater against any other yearling pacer or trotter in the United States or Canada, half-mile heats, heat 2 in 3, for from one hundred to five hundred dollars a side. At the head of Mr. Solomon's stud is Black Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Fanny Bell, by Confederate Chief, an own brother to Woodford Chief.

The racing stable of Mr. R. P. Ashe, after a successful season, has gone into winter quarters at the Meltose Villa Farm, Merced county. Jim Garland and Snowdrop—down in the car, and will cool out on the ranch for campaign of 1889.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Training Farm Animals.

"When one is chasing around a field after a horse that is unwilling to be caught or a cow which has objections against being milked, he is paying the penalty for badly training his animals," remarks a writer in the *N. E. Farmer*. The old adage, "As the twig is bent the tree inclines" applies to the management of farm animals. By proper training every animal may be brought under such a discipline that its after management may be pleasant and easy, and this system may be general and not as it is—quite rare and exceptional. All training of animals, like trees and plants, must be done in youth, when habits and instinctive proclivities have not become permanently fixed. Horses should be trained when only colts and when running with the dam, and the education should be followed up continually as long as the horse lives, for horses, like men, are never too old to learn. The first lesson given the colt should be to come to its owner's outstretched hand. The hand should always be significant of friendship and kindness and not of danger or a cause for fear. Some little tempting morsel should be offered that will always be associated with the offered hand. Gentle stroking of the neck, patting on the back, and any friendly, petting act is grateful to a horse whose disposition is naturally kind and friendly to its owner. Mules, too, while young, should be trained. Too many farmers think, "Oh, that's a mule, and a mule is a mule, with or without training." Mules are quite as susceptible of training as horses, and they are wise enough to know when they are kindly treated and return this kindness by docility. Animals properly trained need no breaking. They are ready to do anything for their owner, and as soon as they know what is wanted they will exert all of their power to do it. To know what they are to do is the great thing needful, and in the latter training for work, which follows training for docility and kind disposition. This is to be taught by easy steps and short lessons. It is the same with cows. The calf is the thing to train and kindness is the secret of training. "Breaking heifers" is a term we dislike. It entails useless labor on the owner and worries and annoys the animal. It should be done by early discipline and training and by preparatory lessons. Cows need this training, and it avoids much loss of time and weariness when they are taught to come at call or by the sound of horn or whistle. Gentleness and firmness are two necessary qualities to be employed in training cows.

Abuse of the Whip.

The whip is the parent of stubbornness. This is especially true of high-spirited animals, remarks an exchange, while kindness and gentleness will win obedience, and, at the same time, attach the horse to his driver. It is the easiest thing in the world to win the affection of any animal, and this is especially true of the horse. An apple, a potato, or a lump of sugar, given from the hand now and then, will cause the horse to prick up his ears at the sound of his owner's footsteps, not with fear and trembling, but with a whinnying note of pleasure. And the confidence of the noble beast thus gained, we lead him to obey the slightest intelligent tones of the voice or indication of the bit.

There is no such thing as balkiness in the horse treated from the first with uniform kindness; he rapidly shows a desire to obey, whereas a few blows of the whip smartly applied, if he be a horse worth having, will at once arouse in him a spirit of retaliation and stubbornness that may cost the owner hours of trouble, and perhaps endanger life and limb.

There is no doubt that horses are made gentle by kindness; thousands of examples go to prove it, while the reverse of this is equally well established. The horse has faith in the master he loves, and his voice when heard in gentle tones, will soothe his fears when he has been frightened, or cause him to struggle onward with a load which he would utterly refuse to carry if whipped.

No man knows the true value of his horse until he has won his regard by kind treatment. The whip can never accomplish this, but will always have the opposite effect. A kind hand and gentle voice act like magic.

These facts especially apply to the breaking of colts, something in which the Arab of the desert understands better than we, and might give the best of us a lesson. An Arab would as soon strike his wife or daughter as his horse, and an Arab steed is a model of gentleness and docility, as well as of speed and endurance.—*Stockman*.

Management of Shetland Ponies.

Chambers' Journal gives some good advice in regard to the treatment of these ponies in the following: The best way to treat an imported "Sheltie" is to keep it as nearly as possible as it has been accustomed to be kept in its native wilds. High feeding and constant stabling are positively injurious to these ponies. They should, if practicable, have their heads loose, and be assigned rough pastures. They are the hardest of the hardy, and thrive best on Spartan fare. Though they will stand the immediate consequence of an overfed better than an ordinary horse—a surfeit of wet clover, which might be fatal to the one, not more than temporarily inconveniencing the other—yet the rich fare in time tends to enfeeble the smaller race, more especially as from early scarcity they are, as a rule, of an unbounded stomach. They should have unfailing access to water at all times; no animal suffers sooner or more seriously from the consequence of thirst. And, once more, if your pony be kept outside, as he always should be, save, perhaps, in the severest weather, when an open shed will do for cover, do not take from him, by undue trimming and reckless clipping, the abundant hair with which nature has provided him as a covering and defense. The coat will of itself become thinner and finer on better diet. The poorer the fare the closer and thicker the coat. An ill-fed pony runs all to hair and hoof. Clip your pony's tail as little as possible; it is enough if it keep clear of the ground. A flowing mane and tail are the Shetland pony's chief adornment, and the latter its most effectual means of warding off the attacks of summer insects, as well as its warmest covering from the wintry blast.

Fast Stallions.

The following is a list of living stallions which have a record better than 2:20: Phallas, Patron, Gny Wilkes, Smugler, Jerome Turner, Bonny McGrager, Antee, Jerome Eddy, Director, Black Cloud, Piedmont, Robert McGrager, Santa Claus, Hannia, Duquesne, C. F. Clay, Monroe Chief, Nutwood, France's Alexander, Wedgewood, Wilton, Abbottford, Antevio, Von Arnim, Pilot Knox, Dawn, Moody, Epanlette, McLeot, Romero, Stanhoul.

Care of the Colts' Feet.

A writer in the *American Cultivator* gives some good points in the following: The breeder should not forget that feet of young stock require attention now as much as at any time in their lives, and more than in summer. The reason is that young stock is generally confined at this time of the year to yards that are covered with straw, and there is little or no wear upon the rim of the feet. The feet go on growing larger, while the lower foot hinds it and pinches the internal machinery of the foot. Moreover, colts that are not given plenty of room for exercise are likely to kick in their stalls, and thus receive injuries that will terminate in permanent injury. The toes, too, will grow to excessive length, throwing the strain unduly on the hock tendons, and unduly pinching the anterior joints of the foot. I speak from what I have seen when I say that neglect of the feet in colts is a fruitful source of ring-bone and other kindred diseased conditions of the foot. The colt should be taken into a barn with a plank floor, held by one man while another takes a sharp two-inch chisel and a mallet, if the colt is not, as he should be, broken to have his feet banded. The surplus hoof can be easily, quickly and safely removed; the heels will have a chance to spread, and the feet will approach at least their natural bearing. A better way would be to have the feet pared all round the foot from below, as the angles of the bars cannot be got at under the former method; but if the colt is not broken to handling it will be best to try the former method.

Alfalfa as a Horse Feed.

B. F. Johnson writes the *New York Tribune*: Intelligent and observant horsemen tell us the California two-year-old thoroughbred, as an average, quite as well grown and as fully developed as the three-year-old of our side of the mountains. This, they say, is probably owing to the mildness of the climate, and a green forage all the year round, if needed—that keeps a colt growing right along. These are, no doubt, good reasons; but possibly they do not embrace all of them. Has it ever been sufficiently considered whether the feeding of alfalfa (lucerne) green and dry may not have something to do with the rapid growth and size attained at an early age? We know there are no better pastures in the world for putting on fat and flesh than those of Kentucky, where blue grass abounds, unportrayed by timothy and clover, white and red; and we know, too, that, in spite of these advantages, Kentucky-bred stock is losing in size and weight every year—however it may gain in quality. And the same is, to a certain extent, true of the blue grass, timothy and clover pastures of the entire blue grass region west of the Alleghanies and North of the Ohio river. In view of these several facts, will it not be worth while to try experiments with alfalfa, and learn by actual trial whether it may not do for Eastern stock what it has done for that of the Pacific slope—given it the lead in fast and fine horses with other kinds of stock to be heard from later on.

Horse Markets.

There is but little intelligence in regard to the horse market to report, except that trade is quiet at nearly all points, and values about the same as have been ruling for some time. Western markets are well supplied with common and inferior horses, and on this account the ordinary grades are selling slower and, perhaps, a shade lower, but even where the markets are overstocked with the ordinary grades, the best classes of draft and driving horses are commanding strong prices, with buyers ready to pick up all such stock that is offered. The heavy receipts in the west referred to above is accounted for by the scarcity of feed, and the anxiety of farmers to get rid of all surplus stock during the winter. The fact that horses of good quality hold their own and are in good demand at all the markets from which any intelligence can be obtained, would seem to forebode no bad state of affairs for those who have good horses for sale later on. The markets are certainly doing their share toward encouraging the production of better live stock of all kinds, and in no other case do they show more clearly the advantages than in the raising of horses. The markets of the future will teach their lessons more clearly.

Feeding Pregnant Mares.

In his last report the Secretary of the Ontario Agricultural Bureau noted the fact that there had been an unusual fatality among the brood-mares and foals and that many of the foals when dropped were weak and undeveloped. By investigation it was found that in the sections from which these misfortunes were reported there was a scarcity of hay, straw and other bulky foods, and that grain had been cheap and plentiful. The conclusion came to in this connection was that grain had been fed too liberally to the mares during pregnancy; that the concentrated foods did not distend the stomach to such an extent as would hay, straw or cornstalks, and as a result the abdomen would not be suitably expanded during the earlier stages of pregnancy to afford sufficient space for the proper growth and development of the foetus. There seems to be some logic in this conclusion. The importance of having good, strong, healthy foals is not to be overlooked. Owners of mares that are pregnant should give this matter some attention, and if there is anything in the theory advanced in the above statement it will be well to pay some attention to the feeding of such mares.

Cheap Horses.

Horses sell by the carload in Texas, generally not less than \$20 per head, and frequently the poorer grades at less than \$10 per head. This is the kind that peddlers bring through the Northern States and sell to men who care but little what kind of a horse they have, just so it is a horse. The grass and grain in Texas are capable of raising as good horses as those of any other section, and why these farmers and ranchmen do not grade up their horse stock more rapidly is hard to understand. There is no recognized demand for such stock anywhere in the country, and dealers who bring it to the states where better horses are plentiful have to create a demand by the extreme low price which they ask for it. Not being fit for breeding purposes these horses must occupy about the same position as mules do on a farm, and as they are too small for general use it is a mystery why they find favor in the eyes of farmers, at least.

Little Wonder, a roan Mustang bought out of a drove of Texas ponies for twenty dollars, paced a heat in 2:42 the third time of asking, at Hillsdale, Mich., the other day.

Harover's losses are not considered serious. His total winnings for the past season foot up to \$84,210.50.

Horse Interests at Farmers' Institutes.

In arranging the programmes for the Farmers' Institutes this winter, would it not be well to see that the horse interests are not overlooked? It frequently occurs that institutes of two or three days or more are held with well-arranged "bills of fare," but the interests of the farmer's best friend—the horse—is entirely ignored. It is all right to discuss ensilage and silos, and dairying and truck farming, and every other thing connected with farming, but it certainly will be fully as interesting and as profitable to devote a part of the time and talent to the breeding, raising, care and treatment of the horses, when they form such an important factor in the prosecution of all farm operation.

HERD AND SWINE.

Berkshire Pigs.

The following remarks, from such a well-known breeder of Berkshires as Mr. Nathaniel Benjafeld, which appear in the *Farmers' Gazette*, will be of value to all who are interested in the porcine race:—

The breed from which the orthodox type of Berkshire pig is descended was much more after the type of the Tamworth as at present seen, and even now some of the old-established herds often produce animals with a tendency to rust in the white markings which I never object to in the least, as it, to my mind, indicates true blood. At the same time I consider the present type of animal vastly superior to the reddish-brown spotted ancestry from which it has descended. No breed has such a firm, good-quality, well-grained meat as the Berkshire produces. They can be killed at any age, being excellent as small porkers or sucking pigs, and may be fed into very prime bacon or heavy weights. They are hardy and suited to any climate. Breeding sows will do very well during the spring, summer and autumn on grass if they have an open shed for shelter. In winter I give breeding sows a little mash twice a day, and maize or beans and roots to eat. Sows with young, of course, in cold weather require good shelter, and the little pigs should be well fed directly they can be induced to eat, which I generally find they will do at about a month old, then I rail off a corner of the sty for them, and put a trough with something tempting in it. My litters are about ten each on the average, which I prefer very much to a great number, as oftentimes some die from very long litters; besides, they do not, as a rule, come so strong as when only about ten are produced. When I intend feeding into bacon I allow the sows to run in yards and meadows until they are about six months old; then take them into sties and feed well with mixed meal and whey, giving them some small corn two or three times a week, which they seem to immensely appreciate. If I intend them for small pork I do not allow them to run at all, but feed them right away from the start, and get them into about 60 lbs. at three months old. From seven to eight score is the weight mostly killed in this neighborhood.

My pigs are supplied with food morning, noon and night, excepting Sunday, when they only get two servings. Persons keeping ordinary sows would find it greatly to their advantage (if they did not care to sell out and get well-bred ones) to buy a good Berkshire boar from any well-known breeder; the result would be certain to be highly satisfactory to them in their litters, and they would very soon come to the conclusion that good pigs, as well as good stock of any other kind, are much more likely to be profitable than inferior, slow-growing, long-snouted mongrels. Berkshires will stand cold weather much better than whites or small blacks. I have tried both, and they are much less affected by skin disease in hot climates. I have been breeding them for over twenty years, and I am perfectly convinced of their absolute superiority in any country or any climate.

A Satisfied Feeder.

It is a pleasure to meet in the older states a farmer that fats over 100 head of hogs, averaging over 300 pounds when sold. Such a man we talked with not long since. He has never had cholera on his farm, except in one instance, when he was induced to buy a few sick hogs because they were cheap. The hogs he had recently sold were nearly all bred on the farm, and were fed during the summer on grass, lightly at first, may be not more than two ears of corn each daily; but the amount increased gradually during the summer. He considered it a waste of time and loss of grass to let them consume the grass without gain, which was so easily obtained by a light feed of corn. Great stress was also laid on the value of salt and ashes, given at regular intervals of twice a week, using two quarts of salt approximately to 100 head of hogs, carefully scattered so they could all get their share. We have no doubt that many lose a safe grip by neglecting this one matter. They eat irregularly as to time and quantity, and the injury resulting often overbalances the good. In this lot of hogs were a number of sows that farrowed during the summer; but the farmer did not speak of this as a desirable feature, for the sows became stinted against his plan of management. However the acknowledged bad management was not devoid of profit this year. The sows all went off fat, leaving a fine lot of pigs that had eaten corn with them, and carried all the fat their frames should carry. Now the plan with these pigs is to keep them growing and fat until about the 1st of November, when they will be sold, weighing from 125 to 150 pounds. His argument was this, that after grass failed and the weather became cold they would not make a profitable gain on corn alone, as they had already been fed so much corn that their systems would fail to assimilate it properly, and they would cease growing. He thought it more profitable to sell at Nov. 1st at 4 cents, and buy stockers in the spring at 5 cents, that had been wintered properly, than to try to hold these highly-fatted pigs over. But from his conversation we gathered that when he bought his stockers he aimed to know what kind of keep they had been given, and on this he based his judgment as to whether they would be a profitable investment. Often hogs were bought at a neighbor (that kept a dairy) that were grown on dairy waste up to the time they were large enough to fatten. These hogs were always profitable feeders. They had never been burned out with corn, as the term is. Their digestive organs were well developed, and they had fine frames, strong in bone and muscle. It is a wonder the way such hogs lay on fat when given a full corn ration for a few weeks. Because hogs are thin and have large frames it does not follow that they will feed well. Before a safe opinion can be arrived at as to their feeding qualities it must be known how they came by these large frames, and why they are low in flesh. They may be low in flesh because diseased, or from want of a "forming" time. If the latter they will feed well.—*National Stockman and Farmer*.

Prejudices Against Salt.

While looking at a bunch of young feeding hogs belonging to a friend, that were confined to a small dry feeding lot, we said to him that he should keep salt and ash by them. Being shut up in such a small lot with nothing to eat but corn, they should have appetizers, or something to absorb the gases of the stomach. He said he knew they were crazy for salt, but on account of being advised not to give it to them, as it would kill them, he had withheld all except what was in the slop.

But he concluded at once to try our plan, and procured a bucket of ashes with nearly one quart of salt mixed with it, for 35 head of hogs, averaging about 100 pounds. He poured the mixtures in a trough, and if this grsed they showed in trying to get a share in the salt and ash was an indication of their need for it, surely no man observing it would withhold on account of danger. This lot of hogs could have all been made very sick in a few minutes' time, and probably some of them would have died had they been given what pure salt they would eat; or even had a small quantity been thrown down to them one or two would have taken more than they should. It is not the abundance given at regular intervals that makes trouble, but any quantity given at irregular intervals is likely to cause loss. And these losses under these circumstances cause the prejudices against the use of it. We would not say so much about this matter were it not for the fact that it crops out often, and is one of the most important factors in the management and fattening of swine. This friend had had but little experience in feeding or management, and to make a good use of a fair corn crop for this season he was very anxious to do the best that could be done by his nice lot of spring pigs. But by following the advice of neighbors that hold the wrong notion with the grip of death, he was in a fair way to fail. And we believe more hogs suffer from want of attention in this matter than from almost any other.—*Ex.*

Experience and Theory.

The great factor in successful swine growing is experience. And we may also say that the great element in causing men to shun swine growing is adverse experience. With the former there is a knowledge of all things that bear on the conditions that govern the health of animals. With the latter there is a want of knowledge and the bringing into use of well known scientific principles. Theory is well enough, used as incentive to discover safe rules and develop knowledge, but theory without practical application, developing experience, is valueless. Men are continually on the look-out for successful experiences—something that will stand the test when put to trial.

Fine-spun theories are of little value to the general farmer. He has no time to spare to bring them into uncertain development. He had much rather leave these things to be tested by experiment stations, and to men who have time and means to spare, and delight in experimenting. It is much easier often to get their conclusions than those of the abrid, practical farmer, who through a line of experiences brings to market once or twice each year a fine lot of thrifty and thoroughly fattened home-grown porkers. His work is done silently and without pretension, and if asked for his experience can much more easily point to his living examples than he can tell you. Experience with him is continual practice. He does not belong to the box ornaments of the corner grocery. If he did he could spin out his experience all day long, with a zest and fervor known only to such time-killers. The practical is wanting in these box talks. We must go to the farmers to get this, and must get much of it by observation. If farmers undertake to tell you "how they do it" they will give you the main points, but leave out the minor ones that are always necessary to make a complete whole.

Buying Diseased Hogs.

The farmer that has never had any disease of a fatal nature among his hogs is sometimes induced to buy hogs that are sick because they can be had cheap; and he thinks they are not so sick but what a change of location and a change in keeping will bring them around with profit. One venture in this direction is usually all the farmer wants. If the animals do not die it costs too much to bring them around to health and fatten them. One of the most unsatisfactory jobs that falls to the lot of the farmer is to doctor sick hogs. If you have never had diseased hogs don't allow this fact to give you the belief that sick ones will regain their health and vigor under your care. There can hardly be a more fatal delusion. Let them alone, and work along in the quiet old ways that have brought success to you. The work of disease in your herd in one season may destroy your confidence in rearing swine. A strong degree of confidence must abide with us in all our efforts. A few losses weaken confidence, and cause a corresponding loss in diligence, the price of success.

Range for the Sows.

If you can, in the distribution of the hogs of the farm, give the brood-sows the range of the pasture or woodlands. If the former ring them carefully before the land becomes soft, and severe weather comes. We have thought that the process of ringing was doubly hard in severe weather. If your sows can have the range of dense forests, where there is no soil to destroy, do not ring them. When it is desirable to ring them it is important that it be done early, that the wounds may heal before the weather gets very cold. When their noses are so sensitive to touch they cannot beat themselves as well as they would otherwise do. This range gives the sow necessary exercise, and a chance to gather what nature demands for the proper development of her young. These demands we may be able to supply without the range. But it is hardly probable that we will do it as well as the sow herself will. But the exercise is a very important part, and if all other demands of the system are met by us, the animal will lie in lazy indolence, laying on fat and laying up trouble for the coming litter, as well as for the owner.

Low Condition.

Observation confirms the belief that a large proportion of swine, whether spring pigs or stockers, are brought to the feeding grounds in the fall too low in flesh. We know it is a pleasure to the farmer to see how rapidly he can put on flesh, but the better the condition when the final work begins the quicker the work is done. Stockers at this time should be well on the way; whereas with the majority of farmers we find them only started—many of them not full feeding yet. It would appear that many are slow to commence on their short

corn crop, in this vain hope that they may lengthen out its usefulness; when the true way to make the most of it would be to commence early, calling to their aid the pleasant days of fall weather to keep up animal heat. The colder the days grow the more corn is required to make a pound of pork. This withholding of feed in pleasant early fall weather "tendeth to poverty."

A Pointer.

While you make preparation to eat corn cake and mush and milk, and snooze while you rest your shins, think and make proper arrangements for the comfort of your swine herds. So if you start from your sleep before the fire it will not be on account of dreams of unkindness to your pigs, but because your shins are too hot. So remarks a contributor.

ROD.

A Sheffield Angling Match.

Most, if not all, angling clubs have at least one fishing match during the season; this is known as the club match. Besides this there are scratch or sweepstakes matches; a few members will join together, pay a subscription of 1s. or more, and, dividing the money into three prizes, will have a quiet half-day's amusement to themselves. The large public and advertised matches, such as are organized in Sheffield, are, however, matters of very considerable importance to those concerned in them. The first prize of the All-England £100 Angling Match, lately held in Lincolnshire, amounted to no less than £30—quite a young fortune to a working man, so no wonder these matches are carried on in a very business-like manner.

I propose, in this article, to give a description of a Sheffield angling contest, in which I myself took part, not, indeed, as a winner, but out of which I came a wiser man, for I picked up a few wrinkles which have served me in good stead ever since.

The match is duly advertised in good time. Large posters are sent round to the angling clubs of the district, as well as fly-sheets for distribution amongst the club members. The amount of entrance fee varies from 2s. 6d. to 5s. On the day appointed the spot selected for the match (usually in Lincolnshire) bears the appearance of a holiday resort. The morning train all bring their heavy contingent of anglers. The station for the time being looks like a military depot, rods and baskets taking the place of muskets and knapsacks. If the arrivals have come from Sheffield they make their way immediately to headquarters, usually some small village on the water-side. There they remain, some to discuss the coming contest, some to fish to while away the time till matters are arranged and the places settled, others to refresh the inner man, and thus fortify him for the approaching struggle. Those who wish to lay odds against the field or on a certain supposed-to-be lucky individual, who may have secured a win or place in a former match, have every opportunity of so doing. Many anglers back themselves. I suppose it is the case in most contests, of whatever nature they may be, but certainly in angling matches there is a considerable amount of belief in that mysterious quality, *luck*. One angler, a friend of mine, is known by the name of "Lucky Bill," and he has always a good number of supporters. I know a case where "good luck" was supposed to follow a certain rod, the proud owner thereof boasting to me, with a certain amount of pardonable *gloire*, than on two occasions, when he had lent that particular rod to friends who were going to fish in a match, it had brought home a first and second prize.

I forgot to mention that the Sheffielders themselves enter their names for the match at Sheffield; others are met at the railway station by the match officials, who receive their names and entrance fees.

About thirty minutes to an hour before the match commences the competitors are called together to hear the rules read out, and to decide the exact spot for fishing, "up or down," in one long line, on one side, or with anglers on both sides of the water. This latter plan is adopted where the entries are very numerous. The rules read and ground selected, the calling out of names and numbers commences. Two large bags contain—one of the numbers from 1 to the amount of entries received, the other the names of the fishermen. In the larger matches, however, only one bag is provided, containing the competitors' names. No. 1 is called, and a name is drawn from the bag. The owner of that name makes his way to the front and receives his number; off he goes to his place, which may be a couple of miles or so distant. No. 2, 3, 4, etc., in like manner until all the names are drawn. No. 1, of course, has a long way to go, but he gets a good start. Arrived at his appointed place the angler generally takes in the whole scene and his prospect of success at a glance. He has his ten, perhaps twelve or fifteen, yards allotted to him. He must fish within the stakes, and not leave his ground, when once time is called, until the end of the match, under penalty of disqualification. He may have been fortunate enough to have been drawn in a place clear of weeds, or his ground may be infested with them. He says nothing, but intends to make the best of it. One thing would strike a looker on, and that is the silence that reigns amongst the competitors. They have not time to talk. Each one has come intent upon winning a prize of some sort, possibly hoping that luck may favor them and smile upon them in the shape of prize No. 1. After surveying his ground, the angler gets his ground-bait ready. This varies according to the water, and the time (early or late) of the season. Amongst the baits most frequently used are creed rice mixed with bran, scalded bran, oatmeal and bran, creed wheat, bread and bran, gentles, and worms. Gentles are mostly in favor, and, rightly, too, for they prove the most attractive and certain lure. The peculiar wriggling motion of the maggot as it descends to the bottom will draw fish together when nothing else will. Moreover, it quickly burrows its way into the sand, mud, or weeds into which it falls, and is lost to sight. The fish hover about expecting to pick up the dainty morsels, and are loath to leave the spot where they have seen them. The Sheffielder is aware of this. The maggot attracts, but does not feed or gorge the fish, which get but few of them. Bran by itself attracts but does not feed; but it does not keep the fish so well together, for it has not much taste as a food. Let us suppose that all is in readiness. Signal to commence is given at 1 m. "Time" echoes down the long line of anglers, and the work commences in real earnest. Ground bait is piled in by handfuls, "awiah" goes the angler's rod, for the Sheffielder has a peculiar way of

throwing in, and he is dead to everything else but his tiny float. Let me here describe the fishing outfit. This rod is about 10 ft. to 11 ft. long, weighing but a few ounces, say 10 ozs., or 1 oz. to the foot, as straight as a dart, and answering at once to the movement of the wrist. Many of the men make their own rods, and samples of them which I have examined would do credit to some of the best rod-makers in the kingdom. The line is of the finest quality made, and as light as it can be procured. It must not hold the water and then be liable to sink, for this would involve the loss of the fish in striking. The line under water would have to be struck first before the float could be touched. The float is made of the top end of a small quill; the white or solid part of the quill is cut off, leaving only the quill proper. It is about 3 inches long, tipped with red varnish, and carries about two small shot, enough to sink it to a quarter of an inch of the top. This tackle is of the finest drawn gut, a yard or 4 feet long, never under. This hook, or hooks, for many use two, one at the extremity and the other 1 ft. or 13 in. above it, attached to 3 in. or 4 in. of gut, is, in many cases, a No. 15 or 17 (00 or 000), and baited with one lively well-soured gentie. If worms are used for one of the two hooks that hook is a shade larger. The basket or creel completes the outfit. This is generally about 16 inches long, 12 inches deep, and 12 inches wide; some are a trifle larger. It is very strongly made, for it has to do duty as a seat. Once he commences to fish a Sheffielder seldom leaves his place; there he sits for weal or woe, watching his tiny float. One hears nothing but the "swish" of the rod, the splash of an occasional hand of ground bait, and the struggles of a captured fish. He fishes well on the bottom, and mark the wisdom of this; fish, as a rule, feed on the bottom, they take their food off the bottom, it is natural they should do so (of course, I am not now speaking of fly-fishing). The gentles thrown in as ground bait soon disappear. The fish hover round expecting to see them turn up somewhere, and down come two lively maggots, wriggling and twisting, and finally settling themselves at the bottom, when, unlike the loose maggots, they are held captive by the hook. The unsuspecting fish picks one up, the tiny float at once disappears only to reappear in a moment carrying the captive with it. In small matches the happy angler cries out, "Fish!" No. —. The capture is at once booked by the "policeman" to his credit. The word "policeman" may sound serious, but in all prize matches a certain number of men are deputed to act in that as well as in the capacity of "searchers," for before the match commences each competitor is examined. He is stopped at the entrance to the match ground and politely requested to open his basket to show all that it contains. His pockets are felt, and usually he is required to exhibit "the name of his hatter." There are all kinds of stories told of the numerous dodges that have been resorted to to conceal fish about the person or in the basket. Wagers have been made that the vigilance of the searchers would be evaded, and it has been done with success. Perhaps the most clever dodge of the kind I have heard of was that of putting some eels, which had been reminded that they must remain quiet by a knock on the head, into a pie-dish covered with crust. The pie was in the man's basket; it looked like his dinner, and was passed. The ruse succeeded and the man won his bet. Of course he revealed the contents of the pie at once. Ignorance that "searcher" never passed another pie.

Concealing fish is a dangerous trick, and rarely, if ever, resorted to. I would not like to be the culprit if the offence were detected, as I should be compelled to take a cold bath in a hurry, without the option of stripping. The Sheffield anglers like fair, but they abhor foul play. There is a spirit of honor amongst them. They care not who gets the prize, so long as it is done fairly. Pardon this digression. As soon as a fish is caught and booked it is put into a close-meshed net or carefully sewn bag, and dropped into the water at the competitor's side. It is thus kept alive, and retains its true weight till weighing in time. An ounce or two of weight is soon lost in allowing a number of fish to die and get dry on the bank, and a quarter of an ounce is quite sufficient to turn the scale in case of a tie.

Speaking of single-maggot fishing, I was this summer fishing by the side of a man who secured, I believe, second prize at a match fished in the Saxilby canal, in Lincolnshire. I knew that there were some large hream about, and in hopes of securing a three-pounder I fished fairly heavy with worm. I hoped also to secure a large eel or two, for eels weigh well. My companion started the one-maggot-on-No.-seventeen-hook business. He ground-baited rather copiously with gentles and was not long in getting his first fish; it was small, very small, but still it was a fish, and would count. Fish after fish came out, and now and then an eel. He did not bother to try and get the hook out of the eel's mouth; he broke off the gut, and tied another in its place. He was a wise man. He saved time and the loss of blood to the eel, for had the hook been any way into the throat the back of the eel's neck and spinal cord would have had to have been severed, and this meant loss of blood, and consequently, loss of weight. I heeded him not, for I knew that one big fish would outweigh all his small fry, and so it would have done, only the big one did not come! Still, out of pure hightory, I kept to my heavy worm-fishing. I caught 4½ ozs. of eel as the result. My companion weighed in some 4 lbs. of fish, besides losing a considerable number. So attractive and judicious had his ground-baiting been, that after the match (which had been of three hours' duration) he had gathered the fish so effectually together that a very large take of big hream was made. Until that day I thought I could fish any man. I found I could not, and I went home a sadder but a wiser man. I saw the first prize taken in another match by precisely the same tactics. The winner caught sixty-one fish, weighing but 4 lbs. 15½ ozs. He was wide awake enough to see that the big fish were not on the feed, so he commenced to fish for small fish, and was rewarded with a five guinea clock.

The match ends at the given signal. "Time" again echoes down the long line of anglers, and rods and tackle are laid on the bank. If it should happen that a man has hooked and is playing his fish when the signal is given, he is entitled to land and count it as part of his stock.

Weighing-in commences immediately the match is over. This is a tedious process for all the fishermen, who are forced to remain on their ground, under pain of disqualification, until the weight of their fish is taken. They are not allowed to fish. A pipe or refreshments are the solitary amusements left to their occupations.

The weighing-in process is simple. The policemen go from man to man and register the weight of each one's catch which is carefully noted down in the match book. The further they get down the line the larger is the crowd that accompanies them. Many anglers, however, as soon as their weight is chronicled, pack up and make their way to the village, where they remain talking over the events of the day till train time. Some remain to fish, singling out the spots where the largest weights have been taken. I have seen some capital baskets made after a match. The prizes are usually distributed a few days after the competition.—*H. Caffery in Land and Water.*

ATHLETICS.

P. C. A. A. A. Championship Meeting.

The third championship meeting of the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association was brought off on Thursday afternoon last, Nov. 24th, at Center-Street Grounds, Oakland. The meeting was jointly conducted by the Association and the Ariel Bicycle Club of Oakland, which had engaged the grounds, and was the most successful in the history of the Association. The day was a little too cold and overcast for the best possible results in the way of records, but the attendance, about twelve hundreds, was very flattering, and the vim shown by contestants gratifying. One record, that for the half-mile bicycle, was broken by Mr. W. G. Davis of the San Francisco Bicycle Club. The track was in perfect condition for bicycling, though a trifle hard for sprinting. The programme was divided into parts, the bicycling events being under control of the following officers:

Referee—Robt. M. Welch. Judges—H. Houseworth, S. F. B. C.; W. W. Meeker, B. C. W.; W. G. A. Miller, A. B. C. Sterter—J. D. Arkison, A. B. C. Scorers—R. C. Brower, A. B. C., Ed. Haven. Timers—Geo. H. Strong, A. B. C.; C. B. Hill, J. A. Hammersmith, Col. Geo. C. Edwards. Clerk of the Course—J. L. Tiedale. Umpires—Percy Hazlet, A. S.; O. D. Haven Jr., A. B. C.; W. K. Mitchell, A. B. C.

The athletic portion was officered by: Referee—Wm. Greer Harrison. Judges—G. E. Perrie, J. J. Jamison, Robt. Gibson. Starter—Geo. F. Davidson. Timers—C. B. Hill, J. A. Hammersmith, Col. Geo. C. Edwards. Judge of Walking—J. J. Theobald. Clerks of the Course—Wm. C. Brown, C. H. Smith.

All of the officers were present and performed their duties admirably, particularly the clerks of the course. Club feeling ran high between the Olympic and Golden Gate Athletic Clubs, each of which had sent up its best men, the former entering twelve and the latter fourteen.

The Olympics won eight first medals, three seconds and one third, against two firsts, six seconds and six-thirds, by the Golden Gates. In estimating the points, which determine which club shall hold the championship pennant, each first counts 5, each second 3, and each third 1, so that it appears that the Olympic Club has fifty points to its credit, the Golden Gates thirty-three, the Acme Club one, and the University Athletic Club one. Such a victory may well elate the young gentlemen of the Olympic, but it must be said that they bear their honors with the utmost modesty.

Of the Olympic men, Mr. V. E. Schifferstein is entitled to the palm, having won three firsts and one second, a score of eighteen points for his club. He slipped in first-rate form, and won the sprinting events so easily as to justify the belief that he will hold the records soon at the sport. He and Mr. Egan were penalized a yard in the 220 for a false start, but when starter Davidson fired the pistol Mr. Schifferstein got away from the mark like a bullet, and within ten yards had the pole, which he held at pleasure to the tape. In that event Mr. Kenealey did as pretty a bit of square running as is often seen, enlivening a racing pace from start to finish; but he could not overhaul his winged competitor. The time made by Mr. Schifferstein was not particularly good, but it may be said that in no race was he pressed. In the mile bicycle race for novices Mr. Sanford Plummer did a good bit of pedalling, keeping an easy lead.

The three mile walk was the most exciting event of the day. Two of the entries, Mr. Horace Coffin of the Olympic and Mr. P. N. Gafney of the Golden Gates, were very evenly matched, and walked arm and arm for most of their long journey. At times Mr. Coffin would feel his fellow walker by sporting a little, and then fall back into a waiting position.

On the last fifth of the last lap Mr. Coffin let out a kick or two, took the lead, and despite a great burst of speed by Mr. Gafney, walked in a winner by six feet. Both are entitled to plaudits for the fairness of their walking and gameness shown.

The half-mile bicycle State Championship of the League of American Wheelmen, was won out of hand by Mr. W. G. Davis, who has a great turn of speed. He had the championship in hand at all stages of the race.

The mile run was a very interesting number. Mr. Walter A. Scott, present champion, showed his knowledge of paces, and won easily, although he had worthy competitors in Messrs. MacArthur, O. A. C., and Frank L. Cooley, A. A. C. The latter is but 18 years old, and bide fair to make it warm for the other distance men when he is more matured. Mr. H. I. Pritchard, G. G. A. C., led from scratch at great pace, but was rather high in flesh and stopped after a few laps.

In the mile Mr. J. A. Code, O. A. C., did not seem to be in his usual form, although he ran second in the half-mile a short time after.

In the wide jump Mr. A. H. Lean, G. G. A. C., was looked upon as a winner, but Mr. Schifferstein fairly out-jumped him, and that after competing in several hard events.

In the mile bicycle race for riders of "Safety" machines Mr. R. W. Turner, B. C. W., on a "Star," held an easy lead over Mr. O. F. Michaels, who rode a "Victor" safety.

The mile bicycle race, open, was easily won by Mr. W. G. Davis, S. F. B. C.

At pole-vaulting five competitors appeared. Mr. Charles Hartman cleared the cross-bar at 7 feet 10½ inches, and all of the others failed, which entitled Mr. Hartman to first. He was in good form and cleared the bar with an ease which showed that he could have gone much higher.

In vaulting for second place Mr. Sexsmith, who had failed at 7 ft. 10½ inches, cleared the bar at 8 feet 5½ inches, and won second. Mr. C. J. Schuster won third at 8 feet 3½ inches. Mr. Hartman desired to vault again for a record, but as the programme was long and he had won first it was not considered advisable.

The half-mile run was closely contested, but Mr. Scott cut down his fellow racers one by one and came an easy winner. Mr. Code taking second after a struggle with Mr. E. O. Hill. Mr. MacArthur did not appear quite fit, and did not show his usual pace.

A half-mile bicycle race, open to members of the Ariel, was won by Mr. Wm. Miller, with Mr. H. A. Maxwell a bad second.

At high jumping Mr. A. H. Lean was an easy first. He jumped with great power and much art. Second was taken by Mr. V. E. Schifferstein who has just taken up jumping, and who does remarkably well, although promising to do much better when he learns the art.

In a three-mile handicap bicycle race Mr. Sanford Plummer, with 200 yards, rode in an easy winner, the handicap proving too much for the scratch man Mr. W. G. Davis. In the second mile Mr. L. Seare, one of the riders, fainted and

had a hard fall with his machine. He was assisted to the dressing rooms by friends and found not seriously injured.

At putting the 16-pound shot Mr. A. H. Lean was again a winner by more than four feet. His put is fair and very powerful. Mr. Quinn was not fully at himself, as he has done much better in practice than he did on Thursday. The winner of third Mr. McVicker, is a powerful Golden Gate, but fell a little short.

The final event was a one lap obstruction race for bicycles. Two starters, Messrs. E. W. Adams and Robt. Bittle appeared and rode over some of the obstructions, dismounting at others. No time was taken and the race was called "off," though Mr. Adams rode in first.

The spectators were generous in applauding and all were sent away delighted with the sports. To Mr. J. J. Jamieson, Secretary of the Golden Gate Athletic Club, much praise is due for his energy in behalf of the Association and the meeting. The Golden Gates have just joined the Association, and it speaks well for the Club that it can send fourteen men of such excellence into the field. The Acme Club had but one representative, Mr. Cooley, and his win in such swift company was a great honor.

Mr. Hill, the sole entry from the University Athletic Club, also ran into a place. A large proportion of the Board of Directors of the Olympic Club demonstrated their interest in outdoor athletics by attendance. President Harrison, Treasurer Russ, Leader Hammersmith, Secretary Moody and the vice-President remained throughout the games.

The bicycling numbers seemed especially attractive to the lady spectators. Consul Welch had his men ready, and was at all times the active, urbane executive officer. The meeting was most satisfactory from an athletic point. Though no records were broken, the average work done was superior, and the large number of entries showed that general interest was felt. When the sports ended the bicyclers and athletes gathered on the ferry-boat and cheered the Olympics, Mr. Schifferstein, Mr. Hammersmith, the Golden Gates, and pretty much everybody else connected with the affair. The medals won will be presented at a date in the near future which will be announced through the papers.

The technical record is as follows:

One Hundred Yards Run.—V. E. Schifferstein, O. A. C., first, 10 2-5 secs.; D. C. Egan, G. G. A. C., second by six yards.

One Mile Novice Bicycle Race.—First Heat—Carl Allen, A. B. C., first, 3 mins. 19 secs.; Thos. Stevenson, B. C. W., second; T. C. Foulkes, C. C. W., third.

Second Heat—Sanford Plummer, B. C. W., first, 3 mins. 12 secs.; Wm. A. Ruthrauff, S. F. B. C., second; John M. Brewer, Outings, 0.

Final Heat—Sanford Plummer, B. C. W., first, 3 mins. 7 3-5 secs.; Thos. Stevenson, B. C. W., second; Carl Allen, A. B. C., third; Wm. A. Ruthrauff, S. F. B. C., 0.

Three Mile Walk.—Horace Coffin, O. A. C., first, 25 mins. 56½ secs.; P. N. Gafney, G. G. A. C., second, by two yards; C. M. Yates, G. G. A. C., third.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Run.—V. E. Schifferstein, O. A. C., first, 24 secs.; W. J. Kenealey, G. G. A. C., second, by eight yards; D. C. Egan, G. G. A. C., third.

Half-Mile L. A. W. State Championship Bicycle Race.—First Heat—W. G. Davis, S. F. B. C., first, 1 min. 32 3-5 secs.; L. Seare, A. B. C., second; H. J. Toll, C. C. W., third.

Second Heat—R. W. Turner, B. C. W., first, 1 min. 30 4-5 secs.; R. A. Smythe, B. C. W., second; H. W. Melendy, W. A., third.

Final Heat—W. G. Davis, S. F. B. C., first, 1 min. 27½ secs.; R. W. Turner, B. C. W., second by 15 yards; L. Seare, A. B. C., third.

One Mile Run.—Walter A. Scott, O. A. C., first, 5 min. 3-5 secs.; R. MacArthur, O. A. C., second; Frank L. Cooley, A. A. C., third; J. A. Code, O. A. C., 0; H. I. Pritchard, G. G. A. C., 0; Wm. Parr, G. G. A. C., 0; E. C. Hill, U. A. C., 0.

Wide Jump.—V. E. Schifferstein, O. A. C., first, 21 ft. 9½ in.; A. H. Lean, G. G. A. C., second, 21 ft. 8 in.; J. Sexsmith, G. G. A. C., third, 17 ft.; W. J. Zeller, G. G. A. C., 0, 16 ft. 3½ in.

One Mile Safety Bicycle Race.—R. W. Turner, B. C. W., being a Star, first, 3 m. 18 sec.; C. F. Michaels, Alameda Scorers, using a Victor, second.

One Mile Open Bicycle Race.—W. G. Davis, S. F. B. C., first, 3 m. 1 sec.; S. F. Booth, U. B. C., second; R. A. Smythe, B. C. W., quit in third lap.

Pole Vault.—C. Hartman, O. A. C., first, 7 feet, 10½ in.; J. Sexsmith, G. G. A. C., second, 8 ft. 5½ in.; C. J. Schuster, O. A. C., third, 8 ft. 3½ in.

John A. Hammersmith, O. A. C., 0, 7 ft. 8 in.; W. J. Zeller, G. G. A. C., 0, 7 ft. 6 in.

One-Half Mile Run.—Walter A. Scott, O. A. C., first, 2 m. 8 4-5 secs.; Jaa. A. Code, O. A. C., second; E. O. Hill, U. A. C., third; R. MacArthur, O. A. C., 0; D. C. Egan, G. G. A. C., 0; J. J. Larkey, G. G. A. C., 0; F. E. Holland, G. G. A. C., 0.

One-Half Mile Bicycle (Club) Race.—W. Miller, A. B. C., first, 1 m. 38½ secs.; H. A. Maxwell, A. B. C., second.

High Jump.—A. H. Lean, G. G. A. C., first, 5 ft. 6½ in.; V. E. Schifferstein, O. A. C., second, 5 ft. 1½ in.; F. E. Holland, G. G. A. C., equal third; W. J. Zeller, G. G. A. C., equal third; J. Sexsmith, G. G. A. C., equal third.

Three-Mile Handicap Bicycle Race.—Sanford Plummer, B. C. W., 200 yards, first, 9 m. 24½ secs.; W. G. Davis, S. F. B. C., scratch, second; L. Seare, A. B. C., 200 yards, fainted and could not finish.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—A. H. Lean, G. G. A. C., first, 36 ft. 9 in.; W. H. Quinn, O. A. C., second, 32 ft. 6 in.; A. McVicker, G. G. A. C., third, 31 ft. 8 in.; J. Sexsmith, G. G. A. C., 0, 23 ft.; W. J. Zeller, G. G. A. C., 0.

One Lap Obstruction Race (hicycle).—E. W. Adame, B. C. W., first, no time taken; Robt. Tittle, U. B. O., 0.

Olympic Exhibition.

The exhibition given at the Olympic Club, on Tuesday evening last, was worthy a larger attendance. It was arranged especially for the gratification of the members of the Stock and Bond Exchange, Merchants' Club, Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, San Francisco Produce Exchange, and Board of Trade of San Francisco, but only a very meagre representation from those institutions responded to the invitations. Not more than one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred were present other than members of the club. Those who did attend, however, were very appreciative, and rewarded the exertions of the participants with great applause. Number one of the programme was the club evening exercise which has been several times given by Professor Smythe, Mr. H. M. Vaughn and Mr. R. T. Stomhs. They were never more precise and graceful. Gladiatorial groupings by Leader Hammersmith, Assistant-leader Ed. A. Kohl, Mr. Ben. Bogner and Mr. Joe G. Mansfield were very impressive and were loudly applauded. Masters Reinsteint and Wilson, two juveniles, did two lively bouts at catch-as-catch-can, and were followed by Professor Faulkner and Mr.

Ed. Ryan at Graco-Roman in which the Professor, after a very handsome exhibition, took two falls. Sparring, by Messrs. F. A. Houseworth, and C. S. Spinney, A. Hampton and C. A. Smart, was exciting, as it always is. The men went in for lively work, and were very smart. Professor Martin and Leader Hammersmith did a number of points at foil fencing. Mr. Hammersmith has only recently taken up fencing and his proficiency demonstrated both his own aptitude and the careful instruction given by his teacher. Messrs. Smythe and Bogner gave one of their old time turns on the double trapeze and were very finished.

The regular programme was brought to an end by trampoline exercise by Messrs. H. H. Smith, J. G. Mansfield, C. Hartman and Ben. Bogner. The most interesting event of the evening was an impromptu wrestle after the audience had been dismissed but before it had left the hall. Mr. Ben Bogner in fun grappled with Morgan, the leondryman of the club, and the two went at grab-as-you-like wrestling; Morgan's Virginia blood was stirred, and his ducky face was gladiatorial in firmness as he set about throwing his wiry challenger. After a few minutes the old man tumbled Bogner in a heap, and when he arose gave him another fall. The shrieks and applause made the Alcazar tremble, and Morgan the hero of the evening.

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

On Thanksgiving Day the club held a ladies' day, the intention being to have the club towed out to Goat Island, where lunch and scrub races would be enjoyed, and to sail home in the evening; but the morning was cloudy and puffs of wind from the south gave the appearance of a south-easter brewing. So, on the advice of some of the more cautious cruisers, it was resolved to dismiss the tug and stay in the estuary. Some very fine sailing was enjoyed, and the ladies' took as keen an interest as the skippers themselves. However it was pretty cold work in the morning before the sun got up. About noon all repaired to the clubroom of the boathouse where a fine luncheon was spread. The big coal oil stove diffused a genial warmth to thaw out stiffened limbs. Nobody had perceived how cold they were getting in their enthusiasm. The table shortly looked as if a tornado had struck it, not even the bones of the turkey surviving to tell the tale. The breeze had freshened a little when they were ready to reembarc and the sun came out occasionally. The creek presented a very animated and pretty scene with all the small crafts darting about. The Columbia created a diversion by upsetting, and her crew remarking it was quite cold; their word was not doubted. All went home well pleased with their day and in ample time for Thanksgiving dinners.

Chicago Horse Market.

A Chicago exchange, under date of November 5th, gives the following points in regard to the horse market at that point: The week has developed no features radically different from those previously noted. The principal demand, as for some time past, has been for heavy draught horses. Trading in that class is on a more generous scale than in any former year, and, notwithstanding the fact that the supply has continued notably large, there has been no weakening of prices, which range at \$300 to \$500. It should be said, however, that there are exceedingly few sales at above \$450, the prevailing prices being \$350 to \$450. Streeters are in some request at an average at about \$130, while there is a steadily good inquiry for smooth chunks at \$165. For other descriptions of horse flesh the market presents the quiet aspect usual to the season.

Numberless would-be trainers of trotters are constantly presenting themselves at the stock farms and in the racing arena. A few make a fictitious reputation by driving into public notice behind a "top sawyer" that incompetency and inexperience cannot spoil, but in time they reach their level and relapse into obscurity. Looking back over the list of living and dead masters in the business I find that they have advanced step by step from early manhood, and by experience and observation have gained a thorough knowledge of the art of conditioning and driving the trotters. It is the mature judgment of such men as Fuller and Marvin which accomplishes the greatest results in colt education and subsequent speed development. I have talked with many drivers, good, bad and indifferent, and have noticed that the successful ones, year in and year out, are men of brains, who can give an intelligent reason for "the faith that is in them," and possess a fund of information about the affairs of this life. Such a man is Peter Johnston, who took his first lessons at Marshall, Mich., at the expense of his father's mare Abbie Kelly. I've set and listened to Pete's graphic account of taking her fresh from pasture, more than once, and beating some of the over-trained local stars. But her pasture training was more merciful than the treatment Little Nell, by Nivers' American Star, was subjected to by her rustic owner, as described by a trainer at Geneva, N. Y., who says:

"She never went a mile faster than 2:46 or 2:47 until I got her, and no wonder. I've seen her draw 1,500 pounds of coal from our place, over hilly roads, for ten miles, fresh from pasture, and then turned out again. A little later there were races at Naples, twenty-two miles away. They took her out of pasture, hitched her to a buggy with sulky behind it and two men in the wagon. She drew the load to Naples in the forenoon, trotted and won two races the same afternoon. The second race lasted seven heats, which made eleven heats for her in both, and they drove home with her that night. They offered to make oath that she never had eaten ten bushels of oats in her life until I bought her. After two weeks handling I drove her on the outside of the track very easily in 2:36, last half in 1:16. Just think, forty-four miles of heavy roadster work and eleven mile heats in one day! She came honestly by her toughness, as the American Stars are whipcord and no mistake. They put a good deal of backbone into the Hambletonians."—Veritas, in Horseman.

Senator Hearst has purchased from Palo Alto a pair of rank good yearlings, Philander, chestnut colt by Wildidle, dam Precious, by Lever, from Frolic, by Thunder; and Kenneth, bay colt by Joe Hooker, dam Katharon, by Harry of the West, from Kathleen, by Lexington. These colts are well engaged, and promise to distinguish themselves. Terms private.

L. C. Lee, the black pacer, has a weanling son in Colorado that can trot a mile in three minutes when led along side a saddle horse. This youngster belongs to Morrissey of Denver, and is valued at \$1,000.

A Kentucky Sale.

Easton's Kentucky Tottersall's was opened at Lexington on the 14th inst. A large number of prominent horsemen were present. Sixty-nine head of horses sold for \$46,980, an average of \$681. They comprised thoroughbred stallions, brood-mares, weanlings, 2 and 1 year-olds, among which were the imported stallion Rossington, that sold for \$12,000, and ten imported brood-mares.

Mary Winfred, by Buckden—Catins; M. Young, Lexington.....	\$ 500
Glendella, by Glenelg—Millie J; M. Young.....	700
Pixy, by Bramble—Liz. Davis; M. Young.....	400
Molly Hart, by Bonnie Scotland—Benecia; Ed. Kelly, New York.....	600
Long Cloth, by Loug Fellow—Brocade; M. Young.....	1,200
Zingard, by Tom Bowling—La Gitana; Goodloe & Swigert, Lexington, Ky. Imp. Star Actress, by Siderolite—Tinted Venus; J. W. Wilgus, Lexington Imperatrice, by Warmister—Inverary; J. B. Wilgus, Lexington.....	350
Type of Beauty, by Typhoon—Eltham Beauty; M. Young.....	350
Yonghougheny, by Virgil—Belle Peyton; M. T. Daubach, New York.....	650
Barrister, by Bramble—Miss Harding, Walker, Lexington.....	325
Silverthread, by Luke Blackburn—Silvermail; L. Broadhead, Woodford County, Ky.....	500
Bay colt, by Virgil—Diana; Littlefield, New York.....	350
Surefoot, by King Alfonso—Quickstep; H. P. Headley, Lexington, Ky.....	1,100
Lupa, by Virgil—Susie Linwood; Goodloe & Swigert.....	725
Aled, by Virgil—Acoustic; Chas. Bailey, Versailles, Ky.....	400
Amorette, by Alarm—Artifice; Goodloe & Swigert.....	1,600
Dolly Varden, by Glenelg—Nannie Black; J. B. Wilgus.....	1,500
Equiquers, by Enquirer—Crossland's dam; M. Young.....	1,000
Chestnut filly, by Mearoni—Enquess; J. E. McDonald, New York.....	1,500
Flesh of Lightning, dam Cicely Jopson; J. B. Wilgus.....	500
Chestnut filly, by Mearoni—Flesh of Lightning; Robera & Stone, Georgetown.....	350
Rossington, by Doncaster—Lily Agnes; F. B. Harper, Midway, Ky.....	450
Iamaelia, by Mearoni, dam Rifle's dam; James Swigert, Natchez, Miss.....	12,000
Flora McDonald, by Knight of the Garter—Lady McDonald; L. Broadhead, Spring Station, Ky.....	2,100
Platoon, by Musket, dam Rifle's dam; J. B. Wilgus.....	1,250
Bread and Honey, by Brown Bread—Honey; James Swigert.....	800
Rosella, by Rosierian—Mey Queen; Clay & Woodford, Paris.....	1,525
Margery, by Sterling, dam Playrough's dam; James Swigert.....	1,500
Scrubbing Brush, by Saunterer—Scrubbing Brush; J. B. Wilgus.....	575
Pretension, by Pretender—Belle Heather; James Swigert.....	1,225
Florey Jones, by Tomahawk—Mrs. Jones; E. D. Frazier, Richmond, Ky.....	600
Comedie, by Ten Broeck—Little Sis; R. Tucker, Louisville.....	500
Frederick, by Ten Broeck—Little Sis; R. Tucker, Louisville.....	500
Braganza, by Bertram—Myopia, H. Gilmore, Versailles, Ky.....	550
Mary Ellis, by Lelaps—Sally Howard; L. P. Holiday, Fimmatte, Va.....	325
Three Cheers, by Hurrah—Chance; H. Berry, New York.....	500
West West, by King Alfonso—Zephyr; William Agnew, Lexington.....	600

The Use of Talking to Horses.

It takes a horse but a short time to learn whether you mean anything or not when you speak to him. Continually commanding without seeing that any attention is paid to the commands is calculated to spoil the best kind of a horse, and to ruin entirely horses that are naturally inclined to do as they please. The best horse trainers make it a rule never to ask a horse to do anything that is impossible for him to do, and never give a command without seeing that it is obeyed in full. The haphazard way that many men have of yelling and shouting at their teams is calculated to spoil the horses at once, and the wonder is that there are not more unruly and unsafe horses in the country than there are. Every word that is used in connection with the handling of horses should have a meaning, and the first thing to be done in training a horse is to teach him the meaning of each word used while working him, and the next thing is to make him obey each word to the fullest extent. If the word "whoa" is intended as the command for a horse to stop and stand still, then it should be used for no other purpose, and every time the word is spoken a stop should be made at once. Absolute obedience is necessary, and the authority of the driver should be enforced when immediate obedience does not follow each command. It is a good idea to talk to horses, but no talk should be indulged in unless it has some meaning. A sharp word is often as effective in the way of punishment as a cut from the keenest whip, but such is not the case where a continual growling and snarling is kept up by those who handle the horses. High tempered, sensitive horses are

more easily spoiled by too much talking than slow and quiet horses, but the too frequent use of the tongue is to be avoided when handling either kind.

The American Turf Congress which met at Lexington, Ky., was exceedingly conservative in its character. It failed to make many needed reforms, yet what legislation was passed was in the right direction.

A practical permanent organization was perfected by a resolution making the clubs represented charter members, and requiring an admission fee of \$100 from all associations which in future may wish to join. No club can join unless it is a legally chartered corporation.

A most important resolution passed is to the effect that the president has the power to call the congress together at any time for the despatch of urgent business, or to decide any important question of turf law, and if he should not a requisition signed by three members of the congress will compel him to do so.

Two valuable resolutions were passed respecting speculation. No. 1 is, that in future neither auction pool-sellers, the French mutuels or the hookmakers will be allowed to sell the whole field against the favorite, and secondly when more than one horse starts in a race from the same stable, the starters from that stable shall be bracketed for all betting purposes, and shall not be sold separately either in the books, mutuels or auction pools.

This latter rule is eminently a good one. The old rule of declaring a win was surrounded with uncertainty, and even with an honest owner often led the public disastrously astray, while in the hands of an unscrupulous man it was a most potent lever for fraud. The result may be to reduce the number of starters, but the public will be better protected. We think the rule will work well.

We also chronicle with pleasure the fact that the license fund was audited and found correct. The statement in detail with vouchers for all the receipts and payments were checked, and found to be correct. The only claim which remains unsettled is one from California in which the doctor's visits are charged at the rate of \$25 each. The Board will willingly settle this claim, if it is reduced to reasonable dimensions.

In future the offices of secretary and treasurer will be divided, Major B. G. Bruce retaining the office of secretary, while C. L. Bradley, of Lexington, will assume the office of treasurer for which he has given ample bonds. This wise action will silence adverse criticism, and satisfy the contributors to the fund. There was a strong disposition in the congress to do away with the house fee, but better counsels prevailed. When it is considered that the fund is principally devoted to aid and relieve aged and disabled jockeys and trainers, or to pay their funeral expenses, the wisdom of retaining it cannot be too highly commended.

The congress will meet next year at New Orleans, and if there are no accessions to the ranks in the meantime, the members will then be the St. Louis, Latonia, Louisville and Louisiana Jockey Clubs, the Kentucky Association and the Washington Park Club. But in all probability every racing association in the south and west will be then represented. With a strong organization and an able central executive, no respectable jockey club can afford to remain outside the pale.

The powers of starters were slightly curtailed, and the question of official paid judges discussed. The latter proposition was looked upon favorably by the larger clubs, but the minor associations did not see their way clear, in spite of the proposition to pro rate on the expense. Unfortunately the objectors do not realize the difficulty of the situation; the reform is simply delayed, it must eventually come. No association, however powerful it may be, can afford to have a howling mob surrounding the judges, stand, either through ignorance of the law in the stand, or a want of confidence in the ability of the occupants.

The congress very fully discussed this and kindred topics in no spirit of hostility, but with a strong desire to do all that was thought practicable at the present time to advance the interests of the turf, and next year should the machinery of organization be perfected, much useful legislation may be expected.—Chicago Horseman.

Light Work for Young Horses.

Winter treatment of colts, feeding, sheltering, watering, etc., is of the utmost importance; but there is one thing that must not be lost sight of when the matter of wintering young horses is taken into consideration, and that is the handling of those which are at an age that they may be expected to do some work on the farm or road next summer. It is a grand mistake to winter young horses as you would a lot of hogs or bees, and when the season of spring work opens up attempt to have them take their places beside old horses and do their share of hard labor. It is a mistake to winter old horses in this way, and a much greater one in regard to young horses. Colts that are rising three or four years old should have more than the exercise that fields or paddocks afford, or that they will take their own free will. Light work should be interspersed with their exercise quite frequently, and as the opening of the busy season approaches the work should be of a heavier nature. In the handling of feed for the live stock of the farm is generally found a light class of work to which young horses can be put with-

out much danger of heavy straining or great fatigue, and when in careful hands the work of this kind can be done by the prospective horses, and in such a way that it will be an advantage to them in many ways. The thorough training that can be given colts while at this kind of work is quite an item, and will save trouble when they are placed in the team next spring or summer.

We are not ready to accept "Reader's" advice, as embodied in our "Track and Road" letter, that time records should be allowed to continue for what they are worth. Neither can we admit the application of his argument as to pacing and trotting-bred horses. Each kind have their admirers, and trotters come in various forms. Speed and endurance are the qualities welcomed by breeders generally. Many contend that the pacing element brings ready made or easily developed speed; and is therefore valuable when united with the thoroughbred blood or long dwelling, geit trotting lines. We cannot see the analogy of Reader's reasoning that as a purely trotting-bred horse will eventually exterminate the plebeian pacer, by force and power of superiority, so will time records be extinguished by the voice of public opinion. We do not think pacing-bred animals will be driven from stock farms and trotting tracks and gradually wither from the land, like the Indians who, long before the march of civilization, were free to record our opinion that in such late awaits the modern pacer, who's relatives are often near of kin to the heads of trotting families.

It is a cardinal principle in all kinds of government that abuses should be remedied by legislation. Now, few will deny that the spirit of racing and the letter of the rule has been outraged by many of these single mile dashes against time for the purpose and object of making the performer standard and increasing the number of his sire's representatives in the 2:30 list. We are informed that such progressive breeders Messrs. Z. E. and Wm. Simmons, S. A. Browne and B. J. Treacy favor an attentive revision of the rule regulating performances against time. The learned jurist and enlightener, breeder, Gen. B. F. Treacy, gave us his opinion recently. It was in substance that time made against the watch should not be entered as a record unless the performer had already made a record of 2:20 or better in a bona fide race against other horse competitors, and that in all such races undoubted proof should be furnished of their genuineness. He agrees with us that the real purpose of the time rule was to record the efforts of the efforts of the reigning king or queen after all living competitors had been vanquished. But if colts and aged horses who cannot win their 2:30 spurs in regular races must be allowed to enter the list against time, let them be required to make three heats according to rule. Speak of rules regulating time performances and we find they are at variance. For example, Geo. Bowerman recently drove Alice Blackwood at Lexington, Ky., for a stated match of \$50 to heat 2:30. Sue trotted the first heat in 2:34 and the second in 2:29. The latter constitutes a record according to the rules of the American and National Trotting Associations, but will not be recognized by the National Association of Trotting Horse breeders as an admission to the standard. The last-named association, seeing that "hole and corner" attempts to enter the list were successfully carried out, wisely determined to prevent the evasion by requiring that all performances against time must be made on a public day of racing and before the judges of the races. The rule should be extended to cover doubtful match races. Confusion will arise, owing to the diversity of rules, and the necessities of the situation seem to demand that the trotting and breeders associations should meet and enact a uniform rule with well considered limitations of time records to suit the improvements of the breeding age and the general interests.—Chicago Horseman.

DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEON.

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BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION ENTRIES! ENTRIES!

For two-year-old pacers and trotters. Purse \$300. Divided 60, 30, and 10 per cent.

Conditions: Five or more to enter, three to start. To be trotted December 3, 1887. Entries close with the Secretary Nov. 26, 1887. W. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary, 1435 California Street.

FALL RACES

—OF THE—

Eureka Jockey Club

—AT—

EUREKA,

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CAL.,

Nov. 20, 24, 25, 26, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

1. Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race. Free-for-all, dash of one mile, \$35 at first quarter, \$10 at the half, \$40 at the three-quarter and \$75 at the mile. All paid-up entries over five to be added, and equally divided between each winner.

2. Purse \$200.—Trotting. Free for all horses that have not beaten 2:20 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Caddis and Bonner eligible to start.) First horse \$15, second \$75, third \$25.

SECOND DAY.

3. MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$300. Free-for-all, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat. First horse \$30, second horse \$70, third horse \$20.

4. Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Patches barred.) First horse \$55, second horse \$50, third horse to save entrance.

THIRD DAY.

5. HOTEL PURSE—\$100. Free for all, for all ages. One mile and repeat. First horse \$25, second horse \$15, third horse \$5.

6. EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE—Mile and repeat. \$10 entrance; half forfeit, \$10 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the Secretary Sept. 7, 1887.

FOURTH DAY.

7. Purse \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 60 yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.

8. Purse \$150. For all ages. Half mile and repeat. First horse \$15, second horse \$25.

9. Purse \$400. Trotting. Free for all. First horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are heat three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a race number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee in purse races ten per cent.

In all trotting races the rules of the American Trotting Association, and all running races the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association is given, but the Board reserves the right to alter the rules of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing.

In all entries not declared out by P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start. No added money paid for a walk-over. In all races noted above, five or more paid-up entries required to fill and three or four horses to start.

Leading colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in entries. Entries to all the above races except the two-year-old trot, to close with Secretary, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887.

One-half the entrance money must be paid at the time of making entries and the other half at 6 P. M. the night preceding the race.

Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

DANIEL MURPHY, President.

H. COHN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont and mare by Linber John, son of Kosciuszko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Pateben Jr.

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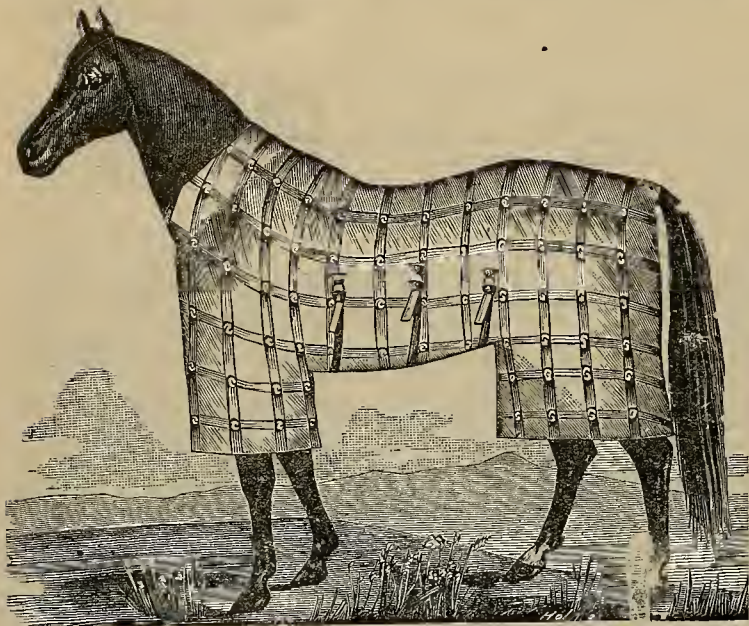
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1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings E G, and the permanent straps or bands H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strap I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the B, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing

.....WITH AN APPENDIX.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."

—Shakespeare.

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take \$50 for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horse-shoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and a cautious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsement from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step of the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book until he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horse-shoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by the name of "Tips and Toe Weights," which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and every body knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the hoof, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send \$1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for \$10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Anteeo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, \$1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29, last half in 1:23; first money in purse at Sacramento, \$500; second money at Stockton, \$25; the Stanford Stakes, \$1,672; and the Embury, \$870, making a cash return for the season of \$4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Anteeo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame, I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

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Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:
 1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.
 2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
 3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
 4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
 5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

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Vol. XI, No. 22.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

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BREEDER & SPORTSMAN

NORVAL,

By Electioneer, Dam Norma by Alexander's Norman.

SIRE OF NORLAINE, YEARLING RECORD 2:31 1-2.

From Healdsburg.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—At the solicitation of some friends I am going to give you a brief description of our track, and upon my own behalf write pertaining matters "horsey" in this locality. For years past many men who were interested in breeding and rearing trotters and road-horses have made ineffectual efforts to secure some place for a race-track, which would be a permanent thing, and would at least be good enough to exercise horses and "work" colts upon. Two different places have been secured in the years gone by, but the lack of "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" (especially the pull altogether) brought matters to an unfortunate termination in each instance. We have at last, however, leased a piece of ground joining the town, in fact, within 150 yards of the main street—or of one end of the main street—more properly speaking. The soil is heavy, sandy loam, and worth something like \$700 or \$800 an acre. Mr. Gates, formerly a well-known livery man of Oakland, was the immediate means of making the track a possibility and in conjunction with others has carried the matter to a successful issue. It is but a half-mile, but I certainly claim it to be the best half-mile track in this State. The turns are thrown up well, being some three feet higher on the outside than the inside; and although the turns appear somewhat sharp, a horse can pull a wagon a 30 clip around them, and it will run perfectly true. The ground could hardly be better for the purpose, and tiling has been put around the entire track for the purpose of perfect drainage. Various improvements will be made in the future, as occasion seems to demand, and the time is not far off, it is thought, when we will have every necessity of a first-class track. It will certainly make one of the best training tracks to be found anywhere, and that is one of the chief considerations.

I notice much more interest of late taken in good horses than formerly. With the advent of a place to drive comes light vehicles, sulkies and carts, and yearlings and two-year-olds are met every day, and not long since I saw a preacher in a 75-pound cart, to which was hitched a two-year-old, that the divine was piloting down a quiet lane at a rattling pace. I noticed in the *Chicago Horseman* a picture of Studie D., the yearling who recently lowered Hinda Rose's time of 36½ to 2:35½. The Easterners were proud, and justly so, at the performance of Studie D., and the good feeling of the *Horseman* took effect in the production of the following melody:

"Who had the yearling record?"
"I," said Studie D.
"Just as slick as slick could be,
I beat the yearling record."

Alas! however, for human hopes, they were dashed to the ground, and almost before the ink was cold upon the *Horseman's* forms Stanford's Norlaine lowered the record to 2:31½. It will now be in order for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN to publish a picture of Norlaine, accompanied by the following doggerel:

Where, oh where is Studie D.
Who for a record once did flee?
We may be thought a trifle vain,
But she's too slow for our Norlaine.

And from the prompt and cheerful manner in which the filly went the mile we can't help speaking of it. H. W. PECK.
HEALDSBURG, Nov. 24, 1887.

Waiting for the Flag to Fall.

"Dagonet," a writer in the *London Referee*, of very poetic turn, embalms the last words of George Fordham, thus:

The Flag Falls.

(George Fordham. Died Oct. 12, 1887.)

"I'm waiting for the flag to fall,"
The dying horseman whispered low;
Then, with a smile: "God bless you all,
The starter soon will bid me 'Go.'"
A blameless record his through life—
A life beset with swears to sin,
With many a deadly pitfall rife;
He loved his art—and rode to win.

The flag has fallen. Never more
Shall we behold "The Demon's" face
Or cheer him as the mighty roar
Proclaims him victor in the race.
The flag's gained, the post is past;
May we not say our heart's within,
"Our hero's won this race—his last—
And gained the prize he rode to win."

The American Turf Congress.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 18.—In the course of a talk yesterday with Mr. Charles Green, president of our jockey club, that gentleman gave several interesting pieces of information about the recent meeting of the American Turf Congress at Lexington, Ky. Kansas City is not (as it has been stated it was) admitted to the Circuit. A number of changes have been made in the rules, and it was felt that it would be unfair to admit the Waldo Park people on their original application until they had mastered these. Matters of dates, etc., are involved, and, although the Kansas City folks were very anxious to come in straight away, it is best that they digest the conditions beforehand. If, after studying these out, they are as eager to come to the fold, the president, Mr. Green, has authority to call a meeting when and where he pleases toward that end. No official starter was appointed, but Mr. Brewster, the Chicago secretary, was directed to put himself in communication with Mr. Sheridan, and if satisfactory terms are arranged with that gentleman he will tap the drum through all of the Western meetings next season. It was decided that the fund derived from licenses for trainers and jockeys shall in future be applied to the relief of turf employees who shall be injured or be taken sick on only the tracks subject to the jurisdiction of the Turf Congress. This ruling has arisen from the bill for more than \$400 sent in for a jockey hurt at a meeting in California, who claimed benefits because he had paid license in Kentucky. It has also been resolved that the employees of book-makers receive no more free passes to the tracks, each association having pledged itself to the rule. In future when tenders are made for privileges the contractors will have to take this point into consideration. The ruling that more than one horse owned by a person or a confederacy must be put up as a stable in auction pools, etc., will be most rigidly enforced.

The Fastest Yearling Trotter.

California is evidently not to be hesitated in the matter of records for young trotters, and now stands at the head of the list as to yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and four-year-olds, the wonderful performance, on Nov. 12th, of the yearling filly Norlaine, who trotted a mile in 2:31½, having placed her far in advance of any trotter of her age ever foaled.

It was a great surprise to horsemen as well as to the general public, this extraordinary accomplishment by a filly of whom nothing had been said, and all the more so because, but a few days ago, a Kentucky-bred filly, Sosie D., had, as a yearling, lowered the record of 2:36 made by Hinda Rose several years ago, and when the announcement was made at the Lexington meeting that Studie D. had done a mile in 2:35½, there was a feeling that the yearling championship would not soon be taken away, because nothing looked more difficult than that a yearling phenomenon could exist on the Pacific Coast, and nothing concerning the matter has leaked out. That was the way John S. Clark, the well-known New Jersey breeder and speculator in horse flesh, felt when he paid \$5,000 for Studie D. after her great mile had been trotted. Peter Johnston, ever cautious in such matters, was approached by Mr. Clark, and at once said that the price was a long one, something in his manner indicating that he thought it a trifle too long. "But," said the enthusiastic purchaser of the flying filly, "a yearling that beats the record for horses of her age is like a black diamond—a very scarce article." Mr. Clark must have felt that black diamonds of the 2:35½ variety, while not perhaps more common, were growing cheaper when he read that 2:31½ had been accomplished by a California yearling.

But to the performance itself. The dispatches have thus far furnished absolutely no information except that Norlaine trotted a mile at San Francisco, Nov. 12th, in 2:31½, but a glance at the Palo Alto catalogues shows that the filly was bred at Senator Stanford's great ranch, and that in point of breeding she is doubtless distilled essence of the Hambletonian and Harry Clay blood. Norlaine is by Norval and out of Elaine. Norval, the sire of this wonderful youngster, is by Electioneer, and his dam is Norma by Alexander's Norman. This speaks volumes when the blood lines come to be examined a little farther. Electioneer, sire of Norval, is, as the readers of this journal are well aware, the most successful living sire of trotters, and it is equally well-known that his sire was Rysdyk's Hambletonian and his dam the famous old mare Green Mountain Maid, that, besides producing Electioneer, has five sons and daughters with records better than 2:30. It is the wonderful producing qualities of his dam, as well as those of his sire, that have made Electioneer such a wonderful beggetter of speed at the trot, and it was but natural that, having become the owner of his half-sister Elaine, Senator Stanford should have decided to still further intensify this speed-producing quality of the family by judicious mingling of the blood. To that end he bred Elaine, a daughter of Messenger Duroc (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), and out of Electioneer's dam, to Norval, a son of Electioneer and a mare by Alexander's Norman. The result was Norlaine, that is still technically a yearling, although actually twenty-two months old, and that trots a mile in the unprecedented time, for a yearling, of 2:31½.

If any colt was ever bred to beat the records Norlaine is the one. To begin with, her grandeur is the most prepotent stallion that the world has ever known in the matter of getting extreme speed at the trot at an age when horses are not usually well broken to harness, and this striking feature of Electioneer's work in the stud became apparent as soon as he was taken to California and given an opportunity to show what he could do. He got the fastest young trotters of all ages up to five years with such rapidity that even the Californians were surprised, and for a time the records at various ages set by the Palo Alto youngsters were not lowered until others from the same farm did the work. It is true the Kentucky filly Elvira held first place among the four-year-olds for two or three days until Salie Benton could be fitted to go in 2:17½, and that Patronized Hinda Rose with 2:19½ at three years, but these are the solitary exceptions, up to five years of age to the rule that Palo Alto held all the honors. To such a sire as Electioneer was bred Norma by Alexander's Norman, and it should not be forgotten that this last-mentioned horse, while he is represented by only two in the 2:30 list, was the beggetter of a high rate of speed at the trot, and had he lived at a time when an opportunity could have existed for giving his sons and daughters the benefit of good training and good tracks, he would have ranked much higher in the statistics than he does to-day. As it was he got Lula, 2:15, and May Queen, 2:20, and that these mares had as great a flight of speed as any trotters of their day is unquestioned. Therefore, when Norma was bred to Electioneer it was the uniting of two wonderfully speedy strains of trotting blood, and there was good reason to expect that in Norval, the product of this union, the power to transmit speed would be increased and intensified. Norval was foaled in 1882, so that he is at present but five years old, and when he had reached the age of three years he was bred to Elaine, a mare that, at three years old, had trotted in 2:29, those figures at that time representing the best performance ever made by a trotter of that age. Later in life she secured a record of 2:20, and since 1881 she has been in the breeding ranks at Palo Alto, her first foal, a filly by Gen. Benton, being dropped in 1882. In 1883 there was a premature birth, the mare having been stunted to Piedmont; in 1884 twins by Piedmont were prematurely foaled, and in 1885 came a filly by Ansel, a son of Electioneer, that has since made a record of 2:20. By this time Norval was a three-year-old and it was decided to breed Elaine to him. On the 15th of February, 1886, she foaled the filly now known as Norlaine, and this year she was barren and has been stunted to Piedmont.

It will be seen from this summary of the blood lines of Norlaine what a remarkable inheritance—not alone of speed, but also of speed-producing qualities—she has, and that she should have been clothed in speed from her birth to such an extent that she trots a mile in 2:31½ when twenty-two months old is evidence enough that the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Green Mountain Maid, brought together again in double lines through Norval and Elaine, has lost none of its virtue.—Breeder's Gazette.

An Effective Law.

An eastern sporting journal thus enns up the result of the first season's experience with the New York pool law:

Those who last winter opposed the passage of the Ives Pool bill cannot but be compelled to admit now that they attempted to destroy what has been proved to be a very worthy measure. It has guarded against an excess of racing in this State by confining it to six months in the year. It has effectively put an end to wholesale and indiscriminate speculation in the city, and it has placed racing on a legitimate basis and

given breeding that recognition which it deserves as a national industry. In addition to that, as will be seen by the reports to the Comptroller, the racing associations alone have contributed over \$21,000 to the State under the 5 per cent. tax rule. The trotting associations are yet to be heard from. This money will now be distributed among the different fair associations, to be used as premiums for the development of other agricultural pursuits.

Some Curious Wagers.

So far as we can go back in the world's history we find the rage for making wagers prevalent. Romans had a great taste for wagers and bets, and they had a conventional form of ratifying these contracts, which consisted in taking from the finger the ring which the higher classes invariably wore, and giving it into the keeping of some third party or umpire. One of the wildest bets ever made was that of a physician of the ancient world, named Asclepiades. He wagered against Fortune that he would never be ill during his life, under penalty of losing the reputation he had acquired of being the most famous physician of his time. Absurd and impious as was this presumption, he won his wager, although he could not enjoy it, for, at every advanced period of life he died from the effects of a fall down stairs.

The Romans were forbidden by the *lex titia* and the *lex Cornelia* to bet upon the success of any unlawful game, or, indeed, of any games whatever, unless they were trials of courage, bodily strength, or skill. In the later days of Rome her citizens were prohibited from making wagers upon the death or exaltation of the popes and on the promotion of cardinals. At Venice no wager might be laid upon the election of persons to fill the public offices; at Genoa, on the revolution of states or kingdoms, the success of military expeditions, the arrival and departure of vessels, or proposed marriages. Somewhat similar to this last was an Act of Parliament passed in Paris in 1565 which rendered it illegal to make a woman the subject of a wager.

In the early part of the present century sporting men were fond of betting on the duration of the lives of celebrities. Napoleon I was specially the subject of these wagers. It is related that at a dinner party in 1809, Sir Mark Sykes offered to pay anyone who would give him a hundred guineas down a guinea a day so long as Napoleon lived. The offer was taken by a clergyman present, and for three years Sir Mark paid him three hundred and sixty-five guineas per annum. He then thought that he had thrown away enough money, and disputed further payment. The recipient, who was not at all disposed to lose his comfortable annuity, brought an action which, after lengthy litigation, was decided in favor of the baronet.

A Derby Winner.

Apollo, the Kentucky Derby winner of 1882, is dead. He was in many respects a sensational horse, though at heart nothing but a chance animal. His dam was Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel. She was covered both by Lever and by Ashstead; but it is probable that the latter was his sire. Ashstead was an imported horse got by Vedette, dam by The Owl. He died some years ago, but outside of Apollo never got anything worth mentioning. Green Morris got Apollo as a yearling, but he never earned silk as a two-year-old. In his early spring work in 1882, however, he showed fair form, and at New Orleans made his debut in the Pickwick Stakes, running second to Anglia, who was a capital filly. Two days later he finished second to Mattie Rapture at mile heats, but on the last day of the meeting he won the Cottrill Stakes in 2:42½, beating Babcock, Mamie W., Anglia, Effie H. and Warrington.

His next race was for the Kentucky Derby. There had been some nibbling at him in the future hooks after his Cottrill victory, but it did not amount to much. The Dwyers that year sent on that promising but unfortunate colt Runnymede, and on the day of the race he was a tremendous favorite, selling for \$250, while Mistral and Wendover brought \$50 each, Lost Cause \$40, Robert Bruce and Bengal \$30 each and the field \$75. Apollo sold in the field. Those who saw the race cannot forget the consternation with which the pluggers saw Apollo come out and beat Runnymede half a length. So little was he thought of that in the mutuels he paid \$169. His owner, if I remember rightly, had a few dollars on for form's sake.

That year Apollo ran all told in twenty-one races, of which he won ten. The next year he started in thirty races, of which he won fourteen. In 1884 Apollo started four times without winning, but he was then a very bad cripple, and Green Morris gave him away. Such is the history of a Derby winner.

It is asserted in good quarters that Mr. Haggin stands ready to pay Garrison a salary which would yield him \$15,000 per annum, provided the jockey gave up his interest in the racing stable. Garrison has announced that he will go to San Francisco in January, but will not ride there. The Washington Spring Meeting will be the place at which he will make his re-entrance for 1888. Godfrey will, as generally understood, ride for Mr. Belmont. Fitzpatrick has as yet made no engagement, and contemplates the disagreeable necessity of riding steeplechairs once more. This is hard, for "Fitz" is generally regarded as one of the best men engaged in the profession of riding. Murphy will no doubt stay with Mr. Baldwin next year. Hamilton is positively engaged to Mr. Haggin, so we are informed. McLaughlin will, of course, continue with the Dwyers. Hayward ditto with his present employers. Church with Capt. Sam Brown. Blaylock's future is not settled. Conkling has as yet no engagement for next year. Donohue, no doubt, will continue with Eph Saecker. Fred Littlefield, we suppose, will again bear the orange and blue of Mr. Haggin. Shuner seems to have no idea of a permanent engagement. Andrew McCarthy has made no engagement, and is not of the temperament to seek one. "Tiny" Williams, a very fine lightweight, will continue with the Lamaneys. Vincent will ride for Mr. Baldwin. George Covington is, it is said, crippled for life in one particular—since his accident one of his legs is nearly two inches shorter than the other, and he has no power for finishing. George Meehan has lost his nerve. Infant de Long will ride for Mr. Corrigan. Elkie will have a good deal of practice at New Orleans this winter, and will win many monte. Lewis and Fishburn, two colored jockeys, have both made bad impressions by their riding of Raceland this year. Higgs has not had much practice of late. Robert Maynard is an owner of race-horses in a small way.

This is not a long list of available jockeys, though, of course, it is not a complete one. The point is, where are the jockeys to come from? Formerly, the more influential stables had no hesitation in taking the best of the Brighton boys, who had so much practice that they of necessity were fitter to put up than other boys who had had less practice. Now, while the embargo exists, the Brighton boys can,

not be made use of. This is where the shoe pinches on the other foot. How long can owners afford to let the present rule remain in force, when a strong protest would wipe it out.—N. Y. Sportsman.

Racing in Australia.

The appended account of the principal races run at the Spring Meeting of the Victoria Racing Club, Melbourne, is from the Sydney Herald. The meeting opened Oct. 29th.

THE MARYBOROUGH PLATE, a sweepstake of 30 sovs each, h. f., or 5 sovs, only if declared and paid to the secretary of the V. R. C. or A. J. C. before 4 p. m. on Monday, 30 October, 1887, with 1,000 added, for two years old colts, s. s. 10 lbs; fillies, s. s. 5 lbs; geldings at time of running allowed 5 lbs. The second horse to receive 300 sovs, and the third 200 sovs, out of the stakes. Winner of any race not a handicap value 100 sovs, to carry 7 lbs extra; of 200 sovs., 1 lbs. extra; of 300 sovs. or upwards, 1 lb. extra; 81 subs. five furlongs.

Mr. J. Wilson Jr's b or br c Lonsdale, by First King—imp. Yardley, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. W. C. Cooper's ch f Consequence, by Gang Forward—imp. 1
Hon. W. A. Long's ch f Consequence, by Gang Forward—imp. 1
Huide, 122 lbs., including 4 lbs. penalty, by St. Albans—Pardon, 131 lbs. 2
Mr. W. C. Cooper's ch f Lady Betty, by St. Albans—Pardon, 131 lbs. 2
Including 14 lbs. penalty, by Richmond—Success, 122 lbs., Quinlan 0
Mr. J. H. Hill's b c Venture, by Richmond—Success, 122 lbs., Quinlan 0
Mr. W. Bailey's ch c Quadrant, by St. Albans—Pilgrimage, 122 lbs. 0

Mr. M. Loughlin's h c Sylvester, by Somnus—Astarte, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. D. Fountain's ns br or bl c Lord Rossberry, by Richmond—Britannia, 121 lbs. 0
Mr. S. Miller's b c Wyvis, by Dante—Glycerine, 122 lbs., Gallagher 0
Mr. L. L. Smith's br f Hegira, by Darrivell—Alethe, 117 lbs. 0

Mr. T. Jones' ch c Gladstone, by Gang Forward—Irish Quaker, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. F. J. Quade's br f Tourbillon, by Robinson Crusoe—Cracker, 117 lbs. 0
Mr. W. Gannon's br f Miss Thirza, by Goldsborough—Thirza, 117 lbs. 0
Mr. A. A. Devlin's br c Honeycomb, by Henchman—Queen Bee, 122 lbs. 0

Betting: 4 to 1 against Consequence; 5 to 1 Sylvester; 7 to 1 Lonsdale; 8 to 1 Lady Betty and Venture; 10 to 1 the others.

There was considerable delay, owing to Gladstone and Hegira playing up at post, but when the signal was given the start appeared from the stand to be a good one. Lonsdale and Quadrant were the first on their legs, and got a slight advantage of Miss Thirza, Venture and Lady Betty. Miss Thirza, who was against the rails, was the first over the tan, with Ventura in the centre next, and just clear from Lady Betty, Consequence and Sylvester, who were succeeded by Hegira, Lonsdale, Gladstone, and Quadrant who had fallen back. At the distance Miss Thirza was still in command, but it was clear that she was rapidly uring, and at half distance Ventura and Consequence closed upon her, when she disappeared in the rack, and Ventura, Consequence and Lady Betty appeared at the front; while Lonsdale put in a powerful claim, and Ventura resigned in favor of Consequence. When less than 100 yards from home the Sydney filly looked like winning; but the heavy penalty told, and Lonsdale, finishing at a great pace, caught her in the run home, and beat her by half a length, Lady Betty was half a length away third; and a eighth from her succeeded Gladstone, who was followed by Hegira, Venture, Wyvis, Lord Rossberry, Sylvester, Tonrillon, Honeycomb, Miss Thirza, and Quadrant. Time, 1:04

The following are the winners of the

MARYBOROUGH PLATE—FIVE FURLONGS.

Year.	Horse.	Pedigree.	Time.
1881.	Argus Scandal	Ace of Clubs—Lady Heron	1:5
1882.	Dagmar	Marlybromg—Nightlight	1:8
1883.	Stockbridge	Stockham—Grosvenor	1:8
1884.	Maid of All Work	King Alfred—Mischief	1:9
1885.	Newminster	The Marquis—Aphie	1:8
1886.	Habena	Yattendon—Athene	1:32
1887.	Vulcan	Yattendon—Montana	1:12
1878.	Nellie	Tim Whiffler—Sappho	1:5
1879.	Palmyra	Marlybromg—Eury	1:5
1880.	Welcome Jack	Bonal Green—Colleen Bawn	1:52
1880.	Lavinia	Talk of the Hill—Nancy	1:52
1881.	Sengobis	Marlybromg—The Fawn	1:4
1882.	Narina	Yattendon—Atholins	1:44
1883.	Iolanthe	Marlybromg—Rosedale	1:25
1884.	Newstead	Neckersgat—Ada	1:3
1885.	Acme	Chester—Princess	1:3
1886.	Hortense	Gang Forward—Josephine	1:72
1887.	Lonsdale	First King—Yardley	1:4

THE VICTORIA DERBY, a sweepstake of 25 sovs. each, 5 forfeit, with 650 added; the second horse to receive 100 sovs., and the third 50 sovs. out of the stake. For three years old colts, s. s. 10 lbs.; fillies, s. s. 5 lbs; geldings at time of running allowed 5 lbs. 107 subs. One and one-half mile.

Mr. W. Gannon's b c The Australian Peer, by Daresin—imp. Stockdove, 122 lbs. 0
Hon. J. White's ch c Abercorn, by Chester—Cinnamon, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. W. C. Cooper's ch c Niagara, by Anteros—Frailty, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. A. Harvey's ch c Pakeha, by The Englishman—True Blue, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. E. Mitchellson's h c Tranter, by imp. Musket—Pungawerewere, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. E. Mitchellson's h c Whakawai, by imp. Leolinus—Lure, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. T. Coffey's br c Jebusitis, by Darrivell—Tyropean, 122 lbs. 0
Hon. J. White's br f Lava, by Chester—Etna, 117 lbs. 0
Hon. W. Robinson's br c Enflade, by Musket—Onyx, 122 lbs. 0
1 dead beat.

Betting: Even on Abercorn; 4 to 1, Tranter; 5 to 1, The Australian Peer; 10 to 1 each Niagara and Enflade; 20 to 1 the others.

No time was lost before the flag was lowered to a excellent start, Abercorn and Niagara getting first away; but they were immediately steadied, and Lava, in the interests of Abercorn, rushed to the front at a great pace, and led past the stand by four lengths, Enflade next, attended by Abercorn, Whakawai, Tranter, Niagara, Jebusitis, and The Australian Peer in that order. Lava increased her advantage at the river turn, where Tranter slipped and lost ground, and greatly interfered with Niagara and The Australian Peer. When half a mile had been travelled Lava had a lead of five lengths from Abercorn and Enflade, who were two lengths in front of Whakawai and Tranter, while Niagara and The Australian Peer were still last, in patient waiting. After passing the bridge the whip was turned on Whakawai, who ran into second place, and two lengths from him came Abercorn and Enflade, just clear of Pakeha and The Australian Peer, while Niagara fell back last. With a view of cutting down Lava, Whakawai joined her at the abattoirs, where the pair were four lengths in front of Abercorn, who had Enflade at his girths, and a length from him came Pakeha, a length in advance of Tranter and The Australian Peer, who were two lengths from Niagara; while Jebusitis was hopelessly out of it. The pace now became very severe, and Whakawai led Lava by half a length past the sheds; and Lava gave place to Abercorn, on whom Hales was sitting still. Here Pakeha and Enflade cried enough, and Niagara on the outside, and The Australian Peer and Tranter in the center, moved towards the front. As they turned into the straight, Whakawai collapsed, and Abercorn turned the corner with a

slight advantage, but was fairly at his top; while Niagara, who had come the last furlong and a half at a wonderful pace, and The Australian Peer, on whom Gorry had not yet moved, were dangerously close, and Tranter held a good position, while the others had died away. One look to the right showed Hales that a bitter battle was about to be fought, and when fairly in the straight he sat down on the favorite, who, answering gallantly, flattered his friends, and a cry went up that the New South Wales crack had his field in trouble; but it was all too soon, for Niagara, dashing up on the outside, the "grand horseman" was compelled to draw his whip, and The Australian Peer and Tranter, making their effort at the same time, the quartette flashed past the distance in a cluster. Then ensued a terrible struggle, and for a moment Niagara headed the favorite, and the pair settled down to finish; but they had no sooner done so than Gorry brought The Australian Peer with a desperate rush, and like a flash of lightning Mr. Gannon's colt appeared at the front. Abercorn came again at the half distance, and he and Niagara raced home locked together; but The Australian Peer, who was ridden out to the last stride, held his own, and won a great race by a short length, leaving Abercorn to just get up in the last stride and run a dead heat with Niagara for second place. Tranter was a short length off fourth, with Lava two lengths away from him, and then came Pakeha, Enflade, and Whakawai, with Jebusitis, who was beaten off, last. Time, 2:40.

The following are the winners of the Victoria Derby, one and a half mile:

Year	Horse.	Pedigree.	Time.
1850.	Flying Colors	Dolo—Sheila—Gaira	3:2
1851.	Camden	Conrad or Warbaw—Calliope	2:53
1852.	Barwon	Boardo—Jeannette	2:59
1853.	Oriflamme	Bolardo—Tricolor	2:53
1854.	Laguna	Muscovado—Nightlight	3:3
1855.	Angler	Fisherman—Marchioness	2:51
1856.	Seagull	Fisherman—Onion	3:4
1857.	Fireworks	Kelpie—Gaslight	2:55
1858.	Fireworks	Kelpie—Gaslight	2:53
1859.	My Dream	Fisherman—Nightlight	2:48
1860.	Charon	Ferryman—Juliet	2:55
1870.	Forehand	Boardo—Rose of Denmark	3:0
1871.	Miss Jessie	Marlybromg—Musidora	2:49
1872.	Loup Garou	Lord of Linne—Hebe	2:46
1873.	Lapidist	Fireworks—Chrysolite	2:51
1874.	Melbourne	Panic—Myth	2:45
1875.	Robin Hood	Fireworks—Sylvia	2:48
1876.	Brisels	Tim Whiffler—Maudora	2:43
1877.	Chester	Yattendon—Lady Chester	2:43
1878.	Wellington	Panic—Frou Frou	2:47
1879.	Suwarow	Snowden—Phizig	2:43
1880.	Grand Fleuret	Yattendon—First Lady	2:44
1881.	Darebin	The Peer—Lurline	2:41
1882.	Navigator	Robinson Crusoe—Cocoanut	2:41
1883.	Martini-Henry	Musket—Sylvia	2:39
1884.	Rufus	King of the King—Princess Alice	2:41
1885.	Nordenfeldt	Musket—Onyx	2:48
1886.	Trident	Robinson Crusoe—Cocoanut	2:39
1887.	Australian Peer	Daresin—Stockdove (imp.)	2:49

"In this season two Derbys were run.

The Australian Peer is one of the most fashionably-bred animals that ever trod the Australian turf as he is by the Sydney Cup winner Darebin from imported Stockdove, by Maccaroni from Anonyma, by Stockwell from Miss Sarab, by Don John from Nuss S-rab, by Gladiator from Easter, by Brutandorf from Wagtail, by Prime Minister—a pedigree that cannot be excelled in the stud-book.

MELBOURNE CUP, a handicap sweepstake of 25 sovs. each, 10 forfeit, or 5 sovs. only if declared to the secretary of the V. R. C. or A. J. C. before 4 p. m. on Monday, Aug. 1st, with 500 sovs. added, and a trophy value of 100 sovs. and 1000 added, for three years old colts, s. s. 10 lbs.; fillies, s. s. 5 lbs.; geldings at time of running allowed 5 lbs. The second horse to receive 250 sovs., and the third 150 sovs. out of the stake. 123 subs. Two miles.

Mr. R. Donovan's b or br h Dunlop, 5, by Neckersgat—imp. Etta, 115 lbs., including 5 lbs. penalty, by Anteros—Frailty, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. W. C. Cooper's ch c Abercorn, 5, by Napoleon—Silver-hair, 115 lbs. 0
Mr. W. Gannon's b or br c The Australian Peer, 5, by Daresin—Stockdove, 103 lbs., including 7 lbs. penalty, by Anteros—Frailty, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. S. G. Cook's ch c Niagara, 5, by Anteros—Frailty, 122 lbs. 0
Hon. W. Robinson's br h Thunderbolt, 5, by Musket—Locket, 106 lbs. 0
Hon. J. White's ch c Cranbrook, 5, by Chester—La Princesse, 96 lbs. 0
Mr. R. Orr's h h Recall, 5, by The Drummer—Crochette, 105 lbs. 0

Mr. W. C. Cooper's ch c Cranbrook, 5, by Chester—La Princesse, 96 lbs. 0
Mr. W. Gannon's ch c Silver Prince, 4, by Anteros—Sylvia, 101 lbs., including 10 lbs. penalty, by Anteros—Frailty, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. R. K. Maitland's Meteor, aged, by St. Albans—Deception, 109 lbs. 0
Mr. O. O. O'Connell's h h Algerian, 5, by Anteros—Frailty, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. J. G. Cook's ch c Niagara, 5, by Anteros—Frailty, 122 lbs. 0
Mr. A. Harvey's ch c Pakeha, 5, by The Englishman—True Blue, 115 lbs. 0
Hon. E. Mitchellson's h c Tranter, 5, by Musket—Pungawerewere, 91 lbs., including 5 lbs. over, by Walker
Mr. S. G. Cook's ch h The Chamer, 5, by Henchman—The Witch, 91 lbs., including 5 lbs. over, by Walker
Mr. J. Cohen's h c Jebusitis, 5, by Darrivell—Tyropean, 80 lbs., including 3 lbs. over, by Walker
Betting: 5 to 1 against Meteor; 5 to 1 each The Australian Peer and Algerian; 7 to 1 each Niagara and Thunderbolt; 20 to 1 each Tranter, Dunlop and Niagara; 25 to 1 Abercorn; 50 to 1 the others.

The comparatively small field soon took up their places, and when Mr. Watson had them in hand Pakeha and Thunderbolt were close against the rail, Niagara, Silver Prince, Algerian, Dunlop, Silver Prince, The Australian Peer and Abercorn in the centre; while on the right could be seen the colors of Cranbrook, Oakleigh, The Chamer and Sardine. A trooper rode across the course and delayed the start for a moment, and then, almost before the crowd could realize that the great race had begun, the flag flashed down to one of those starts that has made Mr. Watson famous. For such a big borse Algerian was wonderfully smart on his legs, and from the stand he appeared to be the first to move, while Silver Prince, Oakleigh, Thunderbolt, recall and the Australian Peer also got well away, and after th m could be seen Niagara, Pakeha and Cranbrook. Taking advantage of his excellent position Silver Prince led over the tan and to the distance with his fellow-colonists, Tranter and Thunderbolt, on almost even terms, and scarcely half a length in advance of The Australian Peer, Pakeha and Chamer; while Oakleigh, Remna, Silvermine and Cranbrook bowed most prominently of the others, and Meteor and Sardine appeared to be thus early in trouble. Even now the pace was desperately fast, and The Chamer on the outside led Silver Prince, who was hugging the rails, by half a length past the stand; Tranter and Algerian together were half a length away, and were succeeded by a cluster, comprising Thunderbolt, Recall, Pakeha, Oakleigh, The Australian Peer, Dunlop and Silvermine, with Meteor and Sardine still last. Gaining a slight advantage from being so close to the rails, Silver Prince showed pretty clear of his horses at the turn, and led along the river bank by a clear length from The Chamer, who was nearly three lengths in advance of Algerian, Tranter, Recall and Oakleigh, after whom came Cranbrook, Remna, Thunderbolt, The Australian Peer, Pakeha, Dunlop, Silvermine, Abercorn and

Niagara, while Sardine was beaten off, and Meteor was the next last. As they floated past the mile post the Chamer was still on the quarters of Silver Prince, and scarcely half a length away, pulling hard, was Algerian, with Tranter, Recall, The Australian Peer and Oakleigh, too close to be separated, and scarcely clear from Cranbrook, Silvermine, Niagara and Abercorn, who had the patiently-waiting Dunlop at his girths. When they passed the bridge Neriker, finding his horse going so strongly under him, took him up, and Silver Prince and the New Zealander, determined not to be deprived of the lead; the pair raced locked together along the back of the course at a terrific pace, with Cranbrook, who came all too soon, half a length off, and attended by Tranter, Ramna, Pakeha, Oakleigh, Dunlop, The Australian Peer, Recall and Silvermine. Making the scraping sba the winning post, Silver Prince and Algerian read aid by side to the abattoirs, a length clear from Cranbrook, who had the colors of the beaten daughter of Henchman in his wake, attended by Tranter, Pakeha, Oakleigh, Abercorn, Recall, The Australian Peer, Niagara, Silvermine and Dunlop. As they rounded the bend leading towards the home turn, Silver Prince and Algerian were fighting a desperately bitter battle for New Zealand and New South Wales, and racing right gallantly at their quarters, but apparently tiring fast, came the long-strided Cranbrook, nearly a length in front of Oakleigh, on whom young Fielder was at work to keep his place. Here Recall, who was on Oakleigh's right, reeled in his stride, and fell back beaten; while Ramna also sought shelter in the rack, and when the leaders, who were still locked together, commenced the long bend from the abattoirs to the home turn, a great cry went up as the colors of The Australian Peer, Silvermine, Niagara and Dunlop began to forge towards the first flight. As their heads turned into the straight for home Silver Prince made one last mighty effort on behalf of Macariland, and his stride shortening he retired beaten, leaving to Algerian the honor of leading into the straight, with Cranbrook at his quarter; but both were in desperate difficulties from the great pace they had made, and Oakleigh came again, ran to the front with Dunlop, who had dashed up cleverly on the inside. Oakleigh died out almost immediately, and Dunlop, who was full of running, shot to the front, while The Australian Peer, Silvermine and Niagara, clearing themselves from the troubled field, sattd down to catch the son of Neckersgat, but they were not in the hunt, and leaving them as be chosa Dunlop won the "Cup" almost comfortably by a length and three-quarters, in the latest time on record in Australia. Silvermine, who came from the clouds, beat The Australian Peer by a short length for second place, and Niagara finished with his head on The Australian Peer's a quarter. Then four lengths away came Abercorn, followed at fair intervals by Recall, Oakleigh, Algerian, Ramna, Silver Prince, Cranbrook, Jebusitis, Tranter, Pakeha, Meteor, and The Chamer, while Sardine did not complete the course. Time, 3:23. The following are the winners of the

Year	Winner	Sire	Ags	Weight	Time
1861.	Archer	William Tell	5	7	3:52
1862.	Archer	William Tell	6	10	2:37
1863.	Banker	Bolardo	3	5	4:34
1864.	Anten	Muscovado	3	6	3:52
1865.	Toryboy	Wollaton	3	7	0:34
1866.	The Barb	Sir Hercules	3	6	11:34
1867.	Tim Whiffler	New Warrior	5	8	11:39
1868.	Ginscoe	Lord of the Hills	4	9	1:42
1869.	Warrior	New Warrior	6	8	10:30
1870.	Nimblefoot	Panic	5	5	3:37
1871.	The Peer	New Warrior	5	6	10:39
1872.	The Quack	Peter Wilkins	5	7	10:39
1873.	Don Juan	Ludifer	4	6	12:36
1874.	Haricot	Lacykirk	4	6	7:37
1875.	Wollom	Ace of Clubs	5	7	8:38
1876.	Brisels	Tim Whiffler (imp.)	3	6	4:38
1877.	Chester	Yattendon	5	6	12:33
1878.	Charon	Marlybromg	5	2	3:39
1879.	Darrivell	Tim Whiffler (imp.)	5	7	4:30
1880.	Grand Fleuret	Yattendon	4	6	10:34
1881.	Zulu	Barbarian	4	5	10:32
1882.	The Assyrian	Countryman	5	7	13:40
1883.	Martini-Henry	Musket	5	7	5:30
1884.	Malta	St. Albans	5	9	3:31
1885.	Sham Anchor	St. Albans	5	7	11:24
1886.	Arsenal	Goldsborough	4	7	4:31
1887.	Dunlop	Neckersgat	5	8	5:28

NURSERY HANDICAP—A sweepstake of 5 sovs. each, 1 lb. with 200 added; second horse to receive 40 sovs., and the third 20 sovs. out of the stake. For two-year-olds. Winner of any handicap value 100 sovs. or upwards, after declaration of weights, to carry 7 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

Mr. T. Sampson's b f Maggie by Daresin—Margaret, 108 lbs., 120
Hon. L. L. Smith's br c Salsbury by Neckersgat—Adeliza, 120
Mr. D. Fountain's ns br or bl c Lord Roseberry by Richmond—Britannia, 103
Mr. W. Bailey's ch c Quadrant by St. Albans—Pilgrimage, 109
Mr. B. Allen's ch f Libertas by Liberator—Sister to Stockrose, 108
Mr. S. Davis' br c Churchill by Newminster—Princess, 107
Mr. D. Fountain's ns br or bl c Lord Roseberry by Richmond—Britannia, 103
Mr. S. Miller's b c Wyvis by Dante—Glycerine, 104
Mr. J. Bedford's br f Contrition by Marlybromg—Penitent, 103
Mr. M. F. M'Quade's br f Tourbillon by Robinson Crusoe—Cracker, 100
Mr. W. Jones' b c Impetuous by Neckersgat—Anura, 98
Mr. A. Davies' b c Risk by Vespelap—Peril, 93
Mr. S. G. Cook's Maroon and Silver by King of the King—Margold, 93
Betting: 5 to 2 against Impetuous; 4 to 1 Salsbury; 5 to 1 Maggie; 10 to 16 to 1 any other.

A bad start sent Quadrant away, attended by Maggie and Lord Roseberry, and as soon as they got fairly settled down to work Maggie disposed of Quadrant, and galloping well within herself won comfortably by two lengths from Salsbury, who came well at end, and was followed by Lord Roseberry, Wyvis, Quadrant, and Libertas, while Risk finished last. Time, 1:02.

Mr. A. B. Ashley states that Ashley's Ethan Allen, sire of the handsome, speedy pacer, Allen Maid (2:20), was by Holabird's Ethan Allen, a son of old Ethan Allen, instead of by the latter horse. Mr. Ashley says that the correct name of Holabird's Ethan Allen, and the one by which he now goes, is Young Ethan Allen. Mr. Ashley adds that the cause of Allen Maid getting distanced at Mystic Park was a mistake on the part of her driver. "My mare," says Mr. Ashley, "made a break on the first turn, and her driver decided to lay her up that heat, and only try to get her inside the distance. In the heat before there were eight horses started, and the distance flag was 150 yards, but one horse got distanced, which he did not notice and the flag was moved up fifty yards nearer the wire, and he got shut out, but was inside the 150 yards and could easily have got her inside the 100 yards, if he had known that it was necessary. The little mare had a terrible fight in that race, and in a was a fearful race, but she came out of it as bright as a gold eagle."

We wish to know who imported Kate Leslie, by Great West, when she was imported, and from what place. Also, who now owns Commodore Nutwood by Nutwood.

Neither Raceland nor Emperor of Norfolk, the crack year-foals of 1887, are in the Kentucky Derby.

The Fact About the Sale of Sultan.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—When I sold one-half interest in Sultan to William T. Handy, of this place, I carefully wrote the item for you, mailing it to you. In your issue of Nov. 12th I was surprised to see a few lines saying I had sold 51 per cent. of Sultan to Walter Handy. There is no such man as Walter Handy, and I had hoped that of all the sporting papers that notice the sale that the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, for which I have a very high regard, would be the last to give Sultan a black eye, i.e., that I would dispose of the controlling interest unless I could put him in better hands than my own. Mr. Wm. T. Handy is a nice gentleman, but not a well-known horseman, and the transfer of Sultan at this critical moment to one not known as well as myself would be considered by the public an intimation that the horse was not considered much by me, or I would not do this; or that I had better horses left and wished to rid myself of Sultan at any kind of terms.

The notice that I sent you of the sale of one-half interest in Sultan was just as Mr. Wm. T. Handy and myself wanted it printed, and I hope that it will yet appear. I have partially promised myself a visit to California this winter, but as yet I have not decided to go. But if I do go I shall set aside a few days to visit you and some of the stock farms near your vicinity. I am going to have a sale in February and may be too busy to go, but will try to make the trip. Why don't you visit Kentucky and get some refreshing Kentucky breezes; its good for one of your years and mine. You must make my horse your home while in Kentucky if you do come.

CYNTHIANA, KY., Nov. 19, 1887. W. H. Wilson.

A Son of Darebin Wins.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have much pleasure in informing you that the colt Australian Peer, three years, a son of Darebin and Stockdove won the V. R. C. Derby, of 25 sows, each, with 650 sows added. The Honorable James White's Abercorn and W. C. Cooper's Niagara ran a dead heat for second place. Time 2:40. I believe I gave you an account of the A. J. C. Derby, in which the same three colts ran, Abercorn first, Niagara second, and Australian Peer third. In consequence of this win the Australian Peer's weight will be raised to 7 st. 5 lbs. in the Melbourne Cup run to-day (I will arrange that an account of the race be forwarded to you), and I fear he cannot concede two years and 7 lbs. to Algerian, a horse which ran very prominently at the A. J. C. meeting. We look upon the running in the Melbourne Stakes, a weight for age race, last Saturday, as a great guide for the Cup. It was won by Silvermine, with Dunlap second and Algerian third. I can hardly think this is Algerian's true running, though perhaps the distance, one and a quarter was short for him, and expect to see for the Cup: Algerian first, Silvermine second, the Australian Peer third. But the paper will tell you, and I am living some distance from Sydney and writing to catch the mail boat at 10 A. M. on the Cup day.

Mr. Haggin would naturally be "up in the stirrups" when he heard the news of a son of Darebin winning the great three-year-old event, and knowing how interested he would feel I sent him a cablegram.

Darebin's price would be about 5,000 guineas now. It is certainly a great feat to win with the first of his stock, and there will of course, be a "howl" amongst sporting men that he has left the Colony.

CENTAUR.

NEW SOUTH WALES, Nov. 1, 1887.

Hot Work at the Bay District

Last Saturday was an interesting day at the Bay District Track. The forces of ill-fortune, like the villain in the story, have persistently pursued Mr. Hinchman for some months, and the horsemen quartered at the track, as an appreciation of his pluck and energy, tendered him a benefit. It was one of the pleasantest of meetings, and although we have not seen the figures it was undoubtedly a substantial benefit as well as a graceful compliment. Three races were on the card. Two were finished and both of them gave the fullest satisfaction, the first because it was a "banger" all through; the second because, while it proved to be a one-sided match, it resulted in some double team work such as California race goers had never seen before, and which has been but once beaten in a race over any track.

For the first event Sister, Black Diamond and Wells-Fargo started, but the last named was soon out of it. Admiral's daughter won it by hard fighting, and distinguished herself by trotting the third heat in 2:19, and the fourth in 2:20. Black Diamond was good goods, and was at Sister's throat latch when the game ended. Sister has been an unlucky mare for Mr. Goldsmith. She has disappointed him several times by going unaccountably amies when much depended on her, and he will probably send her to the breeding paddock next spring. Her performance last Saturday will add materially to her value as a brood-mare. The following are the details:

BAY DISTRICT CDESE, November 26th.—Purse \$500. For named horses.
Sister, b m—J. A. Goldsmith..... 2 1 1
Black Diamond, blk g—H. Hitchcock..... 1 2 2
Wells-Fargo, ch g—Geo. Bayliss..... 3 dis.
Time, 2:30, 2:23, 2:19, 2:20.

For the double-team race Mr. Hickok named Arab and Conde, and Mr. Lindsay Jane L. and Palatina. Although new to pole work, Arab and Conde proved apt scholars, and the race was a procession. Mr. Lindsay's team worked well, but Palatina could not support her pole companion when a 20-gait was called for, and the Oregon pair had to be content with second place. After winning the first heat by half a length in 2:29, and the second by two lengths in 2:23, Mr. Hickok decided to cut them loose, and they turned the track in 2:18.

Sixth Day—Match for double teams.
Arab and Conde—O. A. Hickok..... 1 1 1
Jane L. and Palatina—L. B. Lindsay..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:24, 2:23, 2:18.

The third race was called and Emme G., Robert St. Clair and Boss responded, but after two heats darkness caused a postponement. As it has rained continuously ever since, the race is at this writing, Thursday afternoon, yet unfinished.

A Correction.

C. M. Chase, Director of the State Agricultural Society, informs us that he was wrongly represented in one of the city dailies, and desires to be set right with our readers.

In some remarks at the meeting of last Monday, in Sacramento, he said the Golden Gate Fair, and this the reporter changed to the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. Under gross provocation he stated that there had been three fraudulent races at the Golden Gate Fair of which his accuser was a director. Mr. Chase thinks that the reporter knowingly misrepresented him in furtherance of a scheme. Should that be the case the offending scribe should receive merited punishment.

THE GUN.

Readers will note in the advertising columns that Mr. D. R. Jurgens has opened the Walker House at Bonldin Island. He offers good accommodations for hunters at reasonable rates, and the duck and snipe shooting are said to be very fine.

Last Sunday's bags of ducks were generally good. The Byron Club, two members and a guest, sent down about sixty birds. At Teal the bags averaged larger, and at the Cordelia they were very good. The Ibis Club and the Tule Belle had good sport. On the salt marshes the shooting was much better than it was earlier in the season, but not so good as in the corresponding month a few years ago.

ATHLETICS.

A Wrestling Tournament.

Upon suggestion of Secretary F. S. Moody, of the Olympic Club, a tournament at Greco-Roman wrestling, for middle weights, has been arranged to be brought off at the club rooms on the evening of February 19th, 1888. A suitable trophy will be presented to the winner by the club, and with the trophy will go the championship of the State at the weight. It has long been a mooted question to whom the title belonged, and it is hoped that the coming event will settle the matter for a time. Mr. Gns. Ungerman of the Eintrachts, if not overweight, should contest, together with Mr. Ed. Kolb and many others. The only conditions required for entrance to the tournament are that the men shall be bona fide amateurs and strictly within the weight. Entries will close with Secretary Moody on February 12th next.

The splendid showing made by Olympic men at the amateur Athletic Association meeting last week has been the subject of much talk during the time intervening since then. Messrs. Schifferstein, Scott, Coffin, Hartman, MacArthur, Code, Schuster and Quinn are the heroes of the hour, and their fellow-members are proud of them. As a substantial recognition of their efforts the board of directors remitted a year's dues to each of those winning a first, and assumed all expenses incident to training, entrance fees and rubber for all of the men.

The article by "Podarces," which was printed last week, should be preserved by all those interested in athletics. It is a careful compilation by one whose enthusiasm about outdoor sports has made him the champion mile-walker of the State, a leading cricketer, and an authority about outdoor games.

On Tuesday last, our old-time friend Mr. Dick Brooka was married to Miss Mattie Dall, sister of Geo. A. and Charley Dall. The wedding was private. The young people are well known and begin their journey with the good wishes of their numberless friends.

Golden Gate Athletic Club.

On Tuesday evening last the much-talked-of boxing contest, between Mr. J. B. Choynski and Mr. W. J. Kenealey, both members, for a medal and the heavy-weight championship of the Club, was brought off before a crowded hall full of spectators. Both men had undergone careful preparation and were in good form. Mr. Choynski has had considerable experience in ring affairs, while Mr. Kenealey was a novice, having had but a few months' instruction. He was such an apt pupil, however, and so powerful that it was thought he would win. The outcome proved that experience is essential to success in the ring. The affair was to a finish and lasted through four rounds. In the early part of the contest Mr. Kenealey had the best of it, knocking his competitor down several times. In the last round, however, Mr. Choynski landed several heavy blows on the head and neck of his opponent, and finally knocked him on to the ropes where he remained until more than ten seconds had passed. Mr. Choynski remains champion, and becomes the owner outright of the very rich medal presented by the club.

California Athletic Club.

On Friday evening last week the California Athletic Club gave an entertainment to a large audience of members and guests. A boxing tournament for light weights had been arranged for the evening, but only two of the six entries appeared: Messrs. J. V. Harrison of the Olympic Club and P. Harty of the Golden Gates. They were well matched in weight, but otherwise were quite different. Mr. Harrison is quite tall, with great reach, while Mr. Harty is compact and shorter. The pair boxed several rounds in which Mr. Harrison did most scoring, although honors were about even. In the third round the men were at close quarters when time was called, and Mr. Harrison struck his opponent a heavy right-hander just as the call was made. A moment after one of Mr. Harty's seconds, Riordan by name, jumped into the ring, walked over to Mr. Harrison and knocked him down. The blow dazed and weakened him, but his seconds refused to claim the match, as they had a right to do, and the contest went on through seven rounds, when the referee awarded the

medal to Mr. Harty. After the boxing Mr. Ed. A. Kolb, of the Olympic, and Mr. H. I. Pritchard, of the Golden Gates, wrestled for nearly two hours at Greco-Roman without a fall. Mr. Pritchard outweighed his opponent nearly twenty pounds and was on the defensive most of the time. Both were in first-rate condition, but Mr. Pritchard's weight and great strength offset Mr. Kolb's superior skill. At a late hour the match was adjourned to be resumed on last evening. Mr. Pritchard has grown considerably since his match with Dewitt Davis last spring, and has improved in knowledge of the game. The California Club is growing fast, and under the new management is popular.

The Champions Dine.

The gentlemen of the Olympic Club who took part in the recent meeting of the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, were entertained on last Tuesday evening at Frank La Coste's rotisserie. The dinner was all that the famous caterer could make it, and the company, confined to the officers of the day and the athletes mentioned, was decidedly lively.

President Harrison sat at the head of the table, and was at home. He is always at his best when acting as toast-master, and after the appetites had been appeased the president called upon the various diners for little speeches, which were applauded vociferously. Director H. A. Cummings, John Hemmer-smith, F. S. Moody, and the vice-President, with President Harrison, represented the Olympic Board, and all of them made remarks enlogistic of the men who had won the championship for the club. Responses were made by all present. Mr. Scott, Mr. Schifferstein, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Quinn, Mr. MacArthur, Mr. Code, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Schuster, and a dozen others made from one to a half dozen speeches each, in which there was a noticeable increase of eloquence as the evening passed. All sorts of suggestions for the benefit of the club were offered, and some most interesting reminiscences related by Mr. Peter McIntyre and other notable out-door men. Some songs were execrably sung, and a lot of jollity was indulged in until about midnight. The dinner was a very successful affair throughout.

Following is the list of toasts and respondents: "Our Champions of 1887," responded to by V. E. Schifferstein and W. A. Scott; "The Other Champions," by Horece Coffin and C. Hartman; "The Friend of the Athletes," by P. McIntyre; "Our Vice-President," by H. H. Briggs; "Our Leader," by J. A. Hammersmith; "Our President," by W. G. Harrison; "The Man Who Ran Carter," by R. MacArthur; "W. R. Stewart," success to his bride and himself; "Our ex-Leader," by W. C. Brown; "Positives and Negatives," by Neilson; "Our First Prize Gymnast," by C. Hartman; "The Trainer," by C. Plowden; "What We Intend to Do," by J. A. Code; "The Genial Light-Weight," by H. A. Cummings; "Another Light-Weight," by P. T. Goodloe; "Our Secretary," by F. S. Moody; "Pole Vaulters," by C. J. Schuster; "The Ladies," by H. H. Briggs.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandpares, colors, dates, and breed.

We are indebted to the *American Field* for advance sheets containing the report of the Eastern Field Trials. The Field has established an enviable reputation for the fullness and accuracy of its Trial reports, which were begun ten or more years ago by its editor "Mohawk," and which have been continued by that famous writer and able assistants. The Members' Stake seems not to have been as interesting as it was last year, either in the number of entries or in the amount of high-class work done. The winner of first, Mr. Hitchcock's Tammany, is good enough for any company, while the other winners, Bucklewell, Bang Grace and Roy Monarch are very good indeed, although, to our notion, Roy Monarch lacks vim and pace. Bucklewell is a very fine, steady worker, and a pleasing shooting dog, although he, too, is a bit slow for anything like open country.

Mr. Francis R. Hitchcock telegraphs from High Point that he cannot attend the next meeting of the American Kennel Club, and consequently prefers not to accept appointment as delegate from the Pacific Kennel Club. He suggests Mr. Elliott Smith, who is well known to Colonel Taylor and others of the local club, and it gives us much pleasure to add an expression of esteem for Mr. Smith, in whose keeping the interests of the P. K. C. would be jealously guarded.

At risk of offense we repeat that the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club should select and announce its judges for the coming trials. Men wish to know who will judge before deciding to make entries to the Aced Stake or qualify for the Derby. Entries to the All-Aged Stake close on January 1st, with the Secretary, Mr. N. P. Sheldon, at 320 Sanson St., in care of J. G. Edwerda.

In the Eastern Field Trials Club Derby, Mr. Bennett's entry, Sirius, was drawn against Mr. Edward Dexter's Jack Modoc, but no advice about the running have come to hand to date. Sirius has a long, hard road to travel to win even a place, but we hope he has done himself credit.

Eastern Field Trials Club—Members' Stake

The Members' Stake began on Thursday, November 17th, and was finished on Friday. Messrs. S. L. Boggs, of Pittsburg, and C. Fred Crawford, of Pawtucket, R. I., judged during the first heat. Mr. W. A. Foster then took Mr. Crawford's place, and judged the remainder of the day. Birds were found in abundance on Friday, although on the previous day but few comparatively were found.

The stake was won by Mr. F. R. Hitchcock's celebrated pointer dog Tammany, by Tory—Moonstone. He was in splendid condition and ran an elegant race. Second was won by Mr. Jas. L. Breese's pointer dog Bang Grace, by Bang-Bang—Grace and Mr. Washington A. Coster's setter dog Bucklewell, by Druid—Rhny, both of which ran well and did some very superior work. Third was won by Mr. C. C. Gray's setter dog Roy Monarch, by Dashing Monarch—List. His last heat was a remarkably good one.

On the whole the weather was favorable for field work.

THURSDAY.

The morning opened bright and pleasant. A gentle wind blew from the northwest. Toward the middle of the day the sky was overcast with clouds which, toward night, showed

signs of rein. Birds were not found in great numbers during the day. The start was made near the school-house near town.

BUCKELLEW—GLOSTER.—At 9:40 Mr. W. A. Coster's orange and white setter dog Buckellev, by Druid—Ruby, and Mr. Jas. L. Breese's black, white and tan dog Gloster, by Dashing Rover—Trinket, were cast off in an open field. Both dogs showed signs of game at different times, but no game was found until Gloster, going along the edge of a thicket, wheeled in the open to a very pretty point on a single bird; Buckellev drew up and flushed and both dogs were steady to wing. The dogs were then worked in the open to find scattered birds of the bevy, but without success. Gloster pointed, then drew on and began roading. Buckellev coming up, caught the scent and began roading in an opposite direction and pointed the bevy; Gloster backed; both dogs were steady to wing. Gloster should have been permitted to road his birds without competition after he had found the trail, according to the rules of the club, but this very important rule was several times ignored. The scattered birds were followed. After going a short distance, Buckellev roaded to a point in weeds; Gloster coming in thirty yards ahead, pointed. Gloster flushed the bevy, shot and missed. Nothing was found to Gloster's point, although he probably pointed on the foot scent. Both dogs were steady to wing and shot. The birds were followed. Gloster made a couple of points which proved barren, and Buckellev refused to honor them properly. The dogs worked quite a while in the timber after scattered birds without finding. In the corner of the woods Gloster drew to a point, drew on a few yards by the bevy and pointed again and held his point steadily. Buckellev, coming in from the opposite side, pointed the bevy, and both were steady to wing. Here again Gloster did not have the benefit of the rule which protects a dog in a hind. In timber, while working on the scattered birds, both dogs made points without any desirable results. Next Gloster pointed a woodcock, and Buckellev drew up and took the point with him. In a hollow in the timber Buckellev pointed some of the scattered birds and Gloster backed handsomely. The birds were missed when shot at; both dogs were steady. Next Buckellev pointed on the foot scent and was handsomely backed. While hunting for the scattered birds Buckellev flushed a single bird. In pines both dogs pointed separate birds some yards apart and were steady. Next Buckellev got a very close point to a single in cover. Next, in the pines, Gloster pointed a single which the judges did not see. A few yards further on Gloster pointed, but the point proved barren. Gloster had a decided advantage in style; in range and speed there was little difference. Gloster backed well while Buckellev refused or only stooped to order. Gloster's nose was not at its best, as he showed inaccuracy, yet the heat had hardly been run long enough to consider him a beaten dog; moreover, he did not receive credit enough for bevy which he found but which were shared with Buckellev. Up at 10:27 and Buckellev won. Down 47 minutes.

TAMMANY—ROY MONARCH.—Mr. F. R. Hitchcock's liver and white pointer dog Tammany, by Tory—Moonstone, and Mr. C. C. Gray's black and white setter dog Roy Monarch, by Dashing Monarch—List, were cast off at 10:31. After working a short time Roy pointed a single bird in thick briars, doing a very good piece of work. Shortly afterward Tammany made a similar point on the edge of the same briars. Both dogs were steady. Moved on and soon Tammany pointed and Roy backed, and nothing was found. Some corn and open fields were drawn blank. Roy pointed a mouse nest and Tammany backed well. Next the handlers flushed a bevy, and the dogs, at the same moment coming in down wind, ran into it and did not pay proper attention to wing. The birds were followed to cover in woods, but were not found; some open ground was then drawn blank. Roy pointed in sedge by a fence and was steady to shot. The remainder of the bevy flushed wild and flew to the woods close by. Tammany, going across wind, dropped to a flush. At the same time Roy pointed a short distance away (the handlers were separated) drew on and got up wind of his bird and roaded to a flush. Some open fields and cover were drawn blank. In some sedge Tammany stopped to a handsome point on a bevy, and was steady to shot. A bird was crippled and it was retrieved after the heat ended. The birds were marked down in the run about one hundred yards away. Roy pointed a single bird very prettily in heavy briars but broke in when the bird flushed. A few yards further on he pointed a moment, then moved on. Tammany won. He had the advantage in range, speed and style. Ordered up at 12:24. Down 1 hour and 53 minutes.

LUCIA—FOREMAN'S LASS.—At 1:33, after lunch, Mr. D. S. Gregory's liver and white pointer bitch Lucia, by Croxteth—Belle, and Mr. C. Fred Crawford's black and white setter bitch Foreman's Lass, by Foreman—Grace B., were cast off in an open field. Both dogs roaded about fifty yards to a fence; Lucia crossed the fence into the woods, roaded a few feet and pointed just a moment before two quails flew. Some cover and open fields were drawn blank. In a cornfield a bevy flushed near Lass, but whether the flush was caused by an error on her part we cannot say. She was feathering and roading after the bevy left and was presumably blameless. In cover on the scattered birds Lass flushed excellently. Then in sedge grass in pines, Lass pointed a single very nicely, and was well backed by Lucia, both were steady to shot. Then in pines, Mr. Crawford claimed a point, but before the judges could ride through the thick cover, the bird flushed. Next, in dry leaves, Lucia wheeled to a point, then moved on and both dogs roaded; a single bird was flushed some yards from them by the judges. In a bottom Lucia made game, and her handler being close on the bevy, it flushed. The bevy was followed and Lucia flushed a single bird and the remainder of the bevy flushed wild and went to cover. Lucia pointed a single bird and was held some moments while Lass was being brought up to back, which she did not do. Lucia was slightly unsteady to wing. Lass, in a hollow, pointed presumably on foot-scent. Some woods were then worked. Lass feathered and drew to a point, Lucia backed. Lass pressed her bird too closely and flushed. Less then pointed twice without birds being found. On a wheatfield Lucia roaded about one hundred and fifty yards up wind on the back track of a bevy. As she was coming in, the handlers being close to the bevy, it flushed. The birds flew only a short distance into some weeds and briars on top of a hill close by. Lass flushed three or four and the rest flushed wild. The dogs were steady. At 3:39 the heat ended and Lucia won. Down two hours and three minutes. Style, speed and range were about equal.

BANG GRACE—FLASH R.—At 3:50 Mr. Jas. L. Breese's lemon and white pointer dog Bang Grace, by Bang Bang—Grace, and Mr. D. S. Gregory's liver and white pointer bitch Flash R., by Dilley's Ranger—Dilley's White Lily, were cast off in open fields. A great deal of woods and open fields were drawn blank. At 5:00, when the dogs were ordered up, no birds have been found. Down one hour and ten minutes. This ended the running for the day.

FRIDAY.

A chilly wind blew from the north, and the morning was cloudy. Toward the middle of the day the weather became clearer and warmer. Work was begun near the Glass House.

BANG GRACE—FLASH R.—At 8:42 they were cast off to finish the heat of the previous day. Bang Grace pointed a bevy accurately and Flash backed. Mr. Breese made a double and Bang Grace retrieved both birds; a very nice piece of work in short grass and weeds. Some of the scattered birds were marked down in a small piece of thicket in the corner of the field. A large bevy happened to be there, and Bang Grace soon located and pointed it; Flash backed or pointed close to him. Both dogs were steady. On the scattered birds Bang pointed a single nicely and Flash backed handsomely. Several birds then flushed wild. Some of the birds were followed into the open. Bang pointed a single bird, but was not given enough time by his handler and he moved on, and Mr. Breese flushed the bird near where the point was made. Then Flash pointed on the foot-scent where a bird had flushed a moment before; Bang Grace backed well. In the open, on scattered birds, Bang flushed a bird, then stood and held his point steadily; Flash backed. Mr. Breese flushed several birds to the point, and both dogs were steady. Bang was quicker in his work on birds, displayed excellent nose and judgment and won. Style and range about alike. Time, 9:21. Down thirty-nine minutes.

COUNT BELTON—NELLIE II.—At 9:25 Mr. I. Norris Cochran's black and white setter dog Count Belton, by Yale Belton—Polly Blue, and Mr. C. Fred Crawford's black and white setter bitch Nellie II., by Count Noble—Rosalind, were cast off in the open. Count pointed close by a fence, the bird being on the opposite side. Nellie refused to back, jumped the fence, pointed a moment then flushed the bird. About fifty yards further on, Nellie pointed and was well backed by Count. The point proved barren. In sedge, in pines, Count pointed and Nell backed and broke her back, took a short cast and pointed; no bird to either point. After working some open and cover blank, Count began to draw very cautiously in the open, and pointing. Nellie, coming one hundred yards ahead, roaded nicely to a flush. Nellie made two points then to which nothing was found. In woods Count false-pointed and Nellie refused to back. In a path Count pointed a single nicely and Nell refused to back. Both were steady to shot. The heat ended at 10:03 and Count Belton won. Down thirty-eight minutes. Count showed a very fine nose, but was slow and over-cautious in pointing his birds, and also showed a disposition to point on foot-scent. Nellie showed fine natural qualities, but was brash and out of control. In speed, range and style, in motion, she was superior to Count.

SECOND SERIES.

TAMMANY—BUCKELLEW.—Mr. Crawford judged, with Mr. Boggs, from the beginning of this heat to the end of the trials. The dogs were cast off at 12:20 in an open sedge field. Soon after starting two or three birds were flushed by horsemen. Tammany pointed at the foot of a hill but did not have the bevy located accurately; Buckellev pointed the bevy, then made a short cast, got up wind of it and pointed; Coster flushed and both dogs were steady. Tammany flushed one of the scattered birds by the edge of some woods; the dogs were then worked into the woods after some scattered birds. Buckellev drew about but failed to locate. Several birds were flushed by the horsemen. Tammany made a good point on a single bird in dry leaves; his handler, thinking there was no bird, ordered him on and Tammany flushed. Several birds flushed wild. After going about one hundred yards further in the woods Buckellev pointed; Tammany backed, then they backed each other but there were no birds to the point. Some woods and open were drawn blank, except a point by Tammany on a rabbit. Some birds were marked down in woods. Tammany pointed a single bird and Buckellev stooped to order in place of backing; both were steady to wing. Soon after being ordered on Tammany pointed another single, and Buckellev backed; both were steady to shot and wing. A very nice piece of work for Tammany. Moving on, Tammany wheeled, while going at full speed, to a very nice point on a single bird; Buckellev backed. Tammany spoiled a superior piece of work by jumping in and flushing, yet it might have been slightly wounded, as the birds had been shot at a few moments before. Next Buckellev pointed and the bird flushed wild at the same moment; as he moved another flushed near him. A few yards further on Tammany pointed, then drew on, located the bird and pointed it. Buckellev refused to back, and took the point with Tammany. Next Buckellev backed to order Tammany's point on the foot-scent. Next Buckellev pointed close to a fallen tree-top; Tammany backed. Buckellev drew around to the opposite side and pointed, and Tammany drew in and pointed. The bird flushed near Buckellev and Coster killed. The dogs were steady. They were then worked for a bevy. Tammany pointed a bevy handsomely and retrieved well. Buckellev had some advantage in range. In style and speed Tammany was superior. They were ordered up at 11:54 and Tammany won. Down one hour and thirty-four minutes.

BANG GRACE—LUCIA.—They were cast off at 12:00 in an open sedge field, and were worked in a circle in the open fields to get down wind of the bevy, flushed at the finish of the last heat and marked down in pines. While going down a valley, both dogs roaded but failed to locate. The bevy was subsequently found by Lucia near the end of the heat. The pines were then worked; both dogs made false points, and after moving a short distance backed each other. Bang Grace made a very nice point on a single bird and was steady to wing. Several were flushed in the open by the handlers. Turned into the pines again. In the valley in weeds, where both dogs first showed signs of game, Lucia roaded to a point on a bevy, and was steady to shot. The bevy was followed into the pine woods close by. Bang pointed a single bird and Lucia backed well. The heat then ended; time 12:32. Down thirty-two minutes. Bang Grace won.

Count Belton had a bye in this series.

THIRD SERIES.

TAMMANY—COUNT BELTON.—At 1:36, after lunch, they were cast off in an open sedge field. Count false-pointed several times, and Tammany backed well. Tammany flushed a single bird and dropped to wing, and soon afterward Count scored a flush. Several birds flushed wild. In sedge Count pointed a single and the point was duly honored by Tammany. Tammany pointed a single stylishly and Count backed well; both were steady to shot and wing. Moving on, Count pointed and two birds were flushed a short distance from him by a horseman. He pointed again, soon after being sent on, in pines, and a single bird was flushed to it. Next he pointed where a bird had flushed a moment before. At the edge of the woods Count pointed and Tammany backed well; both were steady to shot. Next, Count false-pointed. At 1:59 the dogs were ordered up and Tammany won. Count showed a very sensitive nose, but showed a want of confidence in himself and did not go to his birds with sufficient promptness. In motion, Tammany had

the most style and the better range. Down twenty-three minutes.

BANG GRACE had a bye in this series.

FOURTH SERIES.

TAMMANY—BANG GRACE.—At 2:15 they were cast off to decide the final heat for first place. Tammany, in an open sedge field, pointed a bevy handsomely and dropped to wing when the bevy flushed wild. The bevy was found in the open; both pointed it independently, and they were steady to wing. The birds went to the woods and were followed. Tammany pointed a single bird, and Bang Grace, fifty yards to the right, pointed. A bird was flushed to Tammany's point, and as he was going up to Bang Grace, he pointed another bird. The birds were flushed to Bang Grace's point, and moving on he pointed another that was left. A few yards further on he pointed another bird and was steady to shot. They were then worked in a thicket after scattered birds, without finding. In the open Tammany pointed three or four nicely, and the dogs were then ordered up; time 2:45. In style and speed there was little to choose; in range Tammany had a slight advantage. Down 40 minutes. Tammany won the heat and first prize.

FIFTH SERIES.

Buckellev was elected to run for second with Bang Grace, but the owners agreed to divide without running.

SIXTH SERIES.

ROY MONARCH—GLOSTER.—The judges selected these two to compete for third, and, taken as a whole, it was the best heat of the trial. The quality of the work was excellent, and there was a great deal of it considering the length of the heat. They were cast off at 3:14 in open sedge. Roy started off slowly, but as he got warmed up he widened his range and increased his speed. Gloster took a cast into a hollow and pointed, he drew up a path into some woods close by, then backed in the open field to where he first pointed, and was feathering when his handler called him off; he soon made a cast back again, and pointed the bevy; his handler did not go to the right place to flush the bevy, and he called Gloster off again, but Gloster returned and pointed again and this time Mr. Breese flushed them, shot, and Gloster retrieved. In the meantime Roy had been pointing a bevy on top of the hill in sedge grass two hundred yards away. He was steady to shot. The scattered birds were followed into a run in the valley. While Gloster was making a long cast in the open Roy pointed a single bird and Gloster came in soon enough to back nicely a very stylish piece of work for both dogs, and both were steady to shot. In the run, Gloster flushed a single, and at the same moment Roy pointed well, and was steady when the bird was flushed. Gloster stiffened on a point after he made the flush, and several were flushed to the point. Next Roy pointed on foot-scent, and soon afterward Gloster made a point which proved barren; Roy backed the point. Next Roy secured a point in thick elders and was steady to shot. The run was then worked back again. Roy picked up a point on a single and Gloster honored the point. The judges consulted a few moments, then ordered the dogs on again. In the run, Gloster pointed a single bird and was backed well; the bird was shot and missed. A few yards further on Roy pointed, and it was said Gloster flushed the bird, but we could not see, the cover hiding the dogs from view. At 3:57 the heat and stake ended and Roy Monarch won the heat and third. Down forty-three minutes. Considering the quality of the points, Gloster had the advantage, and was the wider ranger and had more style when in motion. Roy showed himself a very superior bird dog and ran much better than in his previous work.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 7, 1887.—MEMBERS' STAKE.—Open only to club members, each entry to be owned three months prior to closing of stake, and handled by the member making such entry. First prize, Cup, value \$10, to be known as the Eastern Field Trials Cup; second prize value \$75; third prize, a piece of plate, value \$50. (Winners allowed the choice of cash or plate.) Entries close night previous to running. Each member allowed one entry free; each additional entry \$10.

W. A. Coster's lemon and white dog Buckellev, by Druid—Ruby (setter),	beat	Jas. L. Breese's black, white and tan dog Gloster, by Dashing Rover—Trinket (setter).
F. R. Hitchcock's liver and white dog Tammany, by T. R. Moonstone (pointer).	beat	C. O. Gray's black and white dog Roy Monarch, by Dashing Monarch—List (setter).
D. S. Gregory's liver and white bitch Lucia, by Croxteth—Belle (pointer).	beat	C. Fred Crawford's black and tan bitch Foreman's Lass, by Foreman—Grace B. (setter).
Jas. L. Breese's lemon and white dog Bang Grace, by Bang Bang—Grace (pointer).	beat	D. S. Gregory's liver and white bitch Flash R., by Dilley's Ranger—Dilley's White Lily (pointer).
I. Morris Cochran's black, white and tan dog Count Belton, by Yale Belton—Polly Blue (setter).	beat	C. Fred Crawford's black and white bitch Nellie II., by Count Noble—Rosalind (setter).

Tammany beat Buckellev.	II.	Bang Grace beat Lucia. Count Belton (a bye).
Tammany beat Count Belton.	III.	Bang Grace (a bye).
Tammany beat Bang Grace and won first.	IV.	
Bang Grace and Buckellev divided second.	V.	
Roy Monarch beat Gloster and won third.	VI.	
1st ... Tammany.		
2d ... Buckellev.		
3d ... Roy Monarch		

*Divided.

Robins Island, 1881	.....	Brook, by Count Bosco—My Duchess.
High Point, 1882	.....	Don.
High Point, 1883	.....	Rue, by Snapshot—Ruby.
High Point, 1884	.....	Buckellev, by Druid—Ruby.
High Point, 1885	.....	Brook, by Count Bosco—My Duchess.
High Point, 1886	.....	Foreman, by Dashing Monarch—Fairy II.
High Point, 1887	.....	Gloster, by Dashing Rover—Trinket.
	.....	Dashing Noble, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice.
	.....	Brandon, by Royal Rock—Nellie.

Our current Stock-Keeper and Fanciers' Chronicle chate of fanciere and fancying in this keen fashion:

"Who amongst us doggy ones has not at sometime or other felt a little shame-faced when the rich relation of the family has, in the presence of 'company,' slightly referred to our having 'taken up with dogs and that sort of thing?' It would be waste of time, and everything else probably, to try to make such a small-minded human stick understand that breeding and exhibiting dogs is a tolerably innocent, oftentimes profitable, and even worthy pursuit, followed by all classes of society. No, so long as he lives, your prim relative, who is suffering from acute respectability, will call you a dog-fancier, will think you keep the company of sporting-looking gents who wear colored handkerchiefs round their bushy throats, and he will go to his grave in the belief that you are passing your days and nights smoking clay pipes, drinking small beer, and generally wasting your substance. 'All for the sake

dogs! Phew! Sometimes the good-natured friend puts his 'spoke' into the matter. Generally, however, it is the solemn noodle from whom we have 'expectations.' However, who-soever, where-soever, and whichever ye be, know all men by these presents (our knowledge of legal terms has been expensively purchased on occasions when the plaintiff has had the law of us) that ye may henceforth so continue to tilt your nose and curl your lips, for we can prove that our tastes are not incompatible with honorable callings and lofty aspirations. For he it know—those who purchase 'The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, F. R. S.,' can read there for themselves—that this great naturalist and philosopher, the author of 'The Origin of Species,' was a leader in the sporting world of his University, and was at that period told by his father, 'You care for nothing but hunting and dogs and ratting, and you will be a disgrace to your family and yourself.' This is real balm, honey and sweet oil to our doggy souls. This is comforting for the peers and peeresses, members of Parliament, parsons, officers, stock-brokers and others who so persistently disgrace themselves by breeding and exhibiting dogs.

A Word for the Pointer.

Readers of this paper will remember that a few weeks since there was printed a remark by Mr. Lloyd Price to the effect that pointers and setters were going out of use in England. The remark was well calculated to startle the canine world, and as an offset we take from the *English Kennel Gazette* an article by "Bordrser," who holds a contrary opinion. He says:

Mr. Price, of Rhiwlas, has been rendering the *Field* readable by contributing some instructive and amusing articles on the subject of "grouse driving." There was one remark of his, however, which carried a chill with it; it was to the effect that the day of pointers as dogs to shoot over is on the wane and about to vanish. But surely we are not yet come to that! Surely there are still some left who, having been properly brought up, can appreciate good pointers, and feel that it is true sport to shoot over them. Mr. Price himself is, I believe, a good sportsman, and therefore cannot but view with regret the gradual disappearance, if it be so, of the chief assistants to our enjoyment of this, one of the best of field sports. I can imagine the Squires of Rhiwlas with the ghosts, as it were, of Belle, Draks, and Bow Bells at his feet, and carried away by the spirit of the prophetic bards of his country lamenting over the departing pleasures of legitimate shooting—

On a rock whose haughty brow
Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood,
Robed in sable garb of woe,
With haggard eyes the squire stood;
And with a master's hand and prophet's fire
Struck the deep sorrows of his lyre.

But we will hope that his prophecy of the fall of the pointer in the good opinion of those who have ground to shoot over will not be fulfilled. Why should it? We are breeding as good dogs now as ever were seen; and, thanks to field trials, some of the best are more widely known than was possible in the old days; and although our foreign neighbors and Cousin Jonathan have carried off some good ones to improve their stock, we have plenty left as good and better.

It is all very well to crack up "driving," but to one who has tried both it is very poor sport when compared with a quiet walk, whether over moorland or lowland, with a brace of pointers to the front which know their work. And, after all, what is the history of "driving"? "Driving" in its origin was a makeshift, a substitute for shooting over dogs when birds were too wild to be got at in any other manner. Well, everything in its proper place. Why cannot its exhibition be still reserved for that time and season? It is an abuse of an allowable pastime to do otherwise. When one hears of grouse being "driven" on "the 12th," it causes a thrill of horror! The sensation is similar to what one would feel towards an M. F. H. who, late in the spring, knowingly hunted a "vixen" to ground and dug her out for the hounds! And then, what is going to be the effect of this "driving" and "driving" upon the youthful sportsman? His knowledge of sport will be very limited; of course he will know nothing of the habits and customs of "fur and feather;" his knowledge of dogs will be confined to the ways of his retriever; and should he by accident be sent out to shoot over a brace of pointers, though he might be the pick of Hurlingham, it will not be an unlikely question from him to the keeper, "Why do the dogs stand still?"

Two or three years ago a youthful sportsman of this type was staying with a country gentleman in Westmoreland, and one bright morning, accompanied by the keeper, who knows his master's enjoyment of a practical joke, he went out to shoot. He spent the whole morning in one large turnip field shooting at thrushes, which were very numerous there, under the pleasing delusion that he was shooting at partridges, for he killed not one.

If gentlemen of all degrees would but adopt the simple rule, no driving till birds, whether partridge or grouse, are too wild to be got at with dogs. And again, as to grouse, shoot no "chirpers" or old hens with broods in the early days of August. Why, legitimate grouse-shooting over dogs might, even in England, be carried on to the 20th of September with much benefit to health and real enjoyment. Then, instead of a gradual disappearance of the pointer, there would be a great revival of the noted strains of days gone by. That too little-known pastime of field trials, which embodies the very essence of sport, will be more widely taken up—our youth will be taught that a grouse is something more than "a thing like a black hall" coming at them, which they must shoot; and in after life they will feel that their happiest days were those spent on the heather, when, breathing in invigorating air, they waited upon the well-trained Bang and Belle.

But the columns of the *Gazette* for October declare that there is still another "rock ahead," that all breeds of dogs are likely to snuff from the want of a fixed standard of points for the guidance of judges at dog shows. If this statement be true, then, taken with the fact that the great kennels where the typical pointer of pure strain could formerly be found are now for the most part broken up, it seems to say that this breed of dogs will suffer more than, perhaps, any other, for even now there are judges who appear to think that the standard type of the pointer may be arrived at by consulting the "inner consciousness," or by gathering it from specimens on the show-bench, and then carrying it "green in the memory" to the judging ring. The result is that, when the dogs are led out before a judge, faults are detected and good points discerned which have been invisible to the eyes of judges who had the advantage of being educated in youth into the knowledge of the correct type of the pointer by intimate acquaintance with dogs of the pure Edge strain.

If we are to have a standard type fixed by authority for

the guidance of judges and others, it is to the "Edge" type we must go for points. Go where you will, there are nowadays no pointers of form superior to what we used to see in the kennels of Mr. G. Moore, of Appleby, Rev. J. Holden, Lord Derby, Lord Lichfield, Lord Salford and some others, whose dogs were of that same strain. But, on the other hand, there are now some pointers of high rank, more or less, as regards prize winning, which in the days of old would not have been allowed to live beyond the day on which the color of their eyes could be ascertained. To take that point alone, it is really quite sad to see the prevalence of the "gooseberry eye."

Hitherto we have been fortunate in having two or three judges who are well acquainted with the correct type of the pointer, so that breeders have the opportunity of learning what to breed to; but

Eheu fugaces
Labuntur anni.

And the day must come when their guiding eyes will no longer be of service to the novice in pointer breeding.

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens canis.

Must we, then, have the type and standard of the pointer defined and fixed by specified points? It seems so; and if the type is not to be altogether changed from what it was thirty years ago, the sooner it is done the better.

ROD.

Bob's Big Trout.

A writer, whose nom de plume "Johnny Chot" is enough to gain him favor in the guild, chats delightfully in the *English Fishing Gazette* about a tussle with a heavy fish, in this wise:

I often pity those unfortunate individuals who are not anglers. I even go so far in my egotism as to think it impossible that any other sport or amusement can afford their votaries the pleasure and enjoyment which a successful day's fishing does. And what a grand leveller the gentle craft is! There is no ceremony at the pleasant waterside; the best man there is he who catches the most fish, no matter how humble in rank he may be. And then a real good day's sport—how we can store it in our memories, and at times take it down, on it over, and in imagination catch them again.

Or if you are troubled with sleeplessness, then you can conjure to your restless minds that one particular stretch of charming riverside—your favorite swim—and there, with visionary rod in hand, deftly drop your tackle into its fishy-looking depths, with half-closed eyes dreamily following your sprightly little float, till, in imagination, it bobs with a seeming reluctance to betray the little scaly sprite whom you can almost persuade yourself is swimming beneath. A few swims down and that little float might bob in reality as fast and furious as it likes for all you would know or care, for your harmless little conceit will have accomplished its purpose and enticed you into a sound sleep, where, maybe, if you are an habitual dreamer, your sleeping visionary power will still show fancied prowess in your favorite sport.

The end of last summer I had a letter from an old school-fellow of mine, which ran, as near as I can now remember, something like the following:

"Dear Johnny,—Pack up your fishing traps and come down at once. There's a corner in trout, and yours truly is in the know. In haste—Bob. P. S.—Bring something devilish strong."

To speak candidly, I attached very little importance to the above missive, partly because I was no stranger to Master Bob's exaggeratory of old, and partly because that in the matter of angling he knew very little, and had never handled a rod but once in his life. But that once! I have never forgotten it, and I feel pretty sure Bob has not either.

It was this way. When Bob and I were about nine and ten years old respectively and went to school together, in verifying the monotony of our school attentances one day by one of those stolen holidays which, I believe, is more familiarly known amongst school boys as "playing the wag," we saw a man catch a large pike, and noticed what fun it seemed to be winding the line in and letting it out whilst playing the fish, and we both seriously made up our minds to have a try and see what it was like; but as it seemed to us to be a difficult matter to obtain a legitimate run by catching a fish, we made the following arrangement. Bob's father was a salmon-fisherman, and we planned this way. Bob was to borrow his father's rod, which, and a large, strong hook, and I was to entice a little bull terrier pup which resided next door into our back garden. He was then to be hooked in some portion of his anatomy which was thought would hurt him the least, and we were to take it in turns, holding the rod and playing the pup, whilst the other chieved him about to make him run well. This charming programme so excited our youthful imagination that I do not believe either of us slept a wink all the night preceding the morning which was to afford us so much supposed sport, and, for the matter of that, I do not suppose the pup would have done either could he have guessed what a treat was in store for him next morning. After breakfast the next day, Bob duly performed his part of the contract and brought the rod, hook and line, as promised, and I, on my part, being as old friend of the pup's, had no difficulty in getting him to accompany me to a meadow close to the river, which we decided would be better than the back yard in case our victim—or, as we considered more properly, our colleague—turned out unusually lively.

Arrived at the scene of action, Bob put the rod together and got everything ready. The pup was very quiet and seemed mighty curious and intensely interested in the proceedings, but apparently betrayed no suspicions of the role he was intended to act. It now became a matter of grave argument between Bob and myself as to whether it would be best to hook him in the head or in the tail. Bob was in favor of the head, I thought the tail best as affording him better scope to exert himself. This latter suggestion was ultimately voted for by both, and we tossed for innings, the lucky winner to have the privilege of holding the rod first. Bob won (subsequent events made me very glad I didn't), and grasped the rod. I slipped the hook well into some nobly part of the animal's tail and asked Bob if he was ready. He said he was, and then I started to chevy, and — Well, the only running done that morning was done by Bob and myself, and when we ultimately got away from what I considered to this day was one of the warmest corners I was ever in in my life, we compare damages, and Bob's calf was minus about half a pound of good solid flesh, and, as for myself, about half a leg and two brace hantoes were all that remained to remind me that I came out in the morning with a moderately respectable pair of pants on. And the last recollection I have of that event is, when on momentarily turning heck in my flight to see if Bob was following, the vision of a dog sitting on its

hanches and assiduously licking his hind quarters as hard as he could lick.

Well, I caught the 5:30 train and reached B —, where Bob lived. About half past six I was warmly welcomed by Mrs. Bob and the children, had my tea, and after that my old chum and myself adjourned to another room, whilst the good lady put the children to bed. Bob now unfolded to me the meaning of the letter he had sent me, and wound up his graphic description of the doings of an enormous trout which he had seen constantly feeding in one spot in the river, which I well knew did contain some good fish, by saying—

"Johnny, my boy, if he's an ounce, he is seven or eight pounds, and I'll come to-morrow with you and help to catch him."

"But, Bob," I ventured to remark, "are you sure it's a trout?"

"Do you think I don't know a trout when I see one?" he asked indignantly.

Well, speaking confidently, I didn't think he did, my impression of Bob's placatorial knowledge making me think it quite possible that a jack or any other fish were all the same to Bob. However, I would not have hurt Bob's feelings for any consideration, so gravely told him I had always considered him the greatest living authority in the theoretical part of all matters appertaining to the gentle craft, and that I felt morally certain he only needed a little practice to become a high-brow amongst the angling community. This completely pacified him, and he told me the following angling incident, which had happened a short time since in the neighborhood.

There was an old fisherman living near the river who let himself and his punt to intending anglers at so much a day; when he was too busy to attend to this, his son—a fine young fellow of about nineteen, and a thorough fisherman—took his place. There was a lady extremely fond of barbel-fishing who came down from town twice a week and hired the old man's punt with the services of the son, to whom she seemed extremely partial, and had promised him that if ever she caught a 10 lb. barbel when he was with her that she would present him with a ten-pound note. Many and many a day's barbel-fishing had young Billings done with this lady, but no signs of either the fish or the money seemed forthcoming. One day, however, he mentioned her promise to the old man, and they consulted together as to the best means to make their fair patron catch that fish, and give them the promised reward. Accordingly, old Billings, after some trouble, obtained a live barbel a little over 10 lbs. in weight, for which he paid fifteen shillings. This was duly deposited in the well of the punt previous to the next fishing excursion, and carefully kept dark till the required time. As they had arranged to "whack" the ten pounds between them, they both accompanied the lady to the halted swim. However, things were very quiet all the morning, and not a cibble of any description rewarded their efforts; but as it was customary for their fair visitor to indulge in a quiet nap in the fore part of the punt after lunch, they waited till that time came, and whilst her ladyship was fast asleep, the old man noiselessly withdrew the tackle, hooked master barbel well on, and quietly dropped him overboard. A momentary interval was allowed, and then young Billings, in a joyous shout, announced, "A bite, ma'am! a bite!" Up the lady sprang, seized the rod, and strove with that barbel as only a woman could. Twice it was turned and brought very near to the landing-net, which young Billings itched to place beneath it; but, no—away it went again, and fought and disputed, inch by inch, the encroachment the which was making in its seemingly allotted existence. At last her ladyship could hear it no longer; the slow work of reeling in seemed too much for her excited patience, and throwing down her rod, she nervously jerked the line in, hand over hand, and before either could prevent her, she grasped the line as short as possible, and tried to induce the fish to resume its former quarters in the punt by swinging it in holos-holos. And then those two arch conspirators had the mortification of seeing that fish for one brief moment in mid-air, and the next an angry lash of the tail from their disappointing victim and a broken line to her ladyship's hands, were all that remained of fifteen "bob" and a 10 lb. barbel, hopelessly lost through the over-impatience of their fair patron. But, as Bob remarked solaciously to the enraged old man as they went home, "Never mind, dad, we'll try again, and give her something stronger to pull with next time." To which the old man replied: "It'll have to be a d— thick clothes-line then, and the fish knocked on the head before it's thrown in."

Next morning found us at the river; it was just clearing after a heavy flood, and the water was well colored. I lagged with a worm. My chom lolled by my side alternately hantering me as to the extreme probability of my ever catching that fish, and expressing his firm conviction that fishing was a very easy every-day matter which any juggins (I use his own term) could easily do. Dinner time came; no luck—so we adjourned to the house and staid till the early part of the evening, when we came out again. To my astonishment my companion brought with him a stout pole, and composedly informed me that as fishing seemed so cussedly easy, he'd be hanged if he wouldn't have a go himself.

His rod, which further examination on my part proved to be a longish and very stout hewn stick, with about five yards of very thick water cord, completed his outfit; he borrowed a hook from me, and I purposely gave him the most clumsy specimen I could find to harmonize with the rest of his outfit. A hallet more like an infant clock-weight than a respectable ledger-lead, was then actually tied about three feet from the hook, upon which an immense lob was impaled in any thing but an artistic manner, and then in it was pitched. I heaved him not to disturb the water by pulling it out, and he promised to let it lie there till he got a bite. I gave up all idea and hopes of anything for at least an hour to come after the terrible bombardment the clock-weight had inflicted upon the surface of the stream; and after getting my own light ledger in, sat down and waited till the water should have recovered its normal condition. Hardly had I made myself comfortable before Bob dashed to his bean-pole, seized it and struggled for an instant, and the next moment a slimy scaly form soaked me square round the face, and knocked me down again into the recumbent position from which I was rising. When I recovered, there stood Bob, proudly gazing with an air of victory upon a plorious trout of about six lbs. weight which was kicking upon the grassy bank, apparently as much astonished as anyone at its summary ejection from its native element.

My first feeling upon recovering was one of sincere gratitude that Bob's modest ledger had not struck me instead of the fish; if it had, I feel positively convinced that from that manner in which Bob struck it would have brained me on the spot. Bob became unbearable after this. His airs of superiority upon everything to do with angling were wonderful, and he patronized me greatly since he caught that trout and I am sure that ever since then his prevailing idea of the tackle necessary to catch fish is embodied in the following articles—a bean pole, a clock-weight, and a miniature gad

and maybe a worm; and although my old chum is the best-hearted and dearest old chap that ever lived, and the cheeriest companion a man could wish for to spend a pleasant evening with, yet I'll be langed if I ever go out fishing again with him under any consideration.

After Grayling.

We have from time to time ventured to reprint from the English *Fishing Gazette* the soulful admonitions of the Hon orary Chaplain to that superb journal, C. Hevit, but rarely has it been our privilege to offer a more delightful treat than that from his pen in the current issue of the *Gazette*, about grayling fishing, a sport which is denied to most of our readers, but which is near akin to catching trout. Mr. Hevit says:

The wind had at last got out of the north and east. The day was still, the air warm, and every now and then the sun peeped out from a rift in the soft gray clouds which floated slowly up from the south and west. "Grayling" was the word which burst simultaneously from our lips as I and my host met on the steps at the front door before breakfast. The lawn slopes down from the house to a broad shallow, in which abide one or two mighty grayling and a few large trout. The breakfast bell had not yet sounded, so we strolled to the water's edge, and were rewarded by the sight of one or two duns floating slowly down. It was settled that we should have what we call a social fish—that is, we should go together, smoke the social pipe, converse on the mysteries of the angling art, with special reference to the capture of grayling, and pick up wrinkles—one from the other. On such occasions, if we see a rising fish one or the other goes for him. What happens is as follows:

Strolling leisurely down on the river bank, keeping a sharp look-out on the water, and discussing some mystery of knot, or fly, or method of casting, we both at the same moment catch sight of a rise under the opposite bank, and simultaneously exclaim, "There he is, old fellow; go for him!" Being the guest on this occasion, it is my lot to take the first fish. The eye of a keen critic is on me; it behoves me to be very careful. Every mistake will be noted, and should I make a notorious blunder of it there will be much chaff at luncheon or dinner for the amusement of the ladies, who are no mean judges. Having selected the spot from which to make my attack, I creep to it as quietly as possible, and kneeling, or sitting, or even lying prone on the bank, commence the siege. My host says not a word, except to tell me whether my fly is over the fish or not. I kill, or scratch, or put the fish down, and then, but not till then, begins the criticism, somewhat, perhaps, in this manner:

"You might have safely got a little nearer your fish. A long line is a mistake in all fishing, especially with respect to grayling, when a shorter line can be used. If you had got a little higher up, or a little lower down, you would not have had so much trouble with the drag. If your fly had not fallen with the emphasis of a quoit you would not have put the fish down. If you had only been a little quicker you would have had the fish to a certainty." Or it may be, "That was a good shot; the fly covered him well the first cast, and you deserved your success." Then we each take a cast or two at the spot from various places, either to prove the correctness of our criticism, or to illustrate our idea. The oldest and best fisherman may learn something by following our plan, and it is invaluable to a young hand, or to one who is not yet experienced in dry-fly fishing.

On the day of which I am writing our bag was not large; but we had one of the most charming days' fishing that ever fell to my lot, and a short account of it may interest some of your readers. There was a time when I counted a day's fishing good or bad in proportion to the slaughter. Now I am glad to say that I enjoy the fishing as much as the catching, and would rather, on a lovely autumn day, kill a brace of nice grayling from a pretty stream, especially if they were each captured from a difficult place, than kill ten brace on a disagreeable day from a dull, heavy water, where one had to "chuck and chance it."

The day was simply lovely. The sun came out more frequently towards the afternoon, and lit up with an indescribable glory of color the autumn-tinted willows, the rich brown weeds and golden-colored grasses which fringed the river-bank. The air was still and warm, but crisp and lung-satisfying. And over all was that strange autumn hush and stillness which seems to whisper of the approaching death of Nature. The stream alone in all that quiet land seems full of life and motion, and goes rippling away with its delicate music, down under the willows and over the shallows, laughing and einging, and bubbling with joy. But it, too, has its serious moments. See how it rests, silent and still, in that long, deep pool. Is it dreaming of the icy hand that may at almost any moment be laid upon it?

But what am I dreaming of? There was a rise—a grayling, unless we are both mistaken—just where the stream begins to slacken under the opposite bank by the old willow stump. It is a favorite spot for a big one. A small Red Tag, by the greatest good luck, lights about six inches above his nose, and up he comes, fully meaning business. The fly disappears; a slight turn of the wrist, a commotion in the water, and I hear, in lugubrious accents, "Oh! you muff! scratched him by all that is unfortunate!" I look at my hook and remark, "My friend, observe this—it was the hook-maker who was the muff. See how the hook has spread, and as I am using the finest drawn gut, the hook can have had no temper."

With a sigh and a gentle smile comes the answer: "The wise man teets his hook before using." He is right, but for all that I feel a burning hatred of hook-makers in general for some minutes. I almost think I will import a Malay and teach him to fish. After having two or three hooks spread he would "run a monk" in Redditch to a certainty. But then, in his blind fury, he might kill the good hook-makers and spare the bad one, and so the last state of us poor anglers would be worse than the present.

I elect to remain where I am for a while and watch. My host goes down about twenty yards to a good place. Presently we are both at work, I at a fish about ten yards below the one I scratched, he at one in the middle of the stream. We can watch one another and chat about all manner of angling matters, and we do. Presently I hear "In him at last!" and I soon have the net under a three-quarter-pound grayling. We wet him, and I return to my place. I have two or three rises, but cannot touch my fish. At last I cry "In him!" but do not like the way he plays. He turns out to be a splendid dace. Do not scoff, dear reader. The keeper's children will be delighted when they see him at breakfast to-morrow morning, and prepare to choke themselves with his bones. And, believe me, ehy dace are capital practice, and teach one to strike promptly. My host tries his hand at one just below me and missees it. I have a cast

and kill it and triumph not a little over him. So the morning wears away. We triumph over him and chaff one another by turns. I hook and lose a nice grayling just as he is near the net. It was my own fault, I held him too hard, and meekly accept the criticism pronounced on my performance. But there goes the luncheon bell. What appetites the crisp October air has given us! We have each a healthy thirst also, and we know that a great heaker of "whiskey and Polly," with a lump of ice in it, awaits each of us. We count our spoils—my host has a brace of grayling and a dace; I have only two brace of dace. But I forget to say that I had also a fine fight with, and landed and returned, a trout of one such a half pound.

Luncheon is despatched as quickly as possible. I do not mean that we hurry over it and gobble, we are much too wise for that. We have both of us arrived at years of discretion, and I know that we have digestions; but we waste no time, and in half an hour or so pipes are lighted and we are off to the lower water. We know that there are several two-pound grayling, and one or two of three-pound, and trout of great size and ferocity in the stream to which we are going. We know this for certain, because these fish were all taken out and put carefully back when the water was netted for coarse fish. We are rather silent, partly because our pipes are going well, partly because the process of digestion is going on, and partly because of the sense of awful responsibility which will rest on the man who hooks a 3 lb. grayling. Our flies are the smallest, our drawn gut the finest, and the long waving weeds in the middle of the stream are the strongest. This particular stream is some fifty or sixty yards long. The far side is lined with boards to protect the bank, and behind each post to which the boards are nailed, and which projects somewhat into the stream, is a little curling eddy. The water close to the boards is some 3 ft. deep, rather rapid, with a clean gravel bottom. In the middle are long streamers of weed yards and yards in length, about 6 in. under water. Here and there is a villainous bulrush. There are a lot of Olive Duns coming down, and several good fish rising. Out in the middle of the water at the head of the stream we see a grand rise. The broad back fin of a big grayling slowly rises out, and sinks into the water, and immediately afterwards the tip of a broad tail does the same. There seems to us to be a vast distance between the fin and tail; it must be a three-pounder. I insist that my host shall try for it, and at length persuade him. Twice the fly goes over him perfectly; but there is no response. "Try a yard or two above," I whisper, "he may have moved up." A light breath of wind takes the fly a couple of yards higher than was intended. As it touches the surface there is a grand rise, a dash through the water, the reel shrieking sweet music as the fish takes out ten or fifteen yards of line, and dashes under an overhanging hush on the far side some distance above the boards. Slowly he is coaxed out, and, after a long and desperate fight, I net, not a grayling, but a splendid trout of over two pounds. The struggle has frightened our big grayling, and we see him no more. There are, however, several good fish rising below, close to the boards. They are making little more disturbance in the water than a big minnow could do, and it is hard to tell which are trout and which are grayling. After awhile I fancy I see the tip of a back fin, and settle myself on one knee hidden by some rushes. The first time the fly comes over him he takes it like a lamb. An unmistakable grayling, and a good one; but, alas! after one roll over the fly comes back to me, and my grayling sinks to the bottom. Without moving I dry my fly, and make a cast for a fish which has been rising persistently a little higher up. I am into him directly, and have a fine riot with a trout of nearly two pounds; but the keeper manages to net him cleverly, and he is soon back in the water. Almost before his tail is out of sight, a yell from my host proclaims that he is in the father of all the fish. His little red cape rod is bending double; the water is foaming as if a steam-launch were being driven up the middle. It is hard to tell which is the captor and which is the captured; certainly, the fish is taking my friend up the bank at a pace which displays more vigor than dignity on his part. Why does he stop? Ah! he is into a weed. With an expression of awe on his countenance, my friend whispers, "He was over four pounds—a big trout." But he is gone. Being a trout it does not so much matter; but, still, we should both have liked to have had him out and admired him. So we go on for some time. In about an hour I have a brace of nice grayling, a brace of dace, and have hooked and landed three good trout, one of which I estimate as a good three-pounder, but which the keeper says is more. Could a man wish for a more charming hour's sport? Perhaps the most remarkable point of the whole thing was the luck. I should have thought it impossible for any man living to have landed my three-pounder in that particular place and on the tackle I was using. The fish, after his first rush, which was a grand one, fought like a tiger for the weeds. Time after time he got into them, but by running down stream and keeping him "moving on," I had the luck to get him out again and again, and at last land him.

After this I determined to cross the meadows and have a look at the place where I had scratched the grayling in the morning. The grayling had all stopped rising when I got there, but I picked up two big dace and had a real good fight with a trout of nearly 2 lbs., which I landed and returned. My host coming up and the light beginning to fail, we started for the house, chatting by the way, and having thoroughly enjoyed our day.

The two flies that I killed with were an ordinary Red Tag and a very light, almost white dun, with quill body. Sometimes I had the two flies on at once, sometimes only one. Being but a novice at grayling-fishing with the dry fly, it is with diffidence that I venture an opinion about it. It seems to me that if the grayling run large and are rising well, the fly is best if you fish dry. If the grayling are roosting about, rising occasionally, now here, now there, or if you are searching likely places for them with a sort of half wet, half dry way of fishing, two flies are best. But I must confess that I am always in an agony of fright if there are weeds about when I have hooked a big grayling and have two flies on. It would interest me very much and probably others of your readers too, if someone who is a real authority on grayling-fishing would discuss the pros and cons of the one-fly and two-fly method.

If your patience is not utterly exhausted, let me urge a caution with regard to weeds. I have seen really good fishermen come to hopeless grief the first time they fished a weedy stream. And every novice should have the maxim, "Always run your fish down the stream" if there are weeds about, dinned into his ears again and again. But that is not all. If there are weeds about, particularly those long, tough, ribbon-like weeds which have brought us all to grief at times, always, if possible, take up a position well below your fish before you cast for him. If you hook him, try and hustle him at once. Once flustered and on the top of the weeds the fish loses his head, and you have a good chance, if only you keep on hustling him down stream, of bringing him to the net. If once he is able to get his head down, the chances are

all against you. Should he get well hung up in a weed, put on a steady strain, as much as your tackle will safely bear, straight down stream. I have sometimes got a good trout out of a mass of weeds after five or even ten minutes' steady strain on him. If the fish is thoroughly hung up and the water is not too deep, go in, part the weeds cautiously with your hands, and if the fish is still on, either try and get the net under him at once or try and disentangle your line gently so as to get him out and finish your fight in the open water. On no account, when hung up in a weed, let your keeper or attendant try (as they are so fond of doing) to poke out the fish with the handle of the landing-net. The fish has entangled the line in the weeds; a poke with a stick simply persuades him to make a violent rush, and he smashes the cast-line between himself and the entanglement. Please notice that this is addressed to novices. I have no ambition to be set down as a would-be teacher of my betters.

A Dakota Hotel Card.

[Cady House, Mayville, Dak.]

Accommodation for 730 guests
(during the year—two at a time.)

Three elevators

(can be seen from the front door).

Hot and Cold Water

(cold water for guests—proprietors

always in hot water)

Bells throughout the House

(they were threw out last year).—Dakota Bell.

THE RIFLE

Harbor View.

The City Guard Rifle Club met for their regular medal shoot at Shell Mound on last Sunday, and the following were the best scores made:

L. R. Townsend..... 200 yards—4 4 4 4 5 5 6 4 5 4—44
A. P. Ramm..... 200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—41
G. Wesson..... 200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 4—39
Capt. Burdick..... 200 yards—5 2 5 3 4 4 4 5 3 0—35

Company D, First Infantry, Captain Jansen, turned out in force for practice at the short range. This company has recently taken to practicing to earnest, and the progress made is very creditable.

The monthly medal contest of Company C, Second Artillery, resulted as follows:

Lieut. Wilburn..... FIRST CLASS MEDAL.
..... 100 yards—4 5 3 4 4 5 4 3 5—41
H. Petrie..... SECOND CLASS MEDAL.
..... 200 yards—1 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—44
J. Siebe..... THIRD CLASS MEDAL.
..... 200 yards—4 3 4 5 3 4 3 3 3 3—39

There was considerable unofficial practice at 200 and 500 yards, from which the annexed best scores are selected:

Capt. J. E. Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 5 5 6 4 5 5 4 4—44
..... 500 yards—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—48-92
R. C. Moore..... 200 yards—4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4—41
..... 500 yards—4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—45-89
O. H. Brod..... 200 yards—5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4—45

F. P. Poulter, one of the crack shots of Sacramento, visited the range with his Sharps-Borchardt, and shot a couple of strings at the American ring target. He made the following scores, the value of the shot on the Creedmoor target being also given:

Ring Target..... 9 10 11 10 7 5 5 9 10—88
Creedmoor..... 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 6—17
Ring Target..... 9 8 8 8 5 10 7 9 9 10—84
Creedmoor..... 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 6 5 45

Total Ring Target..... 172
Total Creedmoor..... 92

Shell Mound.

Quite a number of marksmen assembled at Shell Mound on Sunday last, though the greater number kept no record of their shooting.

The score of Company B, First Regiment, ran as follows: S. Townsend, 44; A. T. Ramm, 41; G. Wesson, 39, and Captain Burdick, 35.

Company C, Second Artillery, was represented by the following members making the appended scores:

Wilburn..... FIRST CLASS.
..... 4 5 3 4 4 5 4 5 5—41

H. Petrie..... SECOND CLASS.
..... 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5—44

J. Siebe..... THIRD CLASS.
..... 4 3 4 5 3 4 3 3 3 3—39

Among the others who tried their skill, Klein headed the list at 500 yards. The score was as follows:

Klein..... 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5—48
Brod..... 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 2 4 4—42
Moore..... 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5—45

Brod..... 200 yards—4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4—45
Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Klein..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Brod..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
Moore..... 200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42

Sacramento.

On Thanksgiving Day a number of the members of Company G. faced the 200-yards target, at the Twelfth-street range, with the following result:

O. E. Hughes..... 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4—42
P. Coffey..... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42

P. J. Kennedy..... 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 4 4 4—43
A. Stearns..... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40

J. F. Denham..... 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4—39
J. A. Klein..... 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—40

A. McWilliam..... 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
A. F. McCollum..... 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4—40

W. Mott..... 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—42
A match of 100 shots each between O. E. Hughes and W.

Boase resulted as follows:
Hughes..... 420 | Boase.....

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent,
solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Dec. , 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been
removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office
not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in
the issue of the following Saturday.

Norval.

Again we take pleasure in presenting a portrait of one
of the notable horses of California. A fine representa-
tion, too, for though it is some time since we saw
him, it recalls his form with exactness as we remem-
ber him, and those who have seen him lately pro-
nounce it an accurate resemblance. He is a grand-
looking horse all over, being so "evenly made" that
it is difficult to select a weak point. He is of good
size, fully fifteen hands, three inches in height, and
with a great deal of substance. The Electioners are
so generally endowed with immense muscular develop-
ment that it would be somewhat anomalous to find
one deficient in that respect, and Norval carries the
family characteristics in an eminent degree. His dam
is one of the finest-looking mares at Palo Alto, and will
strike the most casual observer at first sight. Among
such a grand collection of brood-mares as are domiciled
on that famous farm it requires superior excellence to
attract attention, and Norma, notwithstanding her
twenty-four years, will "catch the eye" at once of those
who have the least idea of form. She is a mare of a
great deal of quality, and, as a proof of her vitality, she
had a bay colt January 28th of this year, by Ansel. A
remarkable mare truly is the dam of Norval. Her
daughter, Lucy Cuyler, with well authenticated trials of
one-half mile to wagon in 1:05½, and a mile in 2:15½, is
one bright flower in her garland, her son Norval adding
another which is of as radiant a hue; not only as the
sire of the fastest yearling by 4½ seconds, but that his
first and only progeny for 1886.

As he is only five years old we can only recall one in-
stance of a stallion which has shown at the same age a
faster, that being Sultan who got Sweetheart when he
was two years old. But there was no choice to make.
Restricted to one representative, the most sanguine of tem-
perament could not anticipate a result approaching 2:31½
on yearling form. Great as the performances of Sable
Wilkes and Wildflower are, hard figures as 2:18 and 2:21
are to lower, it is a puzzling question to say which is
the most difficult to overcome. Heretofore we have regarded
the two-year-old record as the best of all colt perfor-
mances, but then the three-year-old stood at 2:19½, the
two-year-old, next to that of Wildflower, 2:24½.

Hinda Rose trotted, when a yearling, in 2:36½ in 1881.
This was scarcely approached and only once beaten,
after a lapse of six years. In 1881 Wildflower made
her mark, and up to this time nothing has come near it.
Hinda Rose trotted in 1883 in 2:19½, and this Patron
"tied" in 1885. Two years lowered the three-year-old
to 2:18, and that subtraction of 1½ seconds intensifies the
arduousness of the job to beat it hugely.

Fractions count when the time gets down to a low
figure, and therefore 2:18 and 2:21 is striking very close
to the center of the bull's-eye. But when it is seen how
difficult it has been to get three-quarters of a second be-
low the yearling mark with trials extending over six
years, that gives 2:31 still more importance. "Accord-
ing to Daboll" it would stand thus: If three-quarters of

a second entailed a lapse of time of six years, what will
4½ seconds give? The answer will be thirty-four years.
Fortunately, however, the "rule of three" cannot be
brought into trotting matters, though, mathematically
considered, the yearling is the second best, as the two-
year-old cannot be calculated in this way.

Then again, there is no necessity for comparison
when all are so good, and comparisons are merely con-
jectures at the best.

Norval is entitled to half the credit of Norlaine,
Elaine the other half, though the dam of Elaine and
the grandam of Norval must not be robbed of her
share of the credit.

Next week, accompanying the picture of Elaine, the
pedigree of her daughter will be more thoroughly ana-
lyzed. In the article of last week the writer of it
claimed that Todhunter's Sir Wallace was a thorough-
bred. This may be a mistake, though there is no ques-
tion of the grandam of Norma being of that blood.

Double Team Trotting.

The trotting last Saturday by Arah and Conde on the
Bay District Course can certainly be classed as a wonder-
ful performance. In the report of the race which was
published in the dailies last Sunday there was an error
in the statement that it was the fastest ever made in an
actual race. Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium trotted
against Charley Hogan and Adelaide in Chicago, Sept.
25th, 1885, Maxy and Neta winning. The following is
the summary copied from *Wallace's Year Book*:

BOARD OF TRADE PURSE, \$2,000; teams.
Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium—L. Cohnfeld 1 1
Charley Hogan and Adelaide—C. Schwartz 2 2
Time, 2:21½, 2:18½.

J. A. Dustin drove the winning team and Budd Doble
the losing. It was a great race in many respects. The
following details Mr. Dustin gave us: Maxy Cobb and
mate were shipped from New York some ten days before
the time fixed for the race. It had filled with four
entries. The teams mentioned above, Prince Arthur and
Butterscotch belonging to Commodore Kitson, and a
pair belonging to Mr. Brennick of Chicago. Some
time before the day for trotting it was known that the
Kitson and Brennick teams would not start, and
Mr. Schwartz found that Sam Hill, the intended mate
for Hogan, was not reliable enough to depend upon. It
seemed to be a "foregone conclusion" that the race would
fall through, and Mr. Dustin was a good deal worried
that the expense incurred was likely to be a total loss.
It was at his earnest solicitation that Mr. Cohnfeld
had consented to let his horses go West, and therefore
there was more than the usual interest taken by him in
the result. He informed Mr. Schwartz that he could
find him a good mate for Hogan in Adelaide. He had
driven her in Albany in 2:19½, in Rochester in 2:19½,
at Cleveland won first and second heats in 2:18, 2:18, the
third in 2:19½. Mr. Schwartz had offered \$10,000 for
her; Dustin told him she could be purchased for \$12,000.
Dustin had sent her home to Milwaukee, and Mr.
Schwartz agreed that if she proved a suitable compan-
ion for Hogan he would buy her. Dustin went to Mil-
waukee, saw her owner Mr. Bradley who agreed to the
proposition. The trial was satisfactory. Hitched to a
light road wagon, Dustin drove the team a half mile in
1:10 when Schwartz gave him a check for the purchase
money. This was only a few days before the race came
off and Doble took them in hand. Maxy and mate were
walked three or four days, jogged a few times, and worked
two heats in 2:28, 2:26, the last quarter of the second
heat in 34 seconds.

The first heat of the race, after a good deal of scoring,
was won in 2:21½, Hogan and Adelaide close up. The
second, after going comparatively easy around the turn,
Dustin "set his team agoing," and they came from there
at their best pace. Hogan and mate were "timed" from
the half in 1:07, so that the leaders must have come very
fast home, as the gap was, if anything, increased. The
losing horses gained laurels as well as the winners, the
short time allowed for practice unquestionably operating
against them. Great as this performance was and the
triumph attending the best on record, there are circum-
stances which place the California team on as high a
plane. Maxy Cobb had a record of 2:13½, Neta Medium
2:22½, and they were driven together for a long time. In
1884 they trotted together in 2:15½, and were as nearly
perfect in qualities for this sort of work as can be imag-
ined. Our recollection was that the time was 2:15½, but
as the *Year Book* gives 2:15½, that is accepted. Maud S.
and Aldine trotted in 2:15½, but that was an "exhibi-
tion" whereas the others observed the conditions neces-
sary for a technical record. As we understand the situa-
tion, Arab and Conde have only been harnessed a few
times together, neither having been given much work "to
the pole," and this was Conde's first season on the track.
Therefore to be within half a second of the "best on
record" is no small praise; and as the day was scarcely
as favorable as some which preceded it, this was another

point to consider. Should the weather prove favorable
after this storm passes over, we hope to see them make
another attempt, feeling a great deal of confidence that
another first place will be awarded California.

Decorum on the Track.

At the Bay District Track recently there was occasion
for some salutary discipline for offences not generally
punished or considered of sufficient importance to call
for action. Two men were expelled for gross infrac-
tions of the law of decorum and outrages upon public
decency. There is a rule in the turf code intended to
secure order on race tracks and framed to protect the rac-
ing officials from the assaults of hucksters, whether the
assailants masquerade as gentlemen or appear *an naturel*
as representatives of the sub-stratum of society. This
rule has fallen into disuse, and has been for years a dead
letter in the book of laws. It is more than unfortunate
that this state of things exists. The law was wise in its
conception, and more important than most unthinking
people suppose. The dignity of judges and the standing
of racing associations depend mainly upon it. Without
the protection the rule was designed to give, gentlemen
will refuse to preside over turf contests and will avoid
the course as they would the slums of the Barbary Coast.
Without recognized integrity in the stand the public will
have none of it, and the sport of Kings will be left with-
out devotees enough to give it decent burial. However
great the attraction, ladies will not frequent a place
where their ears may be shocked with sounds repulsive
to even the ordinary standard of decency. Polite society,
conventional and exacting always, naturally taboos
the ground where hucksters have license to vent their
vileness and instinctive depravity. Free speech as a
political privilege is no doubt a powerful agent to pro-
tect personal rights, and upon the turf, as in all civil
relations, it cannot safely be denied, but it may be restrict-
ed to legitimate uses, and the line be drawn between
liberty and unchecked license. The law of decorum is not
oppressive and it should be rigidly enforced. That it
has not been, is indicated by the fawness of the cases on
record where penalties have been imposed for viola-
tions of the rule. That there have been infractions, gross
and not infrequent, every habitue of the race course
knows. It is to be hoped that the stand taken by Mr.
Hinchman will suggest to all associations the advisability
of a positive policy in this direction. There is a com-
mon fallacy that in an ultra-democratic community like
California something of the uncouth and angular must
be tolerated because of the presence of a class that,
having spent their earlier years on the border, have
become fixed in habits of speech and action that show
rough edges. The people referred to have no right to
that consideration now; California has been under the
influence of an enlightened civilization for thirty years
or more. The element referred to can be depended
upon to conduct themselves properly in the theatre or
church; not because the atmosphere of the place has
any influence, but because they know any departure
from the rule of order or propriety would not be toler-
ated. If they are convinced that the same law governs
the race course they will be as circumspect in their con-
duct there as in any other place of public assemblage.

We Must "Crow."

Until in better condition than we are at present we
could not crow very lustily, even if that way inclined.
But we must be forgiven if a little jubilation is indulged
in over the performance of our colts. Two minutes
thirty-one and a half seconds for a yearling, 2:21 for a
two-year-old, 2:25 for a two-year-old in a race, 2:18 for a
three-year-old, 2:16 for a four-year-old. The top-
notch in every age of colthood, and that by such
margins as to make decisive victories. Norlaine,
Wildflower, Shamrock, Sable Wilkes, Manzanita, names
which are familiar in every country where fast
trotters are appreciated. It has been a stubborn
fight, which enhances the glory. The old his-
torian, Froissart, records that a singular feature in the
Scotch character was, that even if defeated in battle
they gave thanks to the Lord for giving them so good a
fight, and we must acknowledge that we share in that
feeling of our countrymen of yesteryear. We admire
pluck; delight in exhibitions of game; in fact esteem
men and horses which possess these qualities and hang
on, come and come again, with the resolution of a true
gamecock.

We never doubted the courage and persistency of Ken-
tuckians. Their ability in every department of horse-
breeding, rearing and training is of the highest class.
They had the right stock to build upon. They had
unbounded faith in their horses and played their hands
for all they were worth.

We cheerfully acknowledge that the California climate
was a valuable auxiliary. Not so potent, perhaps, as

Blucher to Wellington, though an advantage which helped to turn the scale. Climate was backed by intelligence and spirited outlay. Palo Alto has furnished three of the champions, and the immense expenditure and wise management of that huge establishment has been of vast service. Mr. Corbitt has also been a liberal supporter. He has expended a large amount of money and spent it wisely. He paid \$2,300 for Sable, for a broodmare, when that was held to be an immense price for an animal to be put in the trotting stud. The credit of Shamrock must be divided between Dr. Hicks and Mr. Valensin, for though the latter bred him the Doctor brought his sire and dam to the country.

Credit to all and that each may have a succession of prodigies is the sincere wish of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Brother to Arrow.

We are pleased to learn from the appended letter that there is such a good showing for the brother to the great pacing colt, Arrow, to make his mark at the diagonal gait. Arrow has certainly demonstrated that plebeian blood is not essential in the composition of a fast pacer. All the known blood, with the exception of "Spotted Ranger" in the sire and the "Native" mare in the dam is thoroughbred, and there is so much of that as to preponderate, even granting the unknown crosses to be dung-hill. We have known several thoroughbreds to pace, one or two of them in our opinion which would have paced fast with proper tuition. Many of the best pacers trace to a thoroughbred ancestor, and one of the very greatest, Pocahontas, was nearly allied to the blood-horse on both sides.

Pacing appears to be a gait which may spring from any family. It is true that there are families which take to that manner of progression as the members of others do to trotting, though not unfrequently the very fastest pacers descend from recognized trotting strains.

A large proportion of fast trotters have a tendency to amble when going slow, and not a few who can go fast at either gait. Why one brother should pace and the other trot or why an animal can go fast at either gait are questions which only can be answered on the hypothesis that neither breeding nor form has anything to do with fixing the propensity—maybe it should be termed instinct—and therefore something else must be the governing power.

It may be habit. A colt which has tried the "lateral" method of progression learns that he can go easier to himself, at the rate which his driver demands, determines that he will adopt it, and if permitted adheres to the idea, gaining speed as his practice continues.

The tendency to pace is more general than those who are not thoroughly conversant with training trotters imagine. Few, indeed, which at times do not display the preference, and hence the use of weights, hobbles and the various inventions to correct the tendency.

Formation has certainly no influence. The fastest pacers we ever saw had not what is considered the typical formation, and in place of very sloping hips, high withers, narrow chest, crooked hind legs, etc., were as nearly models of high form as is seen among first-class trotters. Arrow is an exemplification, so was Jim Brown, Lady St. Clair, Nimrod and many others, the most noted divergence being Defiance, who, after pacing in 2:17½—if our memory be correct—trotted in 2:24. "Double-gaited" horses would be unknown if the action was absolutely determined by formation, so it is safe to discard this idea, so generally shared in not very many years ago. Heritage does not fix the action, or the pacing-brad, pacing stallion Blue Bull would not show forty-nine trotters with records below 2:30, and only three pacers to gain that distinction. Then, to show that a higher rate of speed was developed at the trot 2:17½, 2:17½ marked the trotters, 2:19½ the fastest for the pacers.

But what we intended as merely introductory to the letter of Mr. Wilson has drifted into a subject which is well worthy of a more extended research than can be given at present. In all the claims and counterclaims for pacing blood in fast trotters discussions have been confined to the results of the admixture. There is certainly more in it than has yet been shown.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—I see by the issue of October 8th that you establish the pedigree of Arrow. I am greatly interested in his welfare as I own the only full brother to him ever foaled. As undeveloped as Arrow was six months ago, I purchased him, and not knowing his pedigree I only relied on his good looks for my encouragement and concluded to put him to work, giving him a trial to sulky when he trotted to work, and he trotted the mile out in 2:38½ and the third quarter in :37½. With fifteen days work he showed a quarter in :36. He is ambitious, and his driver says will come back as often as called on. Barring accidents I am in hopes I will have a horse that will add one more to the list of fast trotters raised in California that will go inside of 30, and I am in hopes to get him inside of 20 as he is making such showing that we have no doubt that he will get there when he does start. He can go in any class as he has no record. Hoping that some time he may furnish showing that will be of interest to your valuable paper, I am respectfully yours,
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8th. F. R. WILSON.

A Promising Youngster.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.—Thinking you would be pleased to hear good reports from an Antevolo colt, I write you to say that Anteval, by Antevolo, dam Lady Tiffney by Gibraltar, second dam by A. W. Richmond, is a wonderfully fine youngster. I took the Sweepstake premium with him at San Luis Obispo fair last month for the best colt of any breed or age, and won the half-mile trotting race with his half-brother (for yearlings). As I once wrote you he was 45½ inches tall at his birth, has grown until he looks almost like a yearling. He is a great big, fine colt, and if his movements in the paddock indicate anything he is surely very speedy. He is bred well enough, three-sixteenths Ryedky's Hambletonian, one-quarter A. W. Richmond, etc.

Anteval is a colt of very fine disposition, and is quite a pet about the ranch. His dam is now in foal to a son of Electioneer whose dam is by Mohawk Chief.

We had quite a creditable and successful fair here last month; have good grounds, buildings and a good mile track. Our show of horses and cattle was good. The cattle show was fine, comprising Herefords, Holsteins, Durhams and Jerseys. The horse department was represented by Electioneers, Monroe Chiefs, Nutwoods, Patchens, McClellans, Almonds and Altoons, besides King Bane, Grinsteads, Newrys, Norfolk and other thoroughbreds. We had some thoroughbred stock at the fair from Australia, the property of Senator Hearst. I am sick in bed at the present writing, but I hope that you may recover from your recent illness, that I may also recover and live to have the pleasure of meeting you at our next annual fair here.

SAN LOUIS OBISPO, Nov. 22.

W. H. TAYLOR.

The above was not sent for publication, but as we are so much interested in the get of Antevolo we make it public.

We are fully as much interested in the progeny of Richmond, and to bear of another of his descendants which has the merit of good looks positively and a good promise of future speed, it is made public.

We have always been partial to inbreeding when the "doubling" was on the part of good strains. Anteval is inbred on both sides, there being two crosses of Hambletonian. There has been a prevailing opinion that inbreeding reduces the size, though this is not sustained by what we have seen.

We have a two-year-old by Anteval, his grandam by Simpson's Blackbird, which is fully sixteen hands and big in proportion. Another of the same age and by the same sire (owned conjointly with John N. Bailhache) from a mare by A. W. Richmond, giving him three-eighths of Richmond blood, which is a good deal above medium size.

Palo Alto presents a hundred of examples, at least, that inbreeding does not decrease the size, and quite a number that it is not detrimental to speed. In another part of the paper will be found a striking illustration of the value of inbreeding in fast trotters.

A Grand Showing.

The best commentary on the efficiency of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society is the financial statement made by the Secretary at the meeting held on Monday last. On the first of January, 1887, there was an indebtedness of \$22,900, which has been reduced to \$6,351.71. Thus, beside paying the large premiums and running expenses, there was an overplus of \$16,548. It is a grand showing, indeed, which the people of California will appreciate. The State Fair is a popular institution. Its importance is recognized from San Diego to British Columbia; from the Pacific Ocean far beyond the summit of the Sierras. Beyond question it excels every State Fair in the United States, so far in advance that the only comparison that can be made is between it and the grand expositions which call upon the whole country for support. Previous to our residence here we were familiar with the main exhibitions of the East, and up to that time, 1873, the St. Louis Fair was inferior in many points. We have seen 80,000 people, as shown by the gate receipts, on the grounds of that association, and there was less to instruct the agriculturalist, the breeder, the mechanic and the horticulturist than was brought before them at Sacramento. Whoever endeavors to impair its influence, to lessen its value, is an enemy to the people at large, though there is little danger from that source, as any one man, or clique of men, are as powerless in that direction as they would be to roll back the tide which rushes through the Golden Gate. So long as the management is as able as was manifested by the President and Directors and officials previous to and during the last fair, it will receive the countenance and support of so large a proportion of the people that adverse criticism will fall warmless.

As to the attack made the proper reply would have been contemptuous silence. Reply was unnecessary. Slanders are known to be inspired by venom are as innocuous as the stroke of a snake with its fangs extracted.

We shall await with interest the appearance of the annual report. The State can well afford to print many extra thousands of copies over the number published heretofore for distribution in the East. A better understanding of the capabilities of California can be obtained from a perusal of what it will contain than dozens of pamphlets would afford. The scope is so great that there is scarcely an industry which is not represented, and at this time, when California is the cynosure of so many eyes, it will be peculiarly appropriate.

Palo Alto Catalogue.

[Wallace's Monthly.]

The annual catalogue of this great establishment for 1887 comes to us in the shape of a handsome bound volume of 283 pages. The trotting department embraces 240 pages, and the runner the balance. The trotters, as named and enumerated, count up to 235 head in the department of brood-mares, fourteen stallions and eighty-four young stallions, colts and geldings, making in all 383 head, with probably twice as many not contained in the catalogue. In the running department there are thirty-two brood-mares and forty-three stallions, colts, fillies, etc., making in both departments 453 animals. From an accident to the head trainer, Mr. Marvin, early in the season, the establishment has not made so much of a showing this year as usual. This is the largest breeding establishment in this country, and it is handled strictly with a view to reputation rather than to make money. The premier stallion, Electioneer, the greatest of living stallions, by his strong and undivided trotting inheritance and instinct has proved himself able to meet and overcome the running instinct in a few cases, and this has given his owner new hope in his theory that the way to breed the trotter is to go to the runner. This will do for a man who has no fears of the sheriff. When we visited Palo Alto, two years ago, we expostulated with Governor Stanford for not giving Piedmont a better chance on some of his best producing mares. It affords us a great deal of pleasure to now "point with pride" to what we then said and to what has happened on the turf this year. It is not Pegnot alone that has broken the charm against Piedmont; but, so far as known, those of his get that were sold here are all doing well and are held in the very highest esteem for their promise as trotters. The sale of Piedmont colts on this side of the mountains at big prices is now ascertained, but it will take a long time to convince the borsemen, and especially the breeders, of this region that they want any of the get of "half and half" bred sires. A purchaser may want a runner and he may want a trotter, but he never wants both gait and instincts in the same animal.

This catalogue was prepared by Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, the founder and editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, of San Francisco. Mr. Simpson is a man of ideas and marked ability on all practical subjects of horsemanship, but he has never been able to "catch on" to the modern methods of sifting the true from the false in pedigree matters. The larger part of the introduction is made up of a kind of impersonal complaint against the form in which some pedigrees are stated in the catalogue and an apology for so inserting them. As a matter of course the complaint is against the Trotting Register, although not named, for there is no other publication to complain of. Without attempting to review this complaint we must say a word or two in justification of our methods of investigating and determining whether a pedigree or any part of it is true or false. Mr. Simpson says: "Trotting pedigrees which run back half a century are somewhat shadowy, unless they are thoroughbred crosses, and in every instance when the pedigree could be clearly established, some of that blood can be found," etc. Now, why should "thoroughbred crosses" be more likely to be true than any other kind of crosses?

No person knows better than Mr. Simpson that the natural, the uniform and the universal tendency, for all past time, in pedigrees is and has been to exaggerate in the direction of the well known and famous. After an experience of many years we can unhesitatingly say that a very large majority of the crosses we have been compelled to reject have been "thoroughbred" crosses. In carrying forward the work on the Register we have but one rule, and everything must be measured by that rule, for we have no other means of getting at the truth. As the method is brief and to the point, we will state it. 1. The description, breeder and history of the animal offered. 2. The breeder and history of his dam. 3. The breeder and history of his grandam. 4. The breeder and history of his third dam, etc. Now just so far as the history and breeders of the dams can be satisfactorily given, the pedigree is accepted and recorded, and just at the point where they cannot be given the pedigree is cut off. This is the rule laid down by the National Association of Breeders, and in administering it we make no distinction between running, trotting or pacing crosses. This rule has been laid down by the highest authority in this country, and if Mr. Simpson objects to it as a method for reaching the truth we would be very glad to have him formulate and present his objections to the readers of the *Monthly*.

In place of taking exceptions to the rule given in the above article we heartily indorse it, and must acknowledge that heretofore we have ascribed other reasons for cutting out crosses which involved thoroughbred blood. While it may work injustice in some cases, it is in reality the only method.

In the introduction to the Palo Alto Catalogue the Trotting Register was not thought of. What we meant was the taking of shadowy recollections of old men as the basis for overthrowing pedigrees which were received as genuine in the lifetime of the animal.

The answer to the question, Why should thoroughbred crosses be more likely to be true than any other kind of crosses? is that these have been recorded for more than a hundred years before the genealogy of trotting was thought of. Now there are hundreds of animals in the English and American Stud Book the breeders of which are unknown, but that takes us back to an early day.

The ruling of the English courts that to sustain the claim of thoroughbred the animal must be registered in the S. B., this being regarded as *prima facie* evidence. But a compiler who should accept a foal of 1887 without the name of the breeder of foal, dam, grandam, unless previously recorded, would be derelict in his duty. Mr. Wallace will have to acknowledge that since Ansel trotted in 2:20, and Whips inside of 2:30, that half-and-half trotters are accumulating. The two fastest stallions yet bred at Palo Alto are from thoroughbred mares, and there are more to come. Those who trot horses in hard races are changing base, and there is not a prominent driver of our acquaintance who does not prize the thoroughbred crosses.

That the half-and-half will prove their capacity as well as on the track we have not the least

Cleveland Bay Horse Association.

The annual meeting of the members of the Cleveland Bay Horse Association was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5th.

Mr. Geo. E. Brown, President of the association, presided, and Mr. R. P. Stericker, the Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted.

The president stated that he had prepared a paper to be read at the meeting, but expressed himself in favor of deferring it for some future occasion, when a larger attendance would be afforded an opportunity of listening to his views in regard to what he considered one of the most valuable breeds of animals, the Cleveland Bay horse.

It being the unanimous wish of those present to have the paper read at the present meeting, Mr. Brown acquiesced in the desire, and from his essay we make excerpts as copiously as space will permit. He said:

I congratulate you as importers and breeders of Cleveland Bay horses upon the success that has attended your efforts in the organization of this society, which places these justly-celebrated horses on an equal footing with other improved breeds in the United States; and though lost in forming a society and establishing a register, our horses are among the first in public favor; for it is a fact that no other horse commands more general interest than the Cleveland Bay at the present time.

It has been said, and truly, that he is a public benefactor who sows two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before. How much more is he entitled to commendation who devotes his time and money to the genuine improvement of that noble animal and faithful servant of men—the horse?

The equine branch of animal industry is divided into or composed of several classes. The sporting and heavy draft-horses represent the two extremes, and each is confined to a comparatively limited number of supporters. The former has been developed mainly for questionable purposes, and to this class we owe much of the odium that is cast upon the horse business in general. The latter, being only fitted for the slow, plodding cart or plow, is appreciated only by those who are compelled to use him. But the coach and carriage horse is one of general interest, and to this class the Cleveland Bay belongs. The early history pertaining to the origin of this now world-renowned breed is meagre and on some points conflicting, which may be accounted for in part by the prejudice and self-interest of the various contestants, and largely to the neglect of its early promoters to keep authentic records.

One prominent writer says: "It is the progressive mixture of the blood of horses of higher breeding with those of the common race which has produced that class of horse known as the Cleveland Bay," while another contends they have been a pure and distinct breed for several centuries, improved by judicious selections and matings, and persistently following a particular and scientific line of breeding till the desirable qualities and characteristics were fixed and could be depended upon to transmit themselves from parent to offspring with certainty. It is not my purpose at this time to attempt to reconcile those conflicting accounts of the origin of the Cleveland Bay. It is enough for our purpose to know that this persistent effort was crowned with success, and that to-day we have at our command the material with which to improve the small inferior horses with which a very large portion of our country is stocked.

It is generally admitted that Yorkshire is the home of the Cleveland Bay, he deriving his name from his rich color and the picturesque vale of Cleveland, where he was first brought into perfection, and from there his fame and favor have spread to all parts of the world where any attention has been paid to improved breeding in horses.

It was the wide reputation the Cleveland Bay had obtained and the consequent large foreign demand, combined with a change of conditions at home, that at one time threatened the extinction of these horses as a pure breed, and it was at that time that I became personally and practically acquainted with them.

In speaking of their introduction into this country and the result, I trust you will pardon me for the reference I find it necessary to make to the part I have taken in the work.

Although occasional importations of Cleveland Baye had been made into Canada and the United States at intervals during the past fifty years, it is only within the last fourteen years that any decided steps have been taken to introduce them on a permanent basis. It was, I think, in 1872 that my attention was first called to them by accidentally taking up a work on the horse, which gave a limited account and description of this breed, and which showed one rather imperfect engraving; and although at that time I had no thought of engaging in my present business, I at once took a great interest in the Cleveland Bay, being satisfied he was just the horse needed in this country, and when in 1874 I was solicited by a gentleman in Massachusetts to engage in the importation of Holstein cattle I consented, making one of the conditions the including of Cleveland Baye in our importing business, provided I found them all I expected.

On visiting them in their native home and making a thorough investigation, I found I had not overestimated their qualities, and was convinced of their value to the horse interests of the United States; but the heavy demand for them from other countries had greatly reduced the parent stock and advanced prices so much in comparison with other breeds that I had not sufficient courage to invest much of my limited means in a new enterprise attended with so many risks, and I returned home with only one, the mare Mand, No. 1 in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book. She was so generally admired that I felt encouraged, and in the spring of 1875 I imported the stallion Criterion, No. 679, Vol. II. of the English Cleveland Bay Stud Book—he being then two years old. I showed him at leading fairs in Iowa and Illinois, winning first prize at each, and at the Illinois State Fair, first prize and sweepstakes. In the autumn of 1875 I imported two others, one of them Leo (half-brother to Mand), who became quite noted as a breeder and prize winner. If I remember rightly, he was never beaten either as an individual or in the breeder's ring. He died two years since.

In the spring of 1877, just as Criterion was developing into one of the grandest stallions I have ever seen of the breed, and just as his foals were coming forward and showing the strength and value of the blood, he was accidentally killed, inflicting a loss on this state and country that no one can estimate. This was a very serious loss to me at that time, but having satisfied myself of the great value of the breed, and consequently of the safety of the enterprise, I determined not to be disheartened, and in the autumn of 1877 imported four others—Bay Splendor, Vanguard, Cock Robin and Emperor—all of which gave excellent results as breeders. Two of them, Cock Robin and Vanguard, are still in service and apparently as vigorous as ever. Cock Robin is still in my possession, and although fifteen years old, is as active as a colt. Bay Splendor died last year, having been a very successful sire up to the time of his death.

Our competitors interested in other breeds fully realized at the outset that the Cleveland Bay, when once introduced, would be a formidable rival of their favorites, and saw at once the necessity of diverting attention from them, and lost no time in fabricating various stories to create a false impression. First, it was said the breed was long since extinct. This fabrication was met by positive proof to the contrary, in the form of such good specimens of the breed as Criterion, Bay Splendor, Leo and Vanguard. Next came the report that they were only cross-bred horses without pedigrees. I replied to this by producing pedigrees showing true Cleveland breeding back over one hundred years.

Several amusing incidents occurred during this controversy. One very prominent editor was applied to for information. He answered through the columns of his paper that they were not a breed, and could not be relied upon to reproduce themselves. I asked him why he made such an assertion, and after a little hesitation he admitted he knew nothing about them. I remarked upon the injustice to me, an advertiser in his paper, of such a haphazard, unwarranted statement. He then said I might use his columns to give a true account of the horses and their breeding, which, of course, I lost no time in doing.

Soon after this the editor of another prominent and influential journal, one devoted almost exclusively to horse literature, was questioned regarding the breed of so-called Cleveland Bays. He promptly replied: "They have been extinct for years, and when they were in existence were of no use, being a very inferior race, neither one thing nor another." To him I wrote quite a long letter, giving some accounts of the breed, described some of my horses, and sent him authenticated pedigrees, tracing their ancestry in a direct line back to 1756. I told him I had carefully investigated the merits of the breed and had invested my little all in them, and also proposed to demonstrate their value practically; and also told him that an editor of his prominence, having immense influence, could unintentionally do great harm to a good cause. This, presumably, led him to investigate the subject, for in the next issue I read with great satisfaction the following concise opinion as the result of his investigation and experience, which I give verbatim:

"Having lived twenty-five years on the prairie, and all that time actively engaged in agricultural affairs, we have a right to know what kind of a horse best suits the average farmer. He is a big bay horse, sixteen hands high, weighing 1,200 lbs., with plenty of bone, symmetrical all over, elegant and stylish, and a natural trotting gait, equal to a mile in three and a half or four minutes. Now, of all the varieties of horses that have been imported into this country, first and last, what is still called the Cleveland Bay comes the nearest filling the description. He has the size, the color, the bone, and the general form of the ideal farmer's horse.

"From a very general knowledge of the way breeding has been carried on in Yorkshire we are disposed to think the element of size has been propagated with far more uniformity than in this country, and, this being the case, we may expect horses from that district to transmit that element with more uniformity than American horses of the same general qualifications."

"If we start with the Percheron as a basis, and seek to breed elegance and style, connected with size, it will require several generations before we reach the present status of the Cleveland Bay. When you talk about a horse that weighs 1,800 or 2,000 being suited to the employments of the average farmer, it is worse than nonsense."

For several years the number of Cleveland Baye competing at the leading shows in Yorkshire have been so small that, until quite recently, no separate class was allowed them, and they were obliged to show in the coach-horse classes. This fact had led to applying the name "coach-horse" to them; and when I imported my first stallion, Criterion, I advertised him as an "English Coach." But on subsequent consideration realized that to adhere to that name in this country would permit all horses having coaching qualities to be imported on the same footing as Cleveland Baye, and foreseeing the position they were to attain, the necessity, value, and propriety of the name as indicating a distinct breed, was apparent, and I subsequently advertised them under their proper name. This confusion of terms has also been used by our competitors to give color to their assertions.

I regret that the conservative ideas of English breeders have led to a controversy resulting in establishing two stud books in England under different names for practically the same breed, and I cannot too strongly urge upon this society the wisdom of adhering to the name "Cleveland Bay" for the reason that, while all Cleveland Baye are coach-horses, all coach-horses are not Cleveland Baye. I deem it quite essential that we impress it upon the public and our patrons that the term "coach-horse" signifies nothing in the way of breeding. The very mongrel in breeding may, by chance, have the form and appearance of a fine coach-horse.

Leaving the question of the exact origin of the Cleveland Bay in abeyance, it cannot be denied that the blood of the race-horse has been a valuable factor of late years in modernizing and bringing him to a higher standard of quality and elegance.

Pure breeding, as it should be considered, consists in the judicious selection and amalgamation of desired qualities or characteristics, to fix and establish a type which may be relied upon to reproduce itself. I claim that any class of animals is entitled to be considered distinct and thoroughbred when their characteristics are so fixed that they are transmitted with certainty, though in a literal sense they may not be strictly pure.

There is among Americans a too prevalent idea that a mere male bred to a running horse, a trotter, a coach, or a draft stallion regardless of their fitness for either, and if she fails to produce what is desired or satisfactory, the whole blame is cast on the stallion or breed. Owners of stallions are, in a great measure, to blame for this, for in their greed for patronage they often recommend their horse for use on any mare that may come, not considering that every poor colt sired by their stallion is a detriment to him. I have always made it a point to advise my patrons in this matter, for I prefer to lose the patronage of many mares than to encourage a course of breeding that would injure the reputation of my stallion. Many good mares are bred to good stallions and the result is a total failure, because they are unsuited to each other, when either one, if differently mated, would have secured success.

In all classes of native domestic animals in America, and particularly among horses, a lack of uniformity is strikingly apparent, resulting from this haphazard, no-system style of breeding. A definite plan persistently followed is as necessary in breeding as in any other line of business.

Let no one suppose he can, starting with a small, inferior mare, produce a large, perfect horse by one cross.

There are many sections of the United States where, although the farmers and breeders have heard and read of Cleveland, they have not taken steps to introduce and try them, and where, if once introduced, an immense field would soon be opened up. This is particularly true in some of the

Middle and New England States, as well as all over the great western plains, even on the Pacific slope.

I have never been a believer in, or advocate of, violent crosses, i. e., mating two animals of the two extremes in size and form. While this may be successful in a few cases, it will be a failure as a whole. By careful investigations during a series of years, I find that when good judgment has been exercised in the choosing of mares to breed to Cleveland Bay stallions, uniform success and perfect satisfaction have followed. My experience is that mares ranging from 1,000 to 1,250 lbs., and standing from 15 to 15½ hands high, are the best type to breed to a Cleveland Bay stallion. From such mares the result is almost uniformly a large, fine-styled coach horse, standing from 16 to 16½ hands high, and weighing from 1,150 to 1,350 lbs. The progeny of smaller mares is proportionately satisfactory, resulting in very genteel driving horses suited to livery and light driving. The middle and eastern states are supplied with this style of mares (the province of trotting stallions of more or less celebrity), and that field is worth cultivating. The same is true of the great breeding-ranch sections of the west. If owners of large ranches will select a portion of their nearest-formed and best-gaited mares and breed them to good Cleveland Bay stallions, they will be sure of great success in producing choice roadsters and carriage horses; and if the best mares resulting from this cross are reserved, and again bred to pure stallions their progeny will be grand coaches; and I may say here with all assurance that the market for fine coach horses can not be glutted, for it is not only a class of horse that will always be in request for city use, but makes the very best farm horse. I hope importers will recognize the great advantage that will result from pushing the Cleveland Bays into these two fields, and also feel the importance of advising their patrons how to obtain the best results in crossing and breeding; for upon the breeders' success depends our own.

I believe a prosperous series of years is just now before us, and that the demand for first-class stallions will be greater than ever. We should see to it that our favorite breed commands his share of public attention, and to this end some concerted action should be taken to secure separate classes at all the leading or prominent fairs throughout the states and territories; and it may also be necessary for each breeder as can conveniently do so, to join and make the circuit of those fairs which they can reach to the best advantage; not so much with a view to making money out of premiums as to bring their horses directly to the attention of many who would otherwise not see good specimens of the breed.

Vehicles as Civilizers.

After the Carriage Makers' Convention, recently held in Washington, a banquet was given at which Hon. Norman J. Colman, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture responded to the toast, "Vehicles as Civilizers," as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I am very much embarrassed. For a plain, practical, homely-handed son of toil like myself to be called upon, after such a display of eloquence by the gentlemen who have preceded me, certainly places me at very great disadvantage; and more particularly as I had been informed that the toast to which I was to respond was "Our Country," and I was not unduly excited until I arrived here to-night. I had prepared myself with a great deal of care, and had written out my speech, and happened to come near my friend, General Black, and lo and behold the speech is gone! And you can imagine where it has gotten to.

The magnitude of your industry, gentlemen—for it is one of the greatest industries of the country—I believe is not generally appreciated by the public at large. I did not know that my enterprising friend, Mr. Parker, had been notified two months in advance that he was to respond to the toast "The World on Wheels," and that he had been reading up an address of the secretary or of some other gentlemen who had been posing himself in regard to the statistics of this industry, and this afternoon I therefore set myself to work to get at the figures, and I referred to the Census Report of 1880.

Of course the figures have increased, and very rapidly since that time. I am not going to bore you, but will give you only a few figures.

In 1880 the number of establishments manufacturing carriages was 3,841. The capital at that time employed was \$37,973,493. The wages annually paid to laborers amounted to \$18,988,615. The value of material used in construction thereof amounted to \$30,597,086. The value of the product at that time, not including the materials which are manufactured for carriages and wagons, amounted to \$64,951,615. The hands employed numbered 45,394.

In addition, there were at that time manufacturing establishments producing material used by carriage-makers to the number of 412. The capital employed in manufacturing such materials was \$7,034,718. The wages annually paid amounted to \$2,733,004. The value of materials used amounted to \$4,781,095. The value of the products of such manufacturers was \$10,114,352. At that time, therefore, \$75,000,000 was about the annual output of the carriage and accessory trades; and there is no doubt that at this time, as has been said, the value of the output of your enterprising establishments amounts to over \$100,000,000.

In the next fifteen or twenty years it will amount to \$200,000,000, because this, gentlemen, is a rapidly growing and progressive country, and a wealth-developing country. The population of this country has doubled every twenty-five years since this country became a free people. In 1775 there were 3 million of people; in 1800, 6 million; in 1825, 12 million; in 1850, 24 million; in 1875, 48 or 50 million; and, at this time we have over 60 million. Let us go on in this way and where shall we be in another hundred years? At the same rate we would have over 800,000,000 of people, and the carriage-makers of this country would have those people to supply. The progress of this country and the natural increase of population will tend to the consumption of your article being constantly on the increase.

Now, what has staggered me—and I have given the subject much thought since occupying the position I do—is to know out of what material those carriages and wagons for future generations are to be made. Our forests are disappearing like frost before the morning sun, and it is estimated that, within the next ten years, all the pine timber of the entire north-west will disappear. Our Southern forests are disappearing at about the same rate. In the West, whenever a new farm is opened up, the axe is put to the trees, and they are felled, and consumed by fire. Your timber material is fast disappearing, and the price is constantly increasing. I hold it to be the duty of this nation in some manner to prevent the destruction of our forests. I claim that the timber lands of this country now, so far as they can be, should be controlled by Congress, and should not be held to be despoiled and destroyed.

We are under an obligation to posterity. We have some thing else to do beside looking at our immediate wants. We must look to the future, and protect the interests of the gen-

erations coming on. I have urged this in my reports; have urged replanting or restocking, especially of worn-out land. Many of our timber tracts have already almost entirely disappeared. Our valuable timbers are almost exhausted. It is now impossible for you to find black walnut anywhere. I am glad to know that trees are being planted by enterprising men, and I believe that many good kinds of woods can be produced in this way. I believe that hickory can be planted and grown. It is a rapid-growing tree, and what you want is second-growth hickory. I believe the Government should do something to encourage this tree planting, for what would we do without our carriages and wagons? There is no other material we know of now that can take the place of timber in their construction. I claim it is your duty to use your influence with your respective members of Congress to have them enact laws to save and protect from destruction whatever forest belongs to Uncle Sam at this time.

If you will go further and use your influence in urging the planting of trees on the farms—of hickory, ash, white oak and poplar, all of which you use in the construction of your carriages and wagons—you will be setting an example which, ere long, will be felt. A great deal of our land is already despoiled and ruined. We have been robbing the soil of its fertility, and there are now millions of farms, I may say, no longer fit for cultivation. This is particularly the case in the State of Virginia, and in States further South, where tobacco and cotton, and in some places wheat, were raised as long as it paid to produce them. These lands would still produce timber if the Government would encourage the planting of trees on these lands under a proper bounty, if Congress sees proper to offer a bounty for the restocking of our forests.

You all know some of the evil effects in the West of the destruction of our forests. Severe droughts have been caused, as well as terrible overflows, and there is no doubt that an increased severity is shown in both of these. There are no longer forests where the ground is covered with decaying leaves and vegetation to soak up the water as it falls, but it falls on dry hillsides and rushes on to the ocean in immense freshets, destroying property and hearing everything before it because it is no longer held as in a sponge, and we, therefore, have the extremes we are now experiencing. This is a question of national importance. It brings itself home to every citizen.

What could we do without your carriages? We talk about evolution of the human being, and when I see the evolution taking place in carriages, when I recollect the best carriages and their expense fifty years ago, and compare with them the magnificent vehicles of to-day, I say there has been a most wonderful evolution in this respect. I can recollect when the first elliptic springs were used in this country, and when I recall all the improvements since brought about by the genius and mechanism you have used in the construction of your vehicles, I do not think there are more enterprising men in any industry than in the field you represent. If I compare your light, easy-running, beautiful carriages of all kinds with those of any other country in the world, I feel that your genius and skill have surpassed all other nations in this respect. And, gentlemen, the same evolution is going on in other lines. We have the fastest wagons, partly because the mechanism and skill of the carriage-makers have developed them, and partly because we have the fastest horses in the world. (Applause.) We can beat others nations not only with our wagons, but also with our yachts.

Gentlemen, I am glad to know that men who make their living with their brains—that merchants, bankers, lawyers, physicians and ministers of the gospel—all approve of your wagons. They appreciate your light vehicles, they appreciate fast horses, and they appreciate the importance of riding out in the country and enjoying the sunshine and inhaling the pure air of heaven, uncontaminated by the dust and dirt and smoke of cities. It is a relief to them from the mental toil resulting from long hours behind the desk or at the bar. (Laughter.) And within the sound of my voice and within the limit of my vision I see the ladies, God bless them! (Prolonged applause.) You who are good husbands or good lovers do not forget to give them a drive. If they are afraid to drive as fast as you do, buy them a carriage and a steady horse that they may take their pleasure by driving behind it with their children and enjoying the sunshine and the fresh air.

A good husband, if he lives in village or city, delights to give them this enjoyment, because he loves to give them happiness. By supplying them with a horse and carriage he improves their health, lengthens their lives and increases his own happiness at the same time.

The ladies are here to bless you and honor you for your carriages, and the finer you make them and the cheaper they are—for we all have to buy them—the better we shall all be pleased.

HERD AND SWINE.

American Devon Cattle Club—Transfers.

Vassar 4330; Voice 6242; Portley 7265, Geo. Baker & Son to August Uihlein, Milwaukee, Wis.
Steel 4216, H. D. Baker to Noah Baker, Baker, O.
Sheaf 7603; Tracery 7604, Jas. D. Baker to August Uihlein, Milwaukee, Wis.
Bill's Mountain Jack 3937, J. A. Bill to D. S. Bigelow, West Chester, Conn.
Bill's Mountain Boy 3626, J. A. Bill to A. P. Daniels, Waterford, Conn.
Cracker 2568, Robert Boyd to Geo. Swan, Knoxville, O.
Goliath 4278, N. B. Choate to Hiram Barker, Parker, Dakota.
Ashland 4290, M. S. Crull to S. R. Carson, Port Deposit, Md.
Hoshall 4324; Ducky 7638, M. S. Crull to C. M. Hoshall, White Hall, Md.
Frankenstein 2483; Orange Boy 4359; Chelchakominy 4360; Lady Kate 1752; Imogene 2786; Almarada 4766; Sunset 7670; Red Rosette 7671; Imoge 7672; Anna Lee 7673; Almarita 7674; Kate Chalsworth 7675; G. B. Dillard to M. B. Rowe, Fredericksburg, Va.
Sanford F. 24 4216, S. F. Dutton to John F. Bennett, Tunbridge, Vt.
Venus 24 7497, J. P. Fish & Son to G. F. Merritt, Houlton, Me.
Mand Graves 7669, Est. of B. F. Graves to M. B. Rowe, Fredericksburg, Va.
Tom Brown 4132; Alma Aster 2d 7361, Est. of Stanley Griswold to J. H. Hopkins, Northfield, Conn.
Lefevre 3784; Malandrin 4302; Lachesis 5921; Callidie 6934; Sif 6988; Cereat 7085; Edward D. Hicks to J. L. Harris, St. Matthews, Ky.
Beauty 3d 4 454; Fattie 2206, E. H. Hyde to Samuel L. French, Coventry, Conn.
Pearl Hume 4985; Filrt 7649, R. B. Hume to Henry R. Stirling, Barton, Ark.
Dixon 1830, N. A. Humphrey to Peter N. Dennis, Trout Creek, N. Y.
Lord Lynnhurst 3971, W. H. Jones & Son to A. S. Worden, Ulysses, Pa.
Bantam 3637, Mrs. E. M. Keeler to C. L. Dudley, Bantam, Ct.
Alameda 3509, R. A. Love to B. A. Rawls, Columbia, S. C.
Law 4347, L. A. Ormiston to A. J. Bacon, Luke Chute, O.
Daisy 6671, Ward Parker & Son to James T. Greety, Thornton's Ferry, N. H.
Chick 7012, C. C. Paine to M. F. Preston, Sharon, Vt.
Alderdeen 398, L. W. Putnam & Son to L. E. Herbert, Harmar, O'io.
Pretzel 7007, Samuel Putnam to M. F. Preston, Sharon, Vt.
Beauty 1693; Belle Putnam 4332, D. Walt & Son to Peter N. Dennis, Trout Creek, N. Y.
Ulysses Duke 4365, D. Walt & Son to A. S. Worden, Ulysses, Pa.
Daisy Boone 6269; Lottie Paritan 7440, S. C. Work & Sons to John Alvin Dinsmore, Buffalo, Pa.
Washington 4397, Ida Work 4892; Buffalo Queen 6265, S. C. Work & Sons to Robert M. Ferguson, Washington, Pa.

F. W. REED, Sec.

Management of Swine.

There is perhaps no branch of the business of stock-raising in which so much money is lost by carelessness and neglect as in raising hogs. It is too commonly the case that the pigs are left to shift for themselves as best they can, making their beds in the manure pile or the straw-stack as they choose during cold weather, and in the summer being confined in filthy pens or turned on a scanty pasture.

In the following communication a breeder comments on the condition in which swine are kept on a great many farms. He says:

The want of clean, well-ventilated styes, exposure to too much sun, damp, unclean pens, feeding on damaged provender, etc., altogether form a series of irregularities which would kill any hog, however hardy or healthy, in a very short time. Yet how many hogs with this treatment, or at least with treatment that approximates to this, drag along a miserable existence until killing time, when they produce meat which is unsightly and often injurious; lard, if there be any chance be shy, that is poor and ill fit to form a part of the daily food of man; it is ill-tasting and bad, and if sold by quality alongside of that obtained from a well-cared for hog, it would be rated at merely a nominal price, scarcely paying for the expense of shipment, without leaving any margin for profit to the producer. Any breed of swine, if poorly kept, will deteriorate rapidly, and produce similar or corresponding results.

The cause of the great prevalence of hog cholera and the epidemics which are killing vast droves of swine in the west, and almost ruining many large breeders who place their whole or principal dependence on the profits accruing from their production and sale, can be traced to the mismanagement and bad treatment just enumerated above. For where large droves of swine, poultry, or in fact any animals or birds are kept together, too much care or attention can not be paid to them to see that they are fed with suitable provender at regular intervals, as well as to prevent those that have, by some misfortune, become diseased, from communicating the disease to others, and to give the sufferer or sufferers, whichever the case may be, prompt and energetic treatment and relief if possible, or end the suffering one's life immediately.

As unclean, ill-ventilated pens, too much exposure to the burning sun, dry food and insufficient water, or wet food or slop is the cause of so many diseases to which the hog is incident, the preventive and cure, if the case be not an aggravated one, is to make a radical reformation in all the different departments, substituting efficiency for inefficiency in every particular. The cure of aggravated cases of diseased swine must be accomplished by veterinary treatment, proper care, etc.

The third requisite to successful pork-raising, viz: Proper food given at regular intervals, is one of vast importance; engaging the attention of all careful breeders who raise pork for profit, and is the shoal on which many would-be breeders wreck their seemingly staunch bark, and are obliged to forgo the profits which will surely rise from a proper course of treatment, for pork has always paid.

I will not now go into details of the different feeds for swine, nor of the respective values of the same, but merely the advantages accruing from a judicious and systematic course of feeding.

Some farmers give their hogs a few mullins, stray potato shells from the house, dirty dish water, etc., and expect to have fine porkers, but are not very agreeably surprised that they remain poor all summer—why shouldn't they? And even if they are permitted, on the approach of winter, to have as much corn or other suitable food as they will, they never make either heavy or fine pork. Now the reason of this is, as we have found out long ago, that pigs must be kept in an improving, growing condition during the summer months, to enable them to take on flesh and fat rapidly, and prove a profitable speculation to the producer instead of a dead letter. No hog that has been stunted or underfed during spring and summer will fatten well or quickly, and often will not improve to any appreciable degree, although fed on the choicest tidbits that a hog could wish for.

If you wish to fatten your pork rapidly, do not give great quantities of rich food, grain, etc., at once, but give a regular feed of a small quantity until you give what you think they will eat up clean; but as soon as they leave any feed in their troughs, you should not feed them again until they have finished eating up their breakfast or dinner, as the case may be, when you may give them a rather diminished supply, leaving them sufficiently hungry at meal time to eat with relish what is given to them. Too much feed at the commencement of fattening is as bad for swine as improper food, a stunted growth being the noticeable result in both cases, and any breeder of experience knows that it is worth almost as much, if not more, to fatten a stunted hog than it is a wretched.

As there are so many different kinds of grain which each particular breeder gives as the proper food to obtain the best results, it is not possible to say decidedly which is the best. Some kinds must be used early in the life of the porker, other sorts as he advances in age, and still others when he has arrived within a month or two of killing time, so that each, to my idea, has its distinctive merits at different periods of growth. Now we would not think of feeding whole corn, oats, wheat or rye to newly-weaned pigs, unless we were foolish enough to impress ourselves with the idea of profitability, which we should assuredly not do, for we have raised swine too long to be deluded by any such idea as that, although, like all other human beings, we make many mistakes and learn more every year of the nature, habits, requirements, etc., of this large family.

Some breeders, or would-be breeders, I do not know which, give a description of certain mixtures of two, three, or more different kinds of grain, prepared according to a given formula; others say that but one kind of grain should be given and only one, and that to be prepared, mixed, and manipulated according to the set theory—perhaps practice—of the breeder. I know of one breeder, or at least heard of him, who gave his swine a certain proportion of coal oil with each feed, highly commending and extolling its virtues, and urging others to go and do likewise. Now, as long as I can get sufficient grain of different kinds I will not try the "coal oil trick," for I have no faith in it at all, as the oil, if healthy and possessing great fattening powers, which I very much doubt, must impart an unpleasant taste as well as odor to the pork fed on it, besides making the meat, and likewise the fat, flabby, soft, and undesirable, and injuring its keeping qualities. And anyone who has a lot of swine to pack, either for home use or market purposes, regards the keeping qualities of the meat as worthy of the first and most important consideration.

As regards regular feeding, many breeders do not attach the importance to it that they should, for it is worthy of mature consideration and attention. The best way to prove this is to make the experiment: Take two young pigs of exactly the same size, age and vigor, and put them into separate pens;

feed one of them regularly on nourishing food, say at 6 o'clock in the morning, at the same time in the evening, and at 12 o'clock at noon. Now take the other pig, give him the same quantity and quality of food, but instead of feeding regularly feed in the morning at any time from 6 till 10, give him his 12 o'clock meal, and his supper whenever you feel in the notion of so doing, any time from noon until night. Having given each porker the same kind and measure of feed, note the result every month for two or three months, and again at butchering give the subject close attention, and my word for it, fellow pork-growers, you will not need a more convincing proof that regularity in this case, as well as in all others, is of the utmost importance. Where large droves of swine are kept for profit, the producer sustains a loss, in the aggregate of many dollars, which rightly belonged to him, and which could have been pocketed by him but for his inattention, carelessness, or neglect, whichever one—perhaps all—the loss is attributable to, being best known to that particular person.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

The Successful Feeder.

He who would have his animals thrive and make satisfactory gain in flesh, must study not only to make them comfortable, but also to have their food such as they relish. Animals, like people, tire of one kind of food fed constantly, and need variety to keep up their appetite. With the various kinds of grain, combinations may be made that will be relished by the stock, causing them to gain flesh faster than when confined to any one kind. The skillful feeder is he who studies how best he can combine the foods to make rations that will be eaten heartily and prove nutritious. The use of various kinds of materials to give the food a pleasing flavor has been more generally followed by feeders abroad than in this country, though in the case of fattening animals particularly, these are made use of now quite often. Especially is it the case where animals are being fitted for exhibition purposes, and where it is desired to have them lay on fat rapidly. From flaxseed oil-cake, flaxseed, corn meal, and molasses, with hay, roots, etc., combinations can be made that will be relished by the stock, and on which they will thrive satisfactorily. A correspondent writing to our English namesake gives the result of his observation and experience in the use of spices, as follows:

Mustard, pepper, and salt are perhaps the best known and most common of all condiments used as human food. Singly or collectively these three spices are generally to be found on every dinner table, and however rich or abundant the repast may be, the meat is seldom enjoyed unless the crust-stand or more simple mustard-pot, tin pepper-box, and plain salt-cellar are within reach—with something in each, of course. They are, in fact, the first things asked for at the table, and nobody cares to eat without them. Custom and habit have, no doubt, a great deal to answer for in respect to both what we eat and drink, but hardly anyone will deny that seasoning of some kind in our food is absolutely necessary, both for giving a relish and assisting in the digestion of it. That it is possible to live without such aids may be perfectly true, but for all that we would not otherwise enjoy our food as well, nor yet keep so healthy. Knowing all this, and admitting that the lower animals are equally sensitive as ourselves in the matter of taste, appetite, and digestion, it must be evident that the food supplied to them, given, as a rule, without the addition of spice or seasoning of any kind, must often be eaten with a very bad grace which, could the animals speak, would not always convey humble and heartfelt thanks for the feast. But laying aside comparisons of this kind, the question that may profitably be discussed is, whether in the feeding of farm live stock any pecuniary or sanitary benefits are to be derived from the use of spice or condiments.

Cattle apiece is a somewhat vaguely defined article about which the average farmer knows very little, either as regards its composition or practical value. In respect to the former of these qualities I will not venture any hasty assertions. Different makers, no doubt, have different recipes, which are, preferred to one another very much in the same way as Yorkshire relish is to Worcester sauce. As a modern agent in the science of stock-feeding the use of condiments has not yet become general. That it is a practice which is gradually gaining in public estimation, however, may be inferred from the increase during recent years of the number of merchants dealing in that class of goods. Farmers who attend agricultural shows will also recently have noticed the invasion of numerous little tents belonging to these spice manufacturers, which are decorated with pictures of fat animals, and contain sample bags of various sizes, filled with some mysterious fat-producing kind of meal. And in agricultural papers an occasional advertisement may be read, which speaks of the same material, and tells how many of the prize cattle at the exhibitions were fed upon it. All of which evidence goes to prove that the substance in question must have some merit to recommend it, and that a much greater quantity is now being made use of than formerly. It appears, however, that converts to the new-fangled system of feeding, as it is sometimes termed, are extremely difficult to enlist, but if once they can be induced to give it a trial they hold on to it with surprising tenacity.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

The Weight of Hogs.

Anyone who will visit the stock yards when large numbers of hogs are being received will notice a great difference in the size of those marketed now compared with what were to be seen some years ago. Then the course followed quite generally was to keep on feeding hogs until they reached a weight of from 400 to 500 pounds, which necessitated keeping them through two winters. This manner of feeding for market was less profitable, to be sure, than that followed now, when comparatively few hogs weigh over 300 pounds, but it took farmers some time to fully comprehend how much better in every way it was to crowd the swine by full feeding from birth, so that they would reach 300-pound weight when a year old. When they came to realize the advantages of the earlier maturing system, old-time methods were abandoned, and now very few hogs are kept till they reach 400 pounds. Those that weigh from 250 to 300 pounds sell as readily and at as good prices as those weighing more, and these weights may be made by the time the hog is ten to twelve months old.

This plan is in marked contrast to that followed before when pigs were kept along on a light ration the first winter, and often had not made a weight of over 60 to 75 pounds when they were eight to ten months old. The farmer had not then calculated the cost of feeding as he has done since. His idea was simply to keep the pigs until they had reached a certain size and then put them up to fatten. Often the expense of this was nearly or quite what it would have been had them in such a way as to reach a marketable size at the same age. The question of feeding is better understood among farmers than it was in those years. They no

that it takes less food to put a pound on a pig two months old than on one double that age, and less to put weight on a pig that weighs 100 pounds than on one that weighs 200 pounds. The younger the animal the less food it takes to make the same gain. Generally speaking, the older the animal grows the more food must be given to add to its weight, and this continues to increase until maturity is reached. It is estimated that it takes from thirty to forty per cent. more food to make a full ration the second year than it did the first, and at the same time the gain is only about two-thirds as much. Skillful feeding must be followed in order to grow the largest amount of meat at a given cost, and the sooner the pig has reached a marketable weight the better the profit. The more thoroughly the farmer studies the question of feeding the more successful he will be.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Ration For a Yearling Heifer.

In raising heifers it is important that they should be fed liberally during the entire period of growth. If pinched when young, it not only takes longer for them to mature, but they will, in all probability, never prove as valuable as they would had they been treated more liberally while growing. In rearing heifers every effort should be made to develop strong digestive organs. Without these a cow is comparatively useless, for the amount of milk she gives depends upon the quantity of food she can eat and assimilate beyond what is required for the support of her body. A cow of weak digestive power is a failure for any purpose.

If a heifer is designed for the dairy, she should have nutritious food enough to keep her growing rapidly as possible without fattening. If she is disposed to lay on fat easily it will be found more profitable to feed her for beef. Strong, hearty eaters will grow into large, well-developed cows that will return a profit for the food consumed.

Animals vary greatly in the amount of food required to maintain a steady growth, some doing this on what would, perhaps, barely support another of the same size and weight, hence the need of careful observation on the part of the attendant.

A good daily ration for a yearling may be made up of four pounds wheat bran, one pound oil meal, and three pounds corn meal, with ten pounds or more of hay, the amount to be increased or diminished, as the wants of the animal may indicate.

The term oil meal is sometimes used to mean both linseed and cottonseed meal, but generally it means linseed (flaxseed) meal. This last named is mild and laxative in its influence, while cottonseed meal is more heating and stimulating. Linseed meal contains a large percentage of mucilage-forming matter, while corn meal is deficient in that and rich in starch or fat-producing matter, hence the two, when fed together, form a well-balanced food. Linseed meal should be fed sparingly to animals with young, as the oil, except in a very small quantity, is regarded likely to cause abortion. The old-process oil meal had ten per cent. of oil in it, but the new process has only one-fourth as much, and may be fed more liberally to such animals.

Restrictions on the Foreign Cattle Trade.

It may be stated for the information of the *Denver Range Journal*, which comments upon the depressing effects of the English quarantine restrictions on American cattle interests, that these regulations were set up in 1879, a great many years before the Bureau of Animal Industry was thought of. Previous to that time American cattle were received without restriction, beyond a more formal inspection. That year, however, American cattle were received affected with what was supposed to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Then inspectors of the English Government were sent over here to see whether that disease existed among American cattle, and they found it did exist in the districts along the seaboard from New York to Weehington. Upon this report of its own inspectors the English Government set up these quarantine regulations which have been enforced now about eight years and are in force to-day. They require that American cattle shall be slaughtered upon the dock within ten days after landing. As the owner cannot ship them to other markets, or sell them to the interior to be further fattened or to recover from the effects of the voyage, and is not permitted to hold them if the market at the port where he has landed is for any reason temporarily depressed, their value is lowered and the importation necessarily limited entirely to cattle so thoroughly fat that they can be slaughtered on arrival, and all "feeders" and half-fat cattle are practically shut out and must find their market at home. The difference between the price of American cattle and of similar cattle from Canada, landed on an adjoining dock, and which may be taken anywhere and sold at any time, is from \$10 to \$15 per head.

The restriction in the number of cattle exported under such disadvantages, and the fact that "feeding" and half-fat cattle cannot be exported at all, has undoubtedly taken \$5 per head off the value of every steer sold in our home markets during the past eight years. That is to say, that if we had the privileges of unrestricted exportation to England, which we enjoyed until the existence of pleuro-pneumonia here led to their withdrawal, enough cattle would have been exported to the relief of our own market to raise the home price of every steer at least \$5 per head. It has been a pretty serious drawback upon the farming and range interests to submit to a reduction like this on every other year. During these eight years there has been a class of people, mainly those connected with stock-yard interests, who have denied vociferously that there was any pleuro-pneumonia in this country or ever had been, and who resisted and opposed all legislation for its extinction on the ground that such legislation would be of itself an admission that the disease existed. But what have these denials amounted to except to deceive our own people and to prolong the difficulty and fasten the burden more securely upon our own shoulders?

The English Government knows we had the disease in 1879, and it also knows that where it once gets a foothold it never dies out of itself, and the only way to get rid of it is to stamp it out. It also knows that until within the past year nothing has been done toward stamping it out. The Bureau of Animal Industry is now engaged in that work, and when this is completed it is possible that the privilege of free importation to the English markets may be again extended, but it is certain that they will not be extended before. We doubt whether it is to the interest of any farmer or range man to obstruct the authorities in this work. The Bureau has been in existence but three years. The first two years its authority was so restricted by legislative action that it could do scarcely anything beyond investigating. The third year, which is not yet concluded, it has had more latitude, but is still easily handicapped by a lack of authority to do many essential things. During this time, with the co-operation of the Illinois State Board of Commissioners, the disease has

been stamped out in the West, and western cattlemen and range men relieved from their most immediate danger, and similar work is being prosecuted wherever proper authority exists in the districts along the seaboard, where the English inspectors found it. If the *Range Journal* has any objections to this work being completed it should make them known—they will prove interesting reading to the range men.

There is always room for an honest difference of opinion, and perhaps our contemporary does not believe this disease is the true contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Well, the English inspectors sent over here found it to be the same disease which prevailed at home and which is there called contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and all experts agree that the disease recently prevailing in Chicago was the same disease which the English inspectors found among the cattle of the seaboard districts, and its contagious nature has been clearly demonstrated.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Renovating a Broken-Down Horse.

This beast was twelve years old and a mare. One day last fall I was driving the horses to the brook. On the way thither I met a neighbor who is something of a trader in old horses.

"You don't mean to winter that old mare, do you?" pointing to the beast in question.

"I think so; yet I'm not sure,"

"I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll give you ten dollars for her and take the risk."

"Hardly," I said. The idea of having a beast on my place worth only ten dollars nettled me a little, and I then decided to do what I could in bringing her round.

At once I sent to Montreal for three boxes of Dick's condition powders, which were previously recommended to me, and began operations. I gave her the powders according to directions, and adopted the following ration and treatment: Each day a small pot of potatoes and barley was boiled for her. Boiling water was put into a pot over a quart of barley, and allowed to boil a short time; a gallon of potatoes was then put in, and when done was taken off and allowed to cool. This mess was given in the middle of the day. I do not think a day passed during the winter but she got this feed. Twice a week, and sometimes three times, a half pint of flaxseed was put in the bottom of a pail, over this a half gallon of oats was put, and over this again a quart of bran was spread evenly. Boiling water was poured over the mixture, and covered with an old cloth to keep in the steam. When cool this was given, generally at night. I fixed a box before her, with a lid so arranged that the beast could open it at will. This box was constantly kept filled with good black oats, and would contain perhaps a bushel; so she had all the oats she could eat. Plenty of good hay was given during the day, and oat straw at night. She also got an occasional feed of turnips or potatoes. She was groomed regularly, and every day exercised.

Well, at the end of the first month very little gaining of flesh could be observed, but her skin began to assume a healthy cast, and she killed out well. The ration was continued for the next month. Her nervous force, I thought, was much debilitated, and I began giving her daily doses of nux vomica in this feed, previously diluted with water. I noticed that at the end of the second month she became very spirited, and took on flesh rapidly; her coat began to shine beautifully, and a wonderful change had taken place. During the third month the feed was continued without intermission. I began to give her a good deal of exercise daily. About that time there was a beautiful sheet of ice, nearly a mile in length, on the hay. On this she was driven each evening for an hour or more. I found, by practice, she would trot very fast on the ice. It should have mentioned that the animal came from trotting stock, and weighed about 1,000 pounds. Whether or not it was the nux vomica that gave her the fine spirit, I know not, but certainly she was in admirable condition at the end of three months. She was handsome and spirited, and by daily practice trotting on the ice, would go a mile easily inside of three minutes to a mile.

Well, it puzzled my neighbors more than you can imagine what treatment I was giving the mare when such a wonderful change took place. The beast that three or four months before no man would offer me more than \$10 for—and certainly she was worth no more, as she could hardly draw the empty wagon—by spring I refound \$150 for from more than one person. It might be imagined that the animal would sicken by gorging with oats, as they were before her in quantity all the time. This she never did. By actual measurement, she never would eat more than an average of two and one-half gallons a day. By the end of the third month the drug was discontinued, as it was deemed unnecessary.—*J. A. McDonald, in Country Gentleman*.

Feeding Horses.

Some recent experiments have been made, under the direction of Dr. Wolff, at Hohenheim, to test the comparative digestibility of foods by the horse and sheep, and, incidentally they show the amount of food required by the horse experimented upon. Unfortunately the experiments were all made upon the same horses. The criticism to which German experiments are most liable is that they are generally tried on too limited a scale and for too short periods to fully accomplish the purposes intended; and yet these experiments have much interest on account of the great care in their execution; they throw much light upon the comparative economy of digestion in the horse and sheep, or between the ruminating and non-ruminating animals. Dr. Arney translates the conclusions arrived at by Wolff, as follows:

1. Meadow hay is less fully digested by the horse than the sheep; the difference amounting to 11 or 12 per cent. of the dry substance.

2. The crude albuminoids of the hay is nearly as digestible by the horse as by sheep. In the better qualities of hay experimented upon the difference amounted to from four to six per cent. of the total amount, while in some of the poorer sorts more was digested by the horse than by sheep.

3. Of the non-nitrogenous constituents of hay, the nitrogen-free extract is slightly and the crude fibre considerably better digested by the sheep than by the horse. As a result the nutritive ration of the portion of the hay digested is narrower in the case of the horse than in that of sheep. As regards fat, all the experiments gave very low results for this nutrient, owing to the presence of a considerable quantity of biliary products, etc., in the excrements.

4. In two kinds of lucerne hay the nitrogenous and nitrogen-free extract were equally well digested by the horse and by sheep, while the crude fibre appeared to be relatively better digested than that of meadow hay.

5. The digestibility of winter-wheat straw was found to depend somewhat on the amount of mastication it received,

but in general to be small. Under ordinary circumstances it seems to be hardly half as well digested by the horse as by ruminants.

6. Concentrated feeding stuffs (oats, beans and maize, the two latter soaked with water) are digested to the same extent by the horse and by sheep.

The result of the experiments on concentrated foods and coarse fodders seem to be borne out fully by practical experience in this country, in feeding the large numbers of horses used for hard labor on street railways and omnibus lines—and with the practice of all livery men in cities and towns. It is found to be most profitable to feed only from nine to twelve pounds of hay per day to each horse, and the rest of the ration in grain, either ground or whole. The tendency for the last twenty years has been to lessen the quantity of hay or other coarse fodder, while the oats or ground feed has been increased.

These experiments of Wolff show pretty clearly why the practice has taken this form. The concentrated food is better digested than the coarse fodder, after a certain amount is given. It requires a proportion of fibrous food to keep horses healthy; and from 25 to 40 per cent. of the whole weight of the ration for a work horse may be hay, and this will be economically digested. The light livery horse usually gets eight to ten pounds of hay and twelve pounds of oats; but a work horse gets twelve pounds of hay and sixteen pounds of grain, often corn and oats ground together. It is well settled in practice that concentrated food is cheapest for the largest proportion of the ration for horses. And this appears to be scientifically explained in these German experiments. But we must not fail to gain what information these experiments afford in reference to the standard ration required by a horse of given weight. The horse experimented upon had a weight varying from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, and when fed on hay exclusively ate from 22 to 27½ lbs. per day. This was equal to from 19.4 to 24 lbs. of dry food, and when grain was also fed the largest amount of dry matter was 25 lbs.

The experiments upon this one horse would indicate that 20 to 25 lbs. of dry matter is a full ration for a horse of 1,200 lbs. weight. Dr. Wolff found, during these experiments, that sheep consumed, per 1,000 lbs. live weight, 31.25 lbs. of hay, having 27.2 lbs. of dry matter. Some have interpreted this to mean that ruminants consume much more per weight than non-ruminants—as the sheep have consumed 30.7 per cent. more per weight than the horse—but this is probably an erroneous conclusion, for a proper consideration of the difference in the size of the animals may account for a large part of this greater consumption by the sheep. It would take six large or eight moderate-sized sheep to equal this horse in weight. Experiment has very clearly shown that large animals eat less, per weight, than smaller ones of the same species; that is, a horse weighing 1,600 lbs. will eat less than two horses of 800 lbs. weight, or two cows of 1,200 lbs. weight each will eat less than three of 800 lbs. weight each. This is accounted for by greater surface for radiation of heat in the smaller animals, causing a greater consumption of respiratory food. But it is also probable that his horse was individually peculiar in the small consumption of food.

Dr. Wolff recommends the following:

FEEDING STANDARDS FOR HORSES, PER 1,000 LBS. LIVE WEIGHT.

	Total dry matter.	Digestible.			Nutritive ratio 1:
		Albuminoids.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	
Light work	lbs. 21.0	lbs. 1.5	lbs. 9.1	lbs. 0.3	6.5
Ordinary work	22.5	1.6	11.2	0.6	7.0
Heavy work	25.5	2.8	13.4	0.8	5.5

—*Dr. Stewart, in National Live-Stock Journal*.

Off the Roll.

John Spellman, the well-known jockey, is lying dangerously ill at St. Vincent's Hospital, and, as I learned last night, the doctor believes that the chances are ten to one against his recovery. He has been unconscious since Monday, and yesterday he was seized almost every fifteen minutes with paroxysms of pain which made him fairly rigid. Spellman was shockingly assaulted on Tuesday of last week. At first he did not pay much heed to his injuries, but about the end of last week he had to take to his bed. It is believed that his skull is fractured and that he is injured internally as well.

Spellman has done scarcely any riding this year. He made weight very fast, so that even now he scales 150 pounds, and, having some horses, and being upon the whole lucky in his speculations, he did not care to subject himself to the physical discomfort of wasting. In his day, however, Spellman had not a superior or finished horseman. He was grace personified in the saddles, and his judgment of pace, his hands, his instinctive knowledge of when to make his run, and his vigor and determination in finishing were equally remarkable. But he was uneven in his performances, and it was only when he was thoroughly aroused that he displayed his brilliant abilities. Had he possessed the industry of McLaughlin and the steady devotion of Heyward to his profession, Spellman would have ranked second to no one in the roll of successful knights of the pig skin.

Spellman has, in his time, ridden for almost every prominent racing stable in the east or west, and in an important race where nerve, dash and courage were required he was always in demand. His last regular engagement was with Mr. Haggin, but of late years he has grown too independent to remain under engagement to any one man for any length of time.—*Sporting World*.

Oh Dear!

Way back in old Kentucky there's a yearling, Studie D.
And when she beat the record she filled all hearts with glee;
But now in California a yearling's born to fame,
For she knocked that record silly, and we call her plain Norlane.

She came from Palo Alto, the horse ranch of the coast,
And of a faster yearling no other ranch can boast.
The world will have to beat it before we try again,
And if it does we'll knock it down with Marvin's pet Norlane.

Her dam she is a daisy, Elaine, of whom you know,
Her sire is by Electioneer, who is bound to make them go.
Of late we've talked of climate, and our horses, not in vain,
You've got a record now to drive at, for we've downed you, just the same.

"Knapsack" McCarthy has decided not to winter his string of trotters in Kentucky, but will take the lot to Alhambra, in Southern California. The latest advice from McCarthy were to the effect that he had bought the bay gelding A. V. Pantlind, record 2:20½, and the bay mare Jessa Ballard, record 2:27½. Neither of them has been very successful this season, the general opinion among horsemen concerning them being that they were outclassed.

VETERINARY.

Remedy for Colic in Horses.

Colic is one of the most common complaints from which stabled horses suffer. It often proves fatal, and every year causes the death of many valuable animals in all parts of the country. There are two forms of this malady, spasmodic and flatulent. One of the most frequent causes of spasmodic colic is drinking cold water when the animal is heated. A copious draught of water considerably colder than that to which the horse is accustomed will sometimes produce colic, even when the animal is not heated from exercise. Sudden changes of diet, particularly from grass to hay or from old to new oats, are not an infrequent cause of this dangerous complaint. The nature of spasmodic colic should be understood by everyone who owns or has care of horses. A good idea of this may be obtained from the following extract from "Yonatt, on the Horse": "The passage of the food through the intestinal canal is effected by the alternate contraction and relaxation of the muscular coat of the intestines. When that action is simply increased through the whole of the canal the food passes more rapidly, and purging is produced; but the muscles of every part of the frame are liable to irregular and spasmodic action, and the muscular coat of some portion of the intestine may be thus affected. The spasm may be confined to a very small part of the canal. The intestine has been found, after death, strangely contracted in various places, but the contraction did not exceed five or six inches in length in any one place. In the horse, the intestine called the ileum is the usual seat of this disease. It is of much importance to distinguish between spasmodic colic and inflammation of the bowels. The symptoms of these complaints have considerable resemblance, but the mode of treatment should be very different. The attack of colic is very sudden. There is often not the slightest warning. The horse begins to shift his posture, look around at his flanks, paw violently, strike his belly with his feet, and crouch in a peculiar manner, advancing his hind limbs under him. He will then suddenly lie or fall down and balance himself upon his back, with his feet resting on his belly. The pain now seems to cease for a time. He gets up, shakes himself and begins to feed. The respite, however, is but short. The spasm returns more violently, every indication of pain is increased, he heaves at the flanks, breaks out into a profuse perspiration and throws himself about more recklessly. In an hour or two the pain either begins to relax and the remissions are of longer duration, or the torture is increased at every paroxysm, the intervals of ease are fewer and less marked, and inflammation and death finally supervene. The pulse is but little affected at the beginning, but soon becomes more frequent and contracted, and at length is scarcely perceptible. As already remarked, the symptoms between spasmodic colic and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels are very similar. Some of the leading distinctions between them are as follows: The attack of colic is sudden. It comes without warning. That of inflammation of the bowels is gradual in its approach. In colic the pulse is rarely much quickened in the early period of the disease. In inflammation of the bowels it is very much quickened, but small and sometimes can scarcely be felt. In colic the legs and ears are of natural temperature. In inflammation the ears and legs are cold. In colic, rubbing the belly with the palm of the hand affords relief. In inflammation the belly is extremely tender and hand rubbing increases the pain. In a case of colic, walking or trotting the horse about gives relief. In inflammation, motion evidently increases the pain. In colic there are intervals of rest when the animal will take food. In inflammation of the bowels the animal is in constant distress and rejects food. In colic the strength is scarcely affected, but inflammation of the bowels reduces the strength very rapidly. These points of difference should be remembered and carefully observed, as the method of treatment which effects a cure in most cases of colic might aggravate the complaint if it were inflammation, and at all events would prove inadequate to effect a cure. Among the causes of colic is the drinking of cold water when the animal is heated. There is not a surer sign of violent spasms than this. The water passes directly through the stomach into the intestines. Hard water is very apt to produce spasms. Colic will sometimes follow the exposure of a horse to the cold air or a cold wind after strong exercise. Green food, although generally most beneficial to the horse, yet when given in too large quantities or when heated will frequently produce gripes. Doses of aloes, whether large or small, are frequent causes of colic. Some horses are constitutionally predisposed to this complaint. In many cases when horses so predisposed have died calculi have been found some parts of the alimentary canal. Habitual costiveness and the presence of calculi are frequent causes of colic. The seat of colic is occasionally the duodenum, but often the ileum or the jejunum; sometimes, however, both the caecum and colon are affected. When an attack of colic occurs prompt measures should be adopted to relieve it. Many remedies have been suggested for the accomplishment of this object, all of which have their advocates. Tincture of aconite root is as highly recommended as any of the modern remedies, and a small vial of it should be kept by every horseman, as it is undoubtedly

the most valuable agent that can be employed in pneumonia when taken in its early stages. In cases of colic give a full-grown animal twenty-five drops in a pint of water. Unless relieved repeat the dose in four hours, and continue to do so until four doses have been given. Never go beyond that point, as it is a deadly poison, and if given in too large doses or continued too long will produce fatal results. It is always safe to give an injection of warm water, having the temperature at about 100 degrees F. This can be done with an ordinary rubber bulb syringe. If a syringe cannot be obtained, take a piece of rubber tube 2 1/2 feet long and from one-fourth to a half-inch in diameter. Oil one end and pass it gently up the rectum several inches. Elevate the free end considerably and place a small tin can in it. Add a very little soap and a small handful of salt to the water, then pour several quarts into the tunnel. When this has been accomplished, walk the patient about briskly for a time, and when he is not in motion rub the belly with the palm of the hands, passing them from the front to the hind parts. A remedy which one veterinary of large experience says he has never known to fail, is the following: Chloroform one ounce, laudanum one ounce, sulphuric ether one ounce, linseed oil eight ounces. Mix, and pour down the throat from a horn or rubber bottle. One of the most prompt and effective remedies for relieving the pain is to inject under the skin on the neck ten grains of morphia with a hypodermic syringe, an article which every horse owner should possess. This injection should be repeated every hour until the pain subsides. Many of the best horsemen depend upon the hypodermic syringe and Humphreys' Specifics in cases of colic, and are remarkably successful in curing their patients. The specifics are increasing wonderfully in popularity every year, and are unquestionably the safest as well as most convenient remedies that can be found, not only for colic, but for all other ailments that the equine family suffers from. When relief has been obtained in a severe case of colic, warm, dry blankets should be substituted for those saturated with perspiration. The horse should be placed in a warm stall, deeply littered with clean, dry straw, and be fed lightly for two or three days, giving a bran mash every night. The water given him to drink should be lukewarm. When aconite has been given it is very important to observe these precautions.—American Cultivator.

Utilizing City Mares.

Waring has told in a delightful little story, says the *Rural New Yorker*, how he found a perfect riding mare in the harness of a fish-peddler, in New York. Sae had fallen through one misfortune after another, into the hands of brutal drivers, who had pounded all beauty out of her, and left her a mere rack of bones. They could not destroy her spirit, however, nor entirely club away the evidences of her good breeding. With care and proper handling she recovered much of her beauty, and rose from the humiliating position of a fish-cart horse to that of an intelligent and affectionate saddle animal. There are hundreds of just such horses in New York to-day. They started in as faithful and honest animals. They fell into the hands of brutal and careless drivers, who could not distinguish between spirit and intelligence, and viciousness. With good handling and care they would quickly show their worth. We see many mares on the various horse-car lines that would make excellent breeding animals. Foot-sore and weary from hard service many of them go aimlessly stumbling along, but a good judge of horses can easily see their possibilities as breeding animals. Many farmers along the Hudson river have already determined the value of these mares. When in the city they always visit the horse railroad stables and are often able to find some slightly crippled mare of good style and breeding that can be bought for a fair price. Such mares are taken back to the farm and turned out to pasture, or put to light work until they recover. Then they are served by first-class driving stallions. The colts are sold as three-year-olds. This business pays. Mares of good breeding are secured at a low price. The best of stallions are used and a quality of colts produced that sell readily at good prices.

Ormonde, it is said, will run no more; it is also stated that he will stand next season as a stallion. It is pleasant to learn that his owner has determined to pit Ormonde no longer in the racing arena, as the defeat of the mightiest racer that ever trod the turf would be a national misfortune. It would be an ingratitude act indeed not to give Ormonde a chance at the stud, after his magnificent services on the course; nor can we make up our minds to believe that an animal who combines with such extraordinary racing powers the commanding appearance and perfect symmetry and action of Ormonde, can prove a stud failure, notwithstanding the wind infirmity he has unfortunately developed. Some of his stock may turn out thick-winded, but if the generality of them are only half as good as their sire, they will greatly profit and delight their owners.

Since April last Mr. W. C. France has sold \$30,000 worth of stock by Red Wilkes and the sum total in fees for his stallions during this season has been \$29,500. Red Wilkes' book is now full for next year at \$300.

An Anatolian bucking horse has been defined as to be a cross between a she-devil and a mad kangaroo.

W. H. Wilson of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana Ky., has sold for \$1,000, to Dr. J. K. Kutnewsky, Redfield, Dak., the two-year-old black stallion Wm. Penn by Simmons 2:28; dam Phallicia, by Phallas, 2:13; 2d dam Kate, by Parson's Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah; 3d dam by Andrew Wilson, by Bellair; 4th dam Fannie, pacer, by Bayless' Faro, Canadian. Dr. Kutnewsky has shown good judgment in the selection of this young horse that combines in himself three lines of Hambletonian blood, coming through Geo. Wilkes, Dictator and Alexander's Abdallah. Wm. Penn has three lines of Mambrino Chief blood through the daughters of Clark Chief, Ericson and Mambrino Patchen.

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Quito, cb c, by Duke of Magenta, out of Quils.

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Flageoletta, b f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. Clover.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Ten Tray, cb c, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Ella T. Torrlight, cb c, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Blue Cap.

Satan, blk c, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. Pesto.

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Kasterbok, cb g, by Springbok, out of Easter Plant.

Baylight, b f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Valleria.

Dagge, cb g, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Lilly R.

Vetveteen, cb g, by Algeria, out of Vivid.

Cautolet, cb f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Springlet.

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Fin's, br c, by Leonatus, out of Endless.

Stu, tr g, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. Pesto.

Aftermath, b g, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. Clover.

Brendler, cb g, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Brenda.

Capulet, cb g, by imp. Kantaka, out of Springlet.

Verona, b g, by imp. Kantaka, out of Blandina.

Gypsy Queen, b f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Liatunah.

Cottillon, cb f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Reel Dance.

The Belle, cb f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Blue Grass Belle.

Madonna, b f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Valleria.

Blue Grass, cb f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. Blue Cap.

Lucerne, b f, by Longfellow, out of Geneva.

Patty, b f, by Longfellow, out of Patty of Cork.

Iris, br f, by Virgil, out of Irene.

The following racehorses in training, yearlings &c., comprising MR. GEORGE RYES' entire stable will be sold at the same time and place.

Col. Zeb. Ward, b c, 2 years, by Hindoo-Galates.

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Little Rock, cb c, 2 years, by Wanderer-Kiss-Me-Quick.

The Crow, blk f, 2 years, by Onondaga-Beatrice.

Bixby, b g, 3 years, by Onondaga-Beatrice.

Our Ladies, cb c, 5 years, by Heretot, dam unknown.

Long Dance, b c, yearling, by Longfellow-Galates.

Huntton, cb c, yearling, by Lisbon-Sallie Howard.

Moxie, br c, yearling, by Duke of Montrose-Maria D.

Lake View, b c, yearling, by Duke of Montrose-Olivia.

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And all his other racehorses in training.

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Further entries for this sale will be received by Mr. Easton, at 1129 Broadway, opposite De Monticco's, New York City, up to the end of the present month.

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No. 2.-Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorksire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

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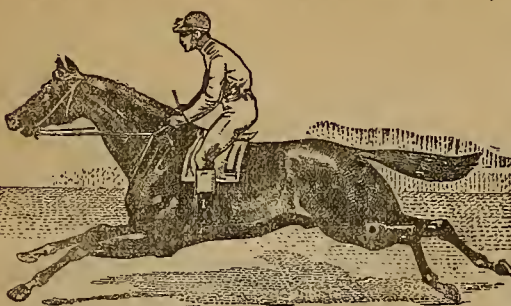
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Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which this blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band J, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principles will be understood.

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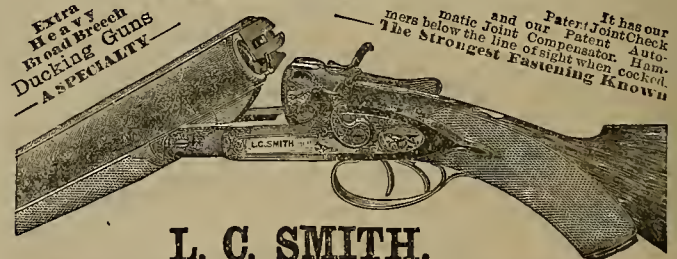


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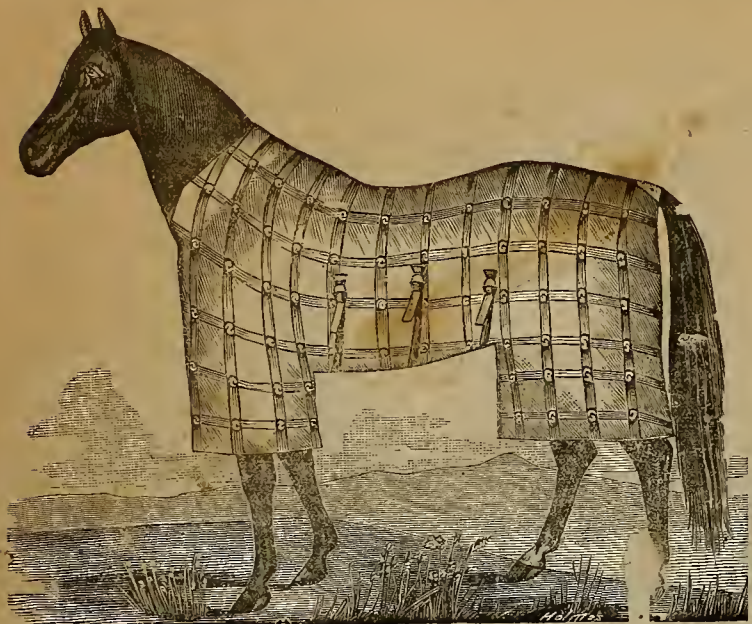
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REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

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1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-handles C, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strap I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
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By JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

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—Shakespeare

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights, A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the race-horse and trotter shown by instantaneous photography." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take \$50 for this book and he without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"**Tips and Toe Weights.**" a natural and plain method of horse-shoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies," he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and a cautious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsement from his famous colt Anteevo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step of the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horse-shoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sports. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by the title of "Tips and Toe Weights," which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteevo he trotted when four years old in 2:20. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamized roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send \$1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteevo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20.3, and showing half-miles in 1:38 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for \$10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Anteevo, two years younger than Anteevo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, \$1,221, in which he got a record of 2:20.3, last fall in 1:33; first money in pursa at Sacramento, \$300; second money at Stockton, \$250; the Stanford Stakes, \$1,672; and the Euryo, \$870, making a cash return for the season of \$4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Anteevo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame, I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

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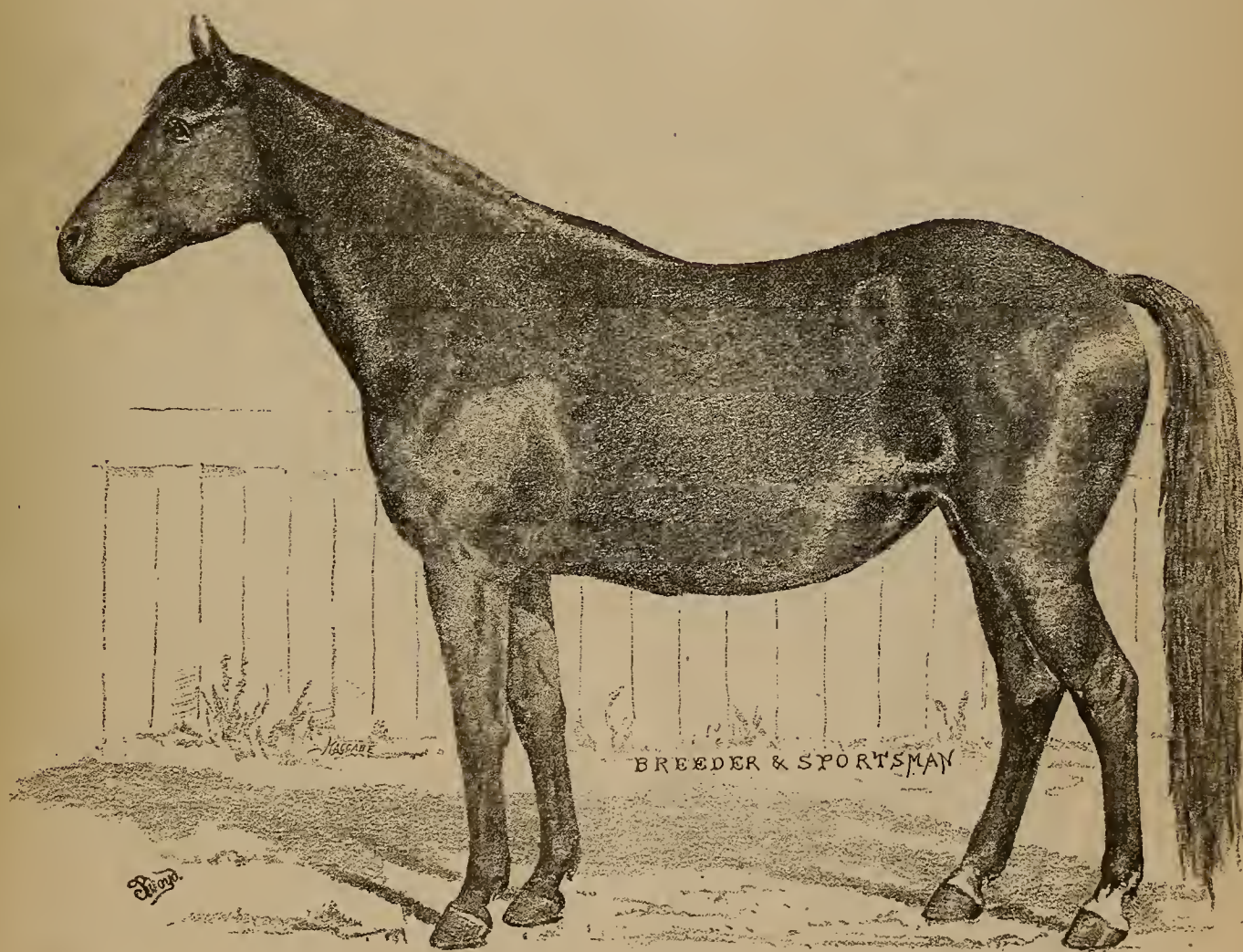
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Vol. XI, No. 24.
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ELAINE, 2:20.

By Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Sayre's Harry Clay.

DAM OF NORLAINE, YEARLING RECORD 2:31 1-2.

Elaine.

In order to give a full description of the dam of Norlaine we copy a part of an article which we wrote for the *California Spirit of the Times* in 1878, and the account of the race with Santa Claus, Nov. 13th, 1880. A prophet has always some pride in the accuracy of his predictions, and even modest vaticinators are pleased to rehearse what was foretold years before; that is when their prophecies are fulfilled, and it cannot be expected that failures will be as eagerly dwelt upon.

There was not a great deal of hazard in rosy anticipations of the future of Elaine. In 1877, when three years old, she trotted in 2:23, in 1878 in 2:24. These were the best on record at that time, and when her form and breeding were also taken into consideration, it would have been somewhat of an anomaly if she had not proved a great brood mare.

Although defeated, her race with Santa Claus was remarkably good. We always considered it one of the best races we ever witnessed.

"* * * * * Then her shape
"From forehead down to foot perfect—again,
"From foot to forehead exquisitely turned."

It is something to know that the bearer of a name, which has been worn and become distinguished by another should possess some of the qualities which marked the first owner of the colt; and the picture will show that the highly-bred filly is not unworthy of that part, at least, of Fennyson's beautiful description, which is quoted above. The engraving is copied from an oil painting by James B. Burr, a brother of the famous painter of colts, Carl S. Burr. As the letter which Gov. Stanford received from the artist explains the painting and the history of it in an admirable manner, we give it entire:

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1877.

HON. LELAND STANFORD, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: *My Dear Sir*—I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you a little work of art, which I have painted during my leisure hours within the past few months, of your celebrated three-year-old Elaine, the young "Queen of the Turf." Whatever imperfections you may discover must be attributed to the fact that I have never had the benefit of any instructions, or even an opportunity to cultivate my taste in order to become a good artist, therefore the painting you have before you is the work of my own skill. I might also remark that for the last nine years I have done all the horse-shoeing for my brother Carl's stables. My subject, however, is to give you a picture and true painting of Elaine, and if the opinion of good judges are correct then my efforts have not been vain. I should be pleased to have you accept this painting as a token of my respect and esteem for the distinguished ex-Governor of California, and I trust you may find merit enough in it to give it some "sunny corner" in your elegant mansion.

With assurance of my best wishes for your good health, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES B. BURR.

It will be noticed that the author is very happy in his epistolary effort, and the painting is assuredly a remarkable one for a person who makes no pretensions to artistic skill. Those who have seen Elaine claim that it is as faithful a representation as they ever saw, and we certainly can award it high encomiums for its truthfulness of drawing, and a finish worthy of Troy or Scott. From what we had seen of the stock at Palo Alto, purchased of Mr. Backman, we imagined that the foremost three-year-old, not only of the year but of all the years, would prove to be not only a fine-looking animal, but also show a good deal of quality, yet when our attention was called to the painting we supposed that it represented some aristocratic filly with nothing but blue blood in her veins. She is not only of fine appearance "from foot to forehead exquisitely turned," but the "points" denote speed. When an animal has become distinguished it is generally the case that people see qualities they could not discover before, and aided by the glamour of success are prone to look over defects which they would readily acknowledge in the horse without fame. This is not the case with the picture of Elaine. When we first saw it there was nothing to indicate the individual it represented, and being in the office of the *Spirit* the locality did not afford a clue to guide us in locating it. We were impressed with the idea that it must be the delineation, as we have stated before, of a thoroughbred "by some deft limner traced," and when asked our opinion scanned it carefully. The length of body appeared to be too great for true proportion, in comparison with the height, but on measurement we found it to coincide exactly with what "stone-henge" recommends, viz., one-tenth longer from point of shoulder to point of hock than from the ground to top of withers. As that eminent author is distinguished for his critical knowledge of the form of the horse, and it also nearly corresponds with the proportions of Recovery, which were considered the most nearly perfect of any horse in England, the weight of testimony is for a horse of this conformation. George Tattersall in "The Pictorial Gallery of English Race-horses," gives the following reasons for placing Recovery at the head of his string of "cracks." "An Equestrian statue having been finally determined to be the fittest subject for 'The Wellington Testimonial,' and the execution of the group entrusted to the taste and skill of Mr. Wyatt, he, after looking long in vain for any horse of such proportionate beauty as should be pleasing to the common eye without offending the severe taste of the classic, declared that such rare qualities were only to be found united in the shape and symmetry of him displayed by the subject of this memoir. Recovery having therefore been modelled from measurements taken by the artist himself, is destined to associate his name, however humble, with the fame of Wellington." And over two hundred years ago the Duke of Newcastle, in his advice to breeders, says: "If you want mares to breed *Running-Horses*, then they must be shaped thus: As Light as possible, *Large* and *long*, but well *Shaped*, a *Short Back*, but *Long Sides*." Notwithstanding the Duke was partial to capital letters and italics, and orthography not quite in accordance with the present custom, he paid very close attention to all pertaining to horses, and was, beyond question, the best horseman of the time. Although "a short horse is the soonest curried," it is very rare that a fast and lasting one has not good length. With so good a representation of Elaine as the engraving gives, it will not be necessary to go into full detail.

The form of this filly is such as will please those who care only to see a "handsome horse," and at the same time comes up to the best standard of the connoisseur of the shape the best adapted for rapid locomotion. There is immense power in the quarters and gaskins, which gives full control of the leverage of the long thighs, and enables the animal to keep up the length of stride so essential to speed.

The chest is capacious, giving plenty of room for heart and

lungs, and the breathing apparatus is further guaranteed to be all right by the looseness of the neck where it is attached to the head, the wide jaws and the full nostrils.

Elaine is modelled after the greyhound pattern, and we hold this the most advantageous for a fast trotter. Many are under the impression that the light flank and straight loin is a defect; and if the "coupling," as they term it, is further back than they consider proper, they condemn the animal. If the loin be broad it is all that is necessary, and we are partial to the formation which shows the coupling well back and prominent. It gives a better attachment for the muscle, and usually accompanies wide hips and plenty of propelling power.

While the engraving gives all the information regarding her appearance, except to state that she is 15½ hands high, it is almost superfluous to say ought of her performance, they being so fresh in the minds of our readers. But these are so graphically described in an editorial in a late number of the *Turf, Field and Farm* that we copy the account. It is a portion of an article under the head of "The Rapid Three-Year-Olds."

Monday, Sept. 3d, Elaine, by Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay, walked over, at Fleetwood Park, for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Three-year-old Stakes, and afterwards surprised the wise men by pulling Carl Burr's weight to the half-mile pole in 1:12. On the following Saturday Elaine won new laurels at Fleetwood. In the *Turf, Field and Farm* Stakes, for the foals of 1874, she was successful. The colts which started against her were Hambletonian Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Elwood Medium, by Happy Medium, and Frenk Medium, by Happy Medium. The track was heavy from recent rain, therefore fast time was out of the question. In the first heat Elaine was handicapped by the weight of Carl Burr, and she was beaten by Elwood Medium, in 2:41. The second heat was captured by Elaine in a jog, in 2:44, and third was taken by her in 2:36. At Hatfield the sister of Prospero trotted the fastest mile known to the three-year-old record. In the contest for the three-year-old stake, under the management of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, she defeated Star Duroc by Messenger Duroc, and Effie by Atwood. The first heat was won by Elaine in 2:38, and in the second heat the filly was sent for a record. She trotted from wire to wire, according to the watches of the judges, in 2:23. Outside watches made the time faster. Owing to a misunderstanding, Murphy checked the flight of Elaine at the head of the home-stretch. Had he driven resolutely to the finish it is safe to say that 2:27 would have been made. This was on Sept. 20. The sister of Prospero won a great name for herself by trotting a mile in 2:23. She was bred in the North, where the long, cold winter is presumed to retard development, and yet she had surpassed the record of the paragon reared in the latitude of Kentucky. It was a proud day for Mr. Backman, and one which will long be celebrated by the friends of Messenger Duroc, the great stallion which occupies the place of honor at Stony Ford.

The misunderstanding alluded to, which unquestionably prevented a further reduction of the time, was occasioned by Mr. Hamplry, the owner of Judge Fullerton, having neglected to carry out the plan agreed upon. This was, should the filly reach the three-quarter pole at a rate of speed which would indicate that she could "beat the record," he was to walk off the track, his station being near the three-quarter pole.

She came so much faster than he anticipated that the amazement caused him to forget the giving of the signal, and he kept his place. Joe Murphy pulled her up to a much slower pace, and had to be told to go along, which must have had the effect to cause a loss of more than one second, and without doubt had it not been for this unlucky contretemps the mile would have been enough faster to make the performance still more wonderful.

In the article copied from the *Turf, Field and Farm* Mr. Bushey says: "The American trotter is now made to order with a degree of certainty which is truly astonishing." While the improvement of the American trotter has progressed with unparalleled strides in the last decade, there have been good reasons for the certainty with which the knack of fast trotting is produced.

Thirty years ago, or perhaps a short period anterior to that date, the supply of trotters was dependent on a chance discovery. No one thought of breeding expressly for the purpose, and though a farmer might be induced to consider the possession of a fast-trotting gait in a stallion an additional incentive to use him, size, form and style were more valued. There were no breeding farms, with scores of horses selected especially for this department; neither were the colts particularly trained to find out which of them were the best adapted for the purpose.

Systematic breeding of trotters may be said to have commenced in Kentucky, for though when Abdallah was purchased for that state it was for the promise of use of the people, Mr. Jas. B. Clay bought Membrino Chief more especially for his own use, and a short time after Robert A. Alexander bought Edwin Forrest and Pilot Jr., and at the same time the dam of Flora Temple and other mares to breed to them. Previous to this Mr. January, of St. Louis, had secured St. Lawrence, and also bought a number of mares, but the prevailing practice was to get a trotting sire, and "trust to luck" for the rest.

The breeding of race-horses, with which the Kentuckians were well acquainted, taught that one parent would not do to rely upon for success, and, fortunately, the whole equine stock of that region was strongly imbued with the blood of the race-horse, and the selection was much easier.

Membrino Chief selected on account of his being likely to get carriage-horses, and the five mares would remedy the coarseness in his form. They surprised the trotting world as soon as the colts were ready to show, and the fastest four-year-old time for many years was the result.

Trotting increased in favor. Associations were organized which gave large sums of money in prizes, and wealthy gentlemen paid large prices for the fastest. It was evident to those who gave much thought to the subject that the business of breeding and rearing them was carried on in anything but a perfect manner, and many possessing large means engaged in it, and brought to bear minds which had been trained to close analysis and a systematic method of accomplishing what they sought to do.

But it would be foreign to our purpose in this article to consider the successive steps which have resulted in such animals as have marked the calendar for 1877 the most noted in trotting annals. A two-year-old trotting in 2:31, a three-year-old in 2:23, and a four-year-old in 2:24, would have been held more unlikely a few years ago than for an aged animal to trot in 2:10.

But in a history of one of this trio of celebrities it will be unnecessary to consider the breeding as of major importance. Especially is this the case when the same crosses have turned out several of first-class merit, proving that Elaine is no chance performer, but has inherited it in company with her brother

Prospero, her sister Dame Trot, Miranda, and her three-quarters brother Electioneer.

There are several notable features in the pedigree of Messenger Duroc, the most striking, however, being the number of Messenger crosses, of which there are thirteen.

He is also a double Abdallah—a grandson on the side of his sire, a great-grandson on that of his dam. The inbreeding pervades the whole of the pedigree, and the only palpable outcross is the Billfounder.

There are several thoroughbred strains besides the Messenger and the Diomed, and there are five of Diomed's son Duroc. This combination suggested the name to Mr. Backman, and a very appropriate one it is.

The pedigree of Decatur shows still more inbreeding, and that it did not result as disastrously as many claim is evident from the performances of Henry, his sire and dam being by the same horse, and yet, under many disadvantages, he beat American Eclipse a heat, the time of which was not equalled for twenty years.

The sire and dam of Young Dameel were by the same horse, while the sire and dam of Ostich were still more closely connected, being seven-eighths of the same blood. Decatur was a very fair race-horse, and Postboy of nearly the same breeding, being by Henry, out of his granddam Garland was the crack of the North in his day. Postboy in his old age got many very fine race-horses and trotters in Michigan, and his blood runs in the strains of many of the fast trotters of the present day.

When we come to the pedigree of the dam of Elaine we find more inbreeding and another cross of Billfounder.

We have full faith in the statement which Mr. Jacques made in the old *Spirit of the Times*, nearly forty years ago, regarding this horse, and we transcribe a part of it, so that our readers can have it in his own words.

Billfounder was imported from England in 1822, by Jee. Boot, Esq., of Boston. Billfounder was sired by that well-known fast and high-bred trotter Old Billfounder, out of Velocity, by Haphazard, he by Sir Peter, out of Miss Hervey, by Eclipse. Velocity trotted on the Norwich road, in 1806, sixteen miles in one hour, and although she broke fifteen times into a gallop, and as often turned, won her match. In 1808 she trotted twenty-eight miles in one hour and 47 minutes, and has often done many other great performances against time.

Billfounder at five years old trotted two miles in less than six minutes, and the following year he was matched for 200 guineas to trot nine miles in thirty minutes, which he won easily by 22 seconds. His owner afterwards challenged to perform with him seven-eighths of a mile and a half in one hour, but it was not accepted.

Old Billfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the Fireaway, which breed of horses remains unrivaled in England, either for pig or saddle.

Some have questioned Velocity, the dam of Billfounder, being by Haphazard, the service of that horse being held in such high esteem that it was not likely he would be allowed a part-bred mare. But some of the foremost of that day were bred to cockpit mares, and the performances of Velocity, which Mr. Jacques gives, would be further proof of good breeding.

There is little doubt but that Billfounder was purposely disparaged during his life, and false statements promulgated, which have had an effect to leave erroneous impressions to the present time.

For many years we believed him a coarse horse, without any valid claim to consideration, and until we conversed with those who knew him, and took some pains to acquire reliable information, we cherished the common and false opinion.

Mr. Theobald, the breeder of Stockwell, and one of the largest proprietors of thoroughbreds in England, was also very partial to the trotters of the same strain to which Billfounder belonged. "The Druid," in a short description of "The Squire of Stockwell," thus speaks of his trotters:

"Mr. Theobald's highest ambition was to have the best of everything, cost what it might. Mat-o'-the-Mint was the result of this feeling, and so was a don trotting mare. He also owned Rochester, who did the five miles on the Brown Bridge Road in 15 minutes 33 seconds, against the Squire's hunting-looking Kettler; and MacDonald never handled anything much better than his Rockingham, who, with his chaggy mane and low set tail, reminded bystanders more of a lion than a horse."

The conjunction of the blood of Messenger Duroc and Green Mountain Maid brought a further influx of Messenger, and united two of the greatest trotting families, Beebe and Messenger, and of a later era those of Clay and Abdallah.

There is little necessity for speculations on the advantages which this brought, as it has been proven in so many instances, and the "nick" between Messenger Duroc and mares by Harry Clay have also resulted in first-class animals, Hogarth, one of the crack four-year-olds of 1877, being by him, and out of a mare by Harry Clay.

The dam of Neeve's Cassius M. Clay Jr. was by Chancellor, a double Messenger, and the dam of Engineer 2d, was over a city directory. But to the student and the practical by Pluto, a brother to Bishop's Hambletonian.

Engineer 2d was the sire of Lady Suffolk, her dam by Don Quixote, a son of Messenger, so that the greatest of all the trotters of the olden time was much inbred in the same strains as the horses we are describing.

The study of pedigrees to those who have not much knowledge of breeding may be a dry subject, and the table of names in a genealogical statement of no more interest than to pore over it is of the greatest importance, and the consideration of family characteristics gives the only correct indication of what the progeny will be.

It is unnecessary to dilate further on the breeding of Elaine. That it is good will be admitted, and corresponds with her form and performances. Before leaving the consideration of the breeding, however, it may be well to state that imported Billfounder was of the very oldest trotting families, unless the rather fanciful description and history of Nacksbeek, which appeared some years ago in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, he accepted as true.

Race With Santa Claus.

DAY DISTRICT COURSE, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

First Heat—Santa Claus had the pole, though Elaine was moving with the greatest rapidity, and in the efforts to keep up, the famous young stallion broke before the turn had been half made. This appears to be a difficult place for him to get by, and in his races the first quarter has been an obstacle which has caused him the loss of the only heat in which he has been beaten. Elaine was forced to go wide, as the efforts of the driver of Santa Claus to recover him from the break caused his horse to swerve partially in front of her, and it was a difficult matter to restrain him. Elaine led at the quarter by at least ten lengths, the time at that point being 33 seconds, and at the half in 1:09. She had the best of it by at least fifty yards. From the half Santa Claus trotted fast, and when Elaine was passing the three-quarter

pole in 1:44 be bad shortened the gap somewhat. From thence the mare was taken in hand, jogging over the score in 2:20, Santa Claus a few lengths behind.

The result of this heat established Elaine the favorite at the odds of \$100 to \$50, though some of the more astute turf speculators were quietly hacking the horse.

Second Heat—This heat was commenced at the third score, Elaine having a slight advantage, both moving finely. She opened a gap of three lengths at the quarter, which was made in 35½ seconds, and there was fully that distance between them at the half in 1:10. But Santa Claus had got over his dangerous ground in safety, and after passing the tank at the commencement of the further turn he was evidently gaining on the mare. At the three-quarter mark, 1:45, there was only a length between them, and when half way down the home stretch it was impossible to tell which was in the lead; both were trotting very fast, the stallion sticking to his work with such determination as to carry the mare off her feet about 150 yards from home, and the Saint came from thence more at his leisure, the mile having been made in 2:18. Santa Claus was timed from the half mile in 1:06½. Had he finished at the same rate of speed he came to the mare with, he would surely have taken his old place of the second fastest stallion on record, Hannis now out-ranking him a quarter of a second. It is rather singular that he should mark 2:18 so often, this being the fourth time he has struck squarely in that notch.

Third Heat—Promptly on time the third heat was called, and at the second score the word was given. The pace was fast, the driver of Elaine allowing her to go along, and Santa Claus putting forth every effort to retain his position. Marvin was determined not to go over more ground than was necessary, and the ankies were close together on the circle. It was a little too cramped for the comfort of Santa Claus, and again he broke when within a hundred yards of the quarter. A break with him entails the loss of many rods, and he was behind thirty yards when Elaine passed the first post in 35½ seconds. He was nearly a distance behind at the half mile, which Elaine made in 1:09½, but from there, as usual, he came with a rush, and at the three-quarters—Elaine 1:45—had recovered half of the lost ground. The mare was eased in the last furlong, crossing the score about four lengths in front of Santa Claus, the time being 2:20½. Before this break Santa Claus was selling for \$50, \$25 on Elaine; and again there was a change, Elaine resuming the first place with the bettors, and the odds veered to two and one on her.

Fourth Heat—This heat was a fine exhibition of speed by both. Elaine led to the quarter in 35 seconds. She was first at the half in 1:09½, and first at the three-quarter pole in 1:44½. Santa Claus was still a clear length behind when the home stretch was made, but he was coming with such vim that he overtook her at the draw-gate. From there both were taken in hand, Santa Claus gaining the heat in 2:18½.

Fifth Heat—There were many who still thought that Elaine's chances were worth \$50 in a hundred, and the money still went in with spirit. The first score they were off, and it was evident that the driver of Elaine had made up his mind to a different system of tactics. The quarter was slow, 37 seconds, though when the mare moved up on the back stretch the pace was accelerated, and the half was made in 1:11½. Again she came up coming home, but it would be a St. Julien or Mand S, which could out-pace Santa Claus on that ground and though she made a gallant fight, he was too much for her, winning the heat in 2:20, the last half in 1:08½, a grand finish for a fifth heat. The whole race was a grand one. Two twenty, 2:18, 2:20½, 2:18½, 2:20, would be considered good for the best of the tracks at this season of the year, and victor and vanquished are entitled to high praise. Even the losers admitted that they had the benefit of an honestly contested and game race, and were satisfied that everything they expected from the mare had been accomplished.

If the winner had not trotted a better race than either of his previous performances of the year, Elaine would have beaten him. As it was she surprised those who looked for her to quit, as she was only one-quarter of a second behind, and a fifth heat in 2:20½, especially after so slow a first quarter as 37 seconds, and "coming around" to the form he exhibited in the early summer, and another year will probably witness him in the front rank, we opine holding the foremost place among the entire horses. Hannie, Wedgewood, Monroe Chief, Bonesetter, any of the crack in his class, will be accommodated with a match for any sum they will name, if they will come here to meet him, and a reasonable sum for expenses allowed. It is rumored that Governor Stanford intends retiring Elaine to the breeding stud, and she will be a brilliant addition to the numerous matrons at Palo Alto. With the youngsters which are in his stable, Elaine will not be so badly misad on the track, though we would like to see her have one more season of active life before incurring the pleasing duties of maternity. That she will change her record of 2:20 to one considerably faster, is as sure as such things can be, and with a low mark in the teens she would retire with still more eclat.

Palo Alto Catalogue.

The catalogue of any well-appointed stock farm is always interesting to those who have a love for fine horses. But when the catalogue is that of a gentleman who has attained far greater success in producing fast trotters than any other breeder in the world, it becomes one of the most inartistic as well as interesting works that can be obtained by any practical breeder.

The Palo Alto Catalogue for 1887 is a work of this kind. It has been carefully compiled by Joseph Cairn Simpson, editor of the California BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, who takes high rank among the deepest thinkers and most instructive writers upon horse topics living. Mr. Simpson is a thoroughly practical horseman, who well understands the science of breeding trotters, and is also skilled in the art of developing their speed, and keeping their feet in proper condition. The Palo Alto Catalogue is a work of 288 pages, and contains the names and pedigrees of 370 animals, including seventy-five thoroughbreds. The proprietor does not promulgate any theories, or even mention the success which has attended his breeding venture. The pedigrees of the stallions and brood-mares are given concisely. Following the pedigree of each mare is her produce, with their record and the name of their sire. After this, in parentheses, is the name of the stallion to which the mare was last mated. A study of these blood elements will furnish hours of interesting and profitable employment for any progressive breeder. The preface to this elaborate work contains a sketch of California Belmont and St. Clair, whose strains are found in many of the fastest horses on the Pacific Coast.—American Cultivator.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club has decided to add \$5,000 to the Brooklyn Handicap, an amount equal to that of the great Suburban Handicap of the rich Coney Island Jockey Club.

Pleasanton Notes.

In my last I promised to drop a few lines on the sporting events from this vicinity, and what the flyers were doing. On the 23d of the past month we had some turkey shooting in which a dozen fine turkeys were killed over a 200-yard range, off-band shooting, averaging eight shots to a turkey, and several fine scores were made at black bird, trap shooting, single harrier, to rule, by different members of the Pleasanton Sportsman's Club, A. Nusbaumer scoring five straight dead birds, C. L. Crellin and C. Harlan each scoring four out of five shots. On Thursday, the 24th, there were two well-contested races over the race track, as follows:

No. 1.—Free for all trotting horses owned in Murray Township. \$100 entrance, \$50 added by the track; purse divided in 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Maid of Oaks barred, in which the following horses were entered and started.

Sobranite, b g—W. Mendenhall	1	1	1
Billy Gilmore, g s—A. McDowell	2	2	2
Stanhope, b g—A. A. Miller	3	3	3

Time, 2:37½, 2:39, 2:38.

Pools sold very lively at \$20 for Sobranite and \$10 for the other two.

No. 2.—Free for all trotters and pacers owned in Murray Township. Entrance and conditions same as No. 1.

In this race two pacers, Lens and John Carter, started. Lens won, after being nearly distanced in the second heat as he would have been, had John Carter been driven out, Lens making a series of bad breaks on the first quarter.

Lens, b g—A. McDowell	1	2	1
J. Carter, g s—A. A. Miller	2	1	2

Time, 2:32½, 2:37, 2:33½, 2:29½.

Pools: Before the first and second heats Lane \$20, John Carter \$16. After the second heat Carter sold favorite at about the same odds, and even after losing the third heat, in which Lens only beat him out a neck, he still sold favorite. Lens won the final heat through Carter breaking on the back stretch. Judges: J. W. Knox, J. Ryan and Jas. Gillis. Timer, Count Valensin.

On Friday and Saturday your correspondent visited the track and saw the following horses and colts take their work. Maid of Oaks has been clipped and looks in fine condition and was given a four-mile jog, and after a little cooling out was driven a mile in 2:22½.

Next came Direct, a two-year-old stallion by Director—Echors, who was driven a couple of miles and then a half in 1:25, sliding along very easy and without a bobble.

Then came Combination, a yearling gelding by Director, dam by Admiral, who was jogged a mile and then taken to the stable.

Next was a two-year-old stallion by Director—Sweetness, who was given three miles, going up the back stretch and down the home stretch at a forty gait in the last mile.

Then came the two-year-old filly by Monroe Chief, dam by Norfolk, who was given three miles, doing the last quarter in 33½ seconds.

Then came the two-year-old pacer Billy Goldleaf by Sidney—Fernleaf, who was given three miles, finishing up the last half in 1:15.

This finished Friday, and on Saturday forenoon the following were driven:

A two-year-old stallion by Director, and the dam of which is the dam of the famous pacer Brown Jug. He is called Black Jug, and was given four miles. This colt has a very easy way of going, and if he does not prove a honey cooler next season the writer is very much off.

The pacer Lens was jogged for three or four miles. He has frequently been worked miles lately in 23 and 24, and as he has no record better than what he got last Thursday, he may also prove a good one next season. He belongs to W. Mendenhall of Livermore.

Next comes a heanty, the yearling filly Pearl by Groavener, dam by Speculation; she is the property of Mr. Waltenbaugh, of Livermore, and took the premium for two years at the San Jose Fair, last year as a suckling and this year as a yearling. She is driven three miles at a slow gait and needs some work, as she appears not to know exactly how to place her feet.

The gray stallion Billy Gilmore, three-year-old, by Richmond, dam by Creighton, belonging to Mr. H. I. Thornton of San Francisco, is slowly jogged several miles. This colt showed himself in Thursday's race to be a very cool, steady-going horse; what he can do will be seen in the future.

Here is the five-year-old mare by Gibraltar—May Day, who showed quarters as a three-year-old in 33½, and was bred, and now, after raising a colt from Director, is being worked again. She is only given four miles at a slow gait this morning.

The above named horses and colts have all been driven by Mr. McDowell. In the meantime other colts have been jogged along by the boys and Mr. J. R., the second trainer, on the track.

Mr. Miller has also had out the sorrel pacer John Carter, who comes down the home stretch very fast, as some of his competitors will find out some day; if Mr. Miller succeeds in getting this horse steady he will be a good one next season. He has also the trotter Stanhope, who is owned by Mr. S. F. Martin of Oakland, and a fine Monroe Chief filly, that he is working.

The pacer Fred Ross was very sick with the pneumonia last week, and only the careful nursing of his trainer, J. M. Alvino, and the veterinary, Dr. Owens saved him. They being with him constantly for 48 hours. He is now out of danger, and with good care, which he is sure to get, will come around all right in a few weeks.

Count Valensin has brought his brood-mares and colts, 63 head in all, here from Sacramento and placed them on his recently-purchased ranch on the Santa Rita. He is fast building a fine stable of box stalls for his stallions which will be brought here as soon as the accommodations are ready for them. Mr. Salishory bought of the Count a weanling colt by Sidney—Fernleaf, a full brother to Goldleaf, pacer, before mentioned, on Tuesday, at a sum containing four figures. Don.

Eatontown.

Eatontown may justly be termed the Newmarket of America. The village is the home of Babcock and C. Littlefield and his sons, while Jeter Walden and Mat Byrnes live in the immediate neighborhood. The village hotel, the Wheeler House, is headquarters for both Mr. Sheridan, the well-known starter, and also Mr. D. D. Clarke, who usually acts as advance flagman to Mr. Caldwell. Any spare boor that a man chooses to drop in there he may make sure of finding some kindred spirits with whom to have a sporting chat, the landlord himself being quite a sportsman. At Ocean Port, again, a mile away, there are three or four more jockeys' and trainers' homes, J. McCreery, Tom Little, Lewia Clark, Jim Clark and Bill Hayward all having houses there. The whole neighborhood, therefore, is thickly populated with men whose business is connected with horseflesh, and Monmouth Park and vicinity is a hotbed of sport.

Mr. Sheridan says that his offers to start at meetings in the West, not to mention in California, are so numerous that they will engage nearly the whole of his time in the coming year. None the less he will be found handling the flag as usual for the Brooklyn Jockey Club, for whose meetings he has a special partiality.

Eureka Jockey Club Fall Races.

Mr. H. Cohn, Secretary, kindly sends the following notes of the Fall Meeting of the Eureka Jockey Club which began on Wednesday, Nov. 23d last, and lasted through four days. The climatic conditions were favorable to the sport, and the track in good shape.

First Day.

The first race was a dash of one mile, in which there were ten entries and six starters. After several attempts the flag was dropped, with Stoneman in the lead and Repetta last. Stoneman led until near the three-quarters post, when Repetta passed him and won the three-quarters and mile with something in hand.

No. 1.—Purse \$200.—Running Novelty Race—Free-for-all dash of one mile. \$35 at first quarter, \$40 at the half, \$50 at the three-quarters and \$75 at the mile. All mid-np entries over five to be added and equally divided between each winner.

C. J. Matlock's b m Repetta, a, by Alarm or Reform—Lone Nine, 116½ lbs.	Morse	1
T. J. Knight's g g Stoneman, a, by Kirby Smith—Hunkley Dorey, 115 lbs.	Dennison	2
C. J. Matlock's g m Nellie Gray, a, pedigree unknown, 116½ lbs.	Short	3
W. L. Davis' b b Jack Brady, 3, by Wildside—Sour Grapes, 109 lbs.	Hennessey	0
G. W. Crippen's b b Bailey Crane, a, by Norfolk—Signal Belmont, 117 lbs.	Carrillo	0
B. F. Sears' g g Belvidere, a, pedigree unknown, 115 lbs.	Leigh	0
Stoneman won the quarter in 25, the half in 50; Repetta won the three-quarters in 1:20½, the mile in 1:46½.		

Second on the card was a free-for-all trotting race in which three starters went to the wire, neither Cadmus nor Bonner, although eligible, appearing.

No. 2.—Purse \$250.—Trotting—Free for all horses that have not beaten 2:38 up to Sept. 1st, 1887. (Cadmus and Bonner eligible to start.) First horse \$150, second \$75, third \$25.

T. J. Knight's b b Idaho Patchen, by H. B. Patchen	2	1	2	2
E. Downer's blk g Franklin by Gen. Reno	3	2	2	1
S. C. Tryon's br b Col. Hawkins by Echo	1	3	3	3

Time, 2:36½, 2:41, 2:39, 2:37, 2:44, 2:34½.

Second Day.

On account of the three-quarter mile and repeat trot being filled, a special race, a one-quarter mile dash was given in place of No. 3, between Nellie Gray, Lulu B., John D., and Black Bess. After considerable scoring it was impossible to get Black Bess to go, consequently he was left at the post when the flag was dropped. The three horses had an even start with Nellie Gray a little in the lead, which she kept until she passed the wire, with John D., a good second, and Lulu B. third.

No. 3.—Special Race.—One-quarter mile dash. Purse \$150. First \$75, second \$50, third \$25.

C. J. Matlock's g m Nellie Gray, a, pedigree unknown, 116 lbs.	Short	1
J. Dongbert's b g John B., a, by Lindsey—Lumman, 116½ lbs.	Dennison	2
P. E. Smith's b m Lulu B., 3, by Indicator—Nettie Moore, 110 lbs.	Kelsey	3
C. W. Crippen's blk b Black Bess, a, pedigree unknown, 117 lbs.	Carrillo	0

Time, 2:53.

The fourth race had four starters and was a closely contested event.

No. 4.—Trotting—Three-minute class. Purse \$150 for horses owned in Humboldt County prior to September 1st, 1887. (Patchen barred.) First horse \$85, second horse \$50, third horse to save entrance.

W. T. Olmstead's r g Blue Dick by Bonner	2	1	2	1
H. C. Haas' s g Felix by Overland	3	2	2	1
M. Groten's g g Peter Solway by Steinway	4	3	0	dis.
E. Holmes' b g Burd Solway, pedigree unknown	1	0	dis.	

Time, 2:47½, 2:47½, 2:46, 2:52, 2:49½.

Third Day.

The mile and repeat having not filled, the Board gave a special race as No. 5, between Repetta and Jack Brady for a purse of \$250, Repetta to carry 120 lbs. and Jack Brady to carry 104 lbs.

C. J. Matlock's b m Repetta, 120 lbs.	Morse	1	0	1
W. L. Davis' b b Jack Brady, 104 lbs.	Hennessey	2	0	2

Time, 1:47, 1:48½.

No. 6 was a mile and repeat for two-year-olds, and brought out three likely fillies.

No. 6.—EUREKA TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAKE.—Mile and Repeat, \$100 entrance, half forfeit; \$100 added; second horse to receive \$25, third to save stake. Entries to this race to close with the Secretary, September 17, 1887.

A. A. Frank's g f Silver Shield	1	2	1
R. Noble's g f Daisy Hayward	2	1	2
P. Quinn's b f June Bug	3	3	3

Time, 2:37½, 2:44, 2:36.

The afternoon's sport was closed with a special saddle race, a half-mile dash at catch weights, for a purse of \$75.

A. H. Knight's Queen of Spades	1
S. Allard's Vengeance	2
F. Ellery's Oregon Joe	0

Time, 1:54.

Fourth Day.

No. 7 of the regular programme, for all ages, was an exciting race, being well run out from flag to post.

No. 7.—Purse \$100. For all ages. Running dash of 600 yards. First horse \$75, second horse \$25.

J. Dongbert's b g John D., a, by Lindsey—Lumman, 116½ lbs.	Dennison	1
C. W. Crippen's blk b Black Bess, a, pedigree unknown, 117 lbs.	Carrillo	2
C. W. Crippen's b g Bailey Crane, a, by Norfolk—Signal Belmont, 115 lbs.	Dillon	0
B. F. Sears' g g Belvidere, a, pedigree unknown, 116 lbs.	Leigh	0
J. E. Abbott's g m Nellie Gray, a, pedigree unknown, 115 lbs.	Short	0
P. E. Smith's b m Lulu B., 3, by Indicator—Nettie Moore, 110 lbs.	Kelsey	0

Time, 2:34½.

No. 8 was a lively half-mile and repeat.

No. 8.—Purse \$150. For all ages. Half-mile and repeat. First horse \$125, second horse \$25.

J. E. Abbott's ch m Lady Duffy, a, by Patsy Duffy—unknown, 114 lbs.	Short	1	2	1
W. L. Davis' b b Jack Brady, 3, by Wildside—Sour Grapes, 109 lbs.	Hennessey	3	1	2
B. F. Sears' a g Belvidere, a, pedigree unknown, 116 lbs.	Dillon	4	dis.	
T. J. Knight's g g Stoneman, a, by Kirby Smith—Hunkley Dorey, 117 lbs.	Therney	2	dis.	

Time, 2:50½, 2:52, 2:58.

The meeting ended with a free-for-all trot, which was postponed after the third heat until the Monday following, owing to the lateness of the hour and darkness. On Monday the horses were started after little scoring and Patchen won the heat, but so many complaints of foul driving were made and the job was so transparent that the judges ordered every horse distanced and all pools were declared off.

Clifton Bell's well-known race-horse Beaconsfield, it reported, has broken down so that he will never be started again. The horse is in Kentucky, and will be used in standard.

Important Auctions.

In the advertising columns Messrs. Killip & Co. announce several auction sales which horse-buyers will do well to note. Five thoroughbreds and three trotters, the property of Colonel Caleb Dorsey, will be sold on January 12th, at the Bay District Track. On December 20th a number of excellently bred animals, from the farm of J. B. Prather, Esq., at Maryville, Mo., will be sold, including Jessie D., Allen, Robert E. Lee and Intruder. The horses can be seen at the Bay District. On the same day Messrs. Killip will offer all of the trotting stock heretofore owned by A. Waldstein, Esq. The sale is made because of the ill health of Mr. Waldstein, and is peremptory. Among the animals are the dam of Albert W., in foal to Antevolo, the stallion Bonanza, and a number of fillies and geldings by Albert W., out of mares by Elmo, Nutwood, John Nelson and other standard sires. Catalogues may be obtained from Killip & Co., at 22 Montgomery Street, City.

Mr. Ed. Corrigan's faithful old bread-winner Pearl Jennings, having become the property of Mr. E. J. Baldwin, will probably end her days as a matron in the balmy atmosphere of California.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Three famously bred King Charles spaniels were brought from Europe by Mr. S. R. Hindley of Springfield, Mass. They strain from Bend Or the going champion; are black and tan and are three months old.

Name Claimed.

By Mr. R. M. Wyman, Suisse.

TOLENAS, for a white and lemon pointer dog by Lemmie B.—Blossom, whelped Sept. 20, 1887.

We see a large portion of the *American Field* report of the Eastern Field Trials' Derby this week, and take pleasure in acknowledging the excellence of the report.

The Memphis and Avert Kennel has justified all that was said of its wonderful young setters, which ran the Derbys last year, by beving three of them placed at the Eastern Field Trial Club's All-aged Setter Stake this year. In that stake first was won by Gloster (Dashing Rover—Triquet) owned by Mr. James L. Breese; second by Chance (Roderigo—Bo Peep), and third divided by Jean Valjean (Mingo—Twin Maud), and Nat Goodwin (Roderigo—Bo Peep), the three latter all being owned by the Memphis and Avert Kennel.

Oakland Coursing Club.

Mr. P. K. Jacoby of Oakland recently organized a coursing club in that city, and offered some valuable plate as first prize to be coursed for. He met encouragement, and the club went to French Camp, near Stockton, on December 4th and 5th last for its first meeting. Hares were found in numbers, and the ground was very fit, having been softened by the rains. Considerable interest was shown by Stocktonians, of whom many attended on both days. An incident of the meeting calls for commendatory remark. The judge, Mr. A. A. Bouton, states that one of those having entries, J. Harkins by name, approached him on two occasions with intent to influence his judgments, in one instance asking him to "remember Gallagher," a person who had a dog running, and in another instance asking the judge, after the dogs had run a "no course," to "make it a race." Mr. Bouton is clear about the matter, and is naturally indignant that anyone should so affront him. The action of the judge in making the affair public is a proper one, and will assist in excluding from participation in coursing such persons as are capable of conduct like that of J. Harkins. The officers of the meeting were President, J. O'Connell; Field Stewards, J. Koenig and Geo. Sharpe; Flag Steward, S. Getchell; Judge, A. A. Bouton; Slippers, P. K. Jacoby and J. Harkins.

Two of the dogs were injured by wire fences, Black Bart being severely cut, and White Lily badly scratched.

Those who went up speak in the pleasantest terms of their treatment by the keeper of the hotel at French Camp.

The winner, White Lily, took a silver pitcher, goblet and fruit dish. The runner-up, Lily Rogers, took two boxes of cigars, while the third dog, Flying Dutchman, took a gallon of whiskey. A resume of the running is given.

FIRST SERIES.

Geo. Sharpe's Flying Dutchman beat Jim Harkins' Lady Queen.
J. C. Coleman's Reine beat J. W. O'Connor's Pound Lass.
P. K. Jacoby's Lady Queen beat J. Gallagher's Fly.
J. Rogers' Lady Rogers beat S. Getchell's R. K.
J. Coleman's White Lily beat E. Mullin's Chance.
J. Coleman's Black Bart beat J. Callahan's Mikado.
J. Harkins' Gainer beat J. Koenig's Fawn Dog.

SECOND SERIES.

Flying Dutchman beat Reine. | White Lily beat Gainer.
Lily Rogers beat Lady Queen. | Black Bart a bye.

THIRD SERIES.

White Lily beat Flying Dutchman. | Lily Rogers beat Black Bart.

FOURTH SERIES.

White Lily beat Lily Rogers and won.
White Lily first.
Lily Rogers second.
Flying Dutchman third.

Eastern Field Trials Club, Derby.

The Derby began on Monday, November 21st, and ended on the following Friday. Thirty-five youngsters started, a number too great for satisfactory results. In quality the stake did not equal that of 1886, although many superb dogs were shown. The weather throughout the stake was all that could be desired, and birds were present in sufficient numbers.

The stake was judged by Messrs. D. C. Bergundthal, C. Fred Crawford and Washington A. Coster, and their attentiveness and conscientiousness gained general approval for them, while their judgments were almost without exception, fully sustained by the work done.

The winner of first place, Joey B., is a medium-sized black, white and tan setter by Roderigo—Lillian, and is owned by the Memphis and Avert Kennel. Joey B. is a stylish dog, with much verve, and in motion runs high-headed, with

much snap in taking points. He was broken by one of his owners, Mr. J. M. Avert, and was conceded to be the best dog in the stake.

Second was taken by Go Bang, a son of Graphic—Leach's Bloomer. Go Bang is a largeish, good-looking pointer, and is very quick among scattered birds, showing much bird-sense and excellent nose.

Third was divided by Ossian and Waterford, the former a pointer, and the latter a setter. Ossian is a son of Croxeth, and is a dog of great field quality, as is also Waterford.

The dog in which Californians were most interested, Mr. Tbos. Bennett's Sirius, by Sportsman—Sweetheart, did not show the ability that was expected. He seemed a little off in nose and made several inexcusable flushes, besides not being up to high standard in range, pace and style. Some allowance should be made for him because of the fact that he had not been long in the South, where all conditions differ widely from those present where he was bred and lived most of his life.

Monday.

After a frosty night came a clear day with a northerly wind, and a bright sun. The stake was begun at the Glass House.

JOEY B.—PEARL MANDAN.—The brace of English setters was put down at 8:32, the former handled by J. M. Avert, and the latter by R. B. Morgan. Most of a grass field was drawn blank, until a likely corner was reached, where Joey B., jumping a fence, pointed a bevy, and was steady to wing. Working on the scattered birds, Joey B. scored another bevy point, Pearl Mandan not backing. The birds covered in a thicket where Joey pointed a single a few seconds, then flushed, but stopped to wing and was steady to gun. Considerable sedge and grass were drawn without finding, and a cast made into little pines, where Joey B. pointed a single which flushed wild, the dog standing to wing. A few yards further on he again located a bird, breaking in when Avert put it up and shot, Pearl backing poorly. Ordered on, Joey made an excusable flush, and the remainder of the bevy then flushed wild, both dogs being steady to wing and gun. When ordered on Joey B. soon false-pointed, and a moment after pointed a woodcock, Pearl backing. Each then scored a point on singles, and at 9:18 Joey B. was awarded the heat. Both showed much merit, but Joey B. had the better range, pace and style.

J. OTTO DONNER.—NOBLE DIDO.—Sent off at 9:21, W. Seager handling Otto, and Charles Tucker Dido. After a spin over sedge, the dogs passed into woods where at pace they flushed a bird, the rest of a bevy getting up immediately afterward. Sent across a gulch into pines, Otto drew to a false-point and was backed badly by Dido. Then in a thicket Dido pointed and was backed, both moving on and trailing a bevy which flushed before the dogs could locate. Following them Otto scored a good point on a little bunch of birds, Dido not being near to back. At 10:02 J. Otto Donner was adjudged the winner. He had better nose.

DASHING JOE—FOXCHASE.—Down at 10:08, Joe, an English setter handled by Charles Tucker, and Foxchase, a pointer, handled by C. E. Buckle. The heat was begun down wind and little work was done until a bevy was flushed wild and the dogs given the wind of it, when Foxchase false-pointed and both then made game and rooded together for several hundred yards, Joe in the lead and Foxchase honoring each stand on the trail. The bevy was finally located by the dogs in pines, and both were steady to shot. Ordered on Joe pinned a single and was nicely backed. When sent along Joe flushed a single, then put up a woodcock which pitched near by, and the dog moved up and pointed it, several quails flushing wild near by. Leaving the cock Joe made two points on singles, and was steady to wing. Foxchase, always going at high pace, took scent but the bird would not lie. Then Joe pointed and Tucker failed to flush, but a bird was afterward put out by spectators. Sent into woods Foxchase made a bad up-wind flush on a single and Joe got a good point, which Foxchase, refusing to back, stole the point, and both stood to wing. At 10:58 Dashing Joe was given the heat for better nose, the pointer showing better pace and style.

CLAUDE—COUNTS POPPET.—Claude, conducted by J. M. Avert, and Countess Poppet by Charles Tucker, were cast off at 11:06, in an open field. Claude soon took scent of a bevy, which was flushed by Countess down wind, just as Claude located it. After drawing about through some woods and sedge the dogs were taken to new ground, a bevy flushing on the way for which Mr. Avert claimed a point. After the birds, Claude flushed a single in leaves, and Countess then false-pointed, Claude backing. Considerable likely ground was then drawn blank, corn and sedge, and the dogs ran onto an open sedge patch, where Claude pointed a bevy, and Countess again flushed it down wind. Sent to the birds, Countess false-pointed, then pointed a single, and was unsteady to wing. Ordered on, she soon pointed again, and was steady when the bird was put out. Claude scored a second flush in leaves, Countess in the same cover making a good point, and both standing to wing and shot. Moved on into pines Claude made a nice point, but broke in when Avert flushed and shot. They were then taken up, and Claude declared the winner at 12:48. A handsome brace, but Claude had the best of it in pace, range and style.

GO BANG—CINCINNATUS.—The pair was cast off at 12:55, the former handled by C. E. Buckle and the latter by Chas. Tucker. Go Bang soon flushing a bevy down wind, Cincinnati having the wind of the birds but failing to point them. Sent into the woods after the scattered birds, Cincinnati false-pointed and Go Bang got a bevy point in sedge, to which he stood when the birds flushed. When ordered on, Go Bang flushed a single, dropping to wing, and a moment after false-pointed. When ordered on Go Bang began roading a bevy, but Cincinnati ranging down wind put the birds up. At 1:15 Go Bang won.

DAVE R.—COUNT NOBLE JR.—At 1:24, Dave R., handled by D. E. Rose, and Count Noble Jr., handled by Jesse M. White, were put down in sedge. Dave R. soon located a bevy, Count backing and both being steady to gun. After the singles, Dave pinned a bird, Count backing but soon breaking back. Count then false pointed and Dave R. backed well. At 1:39 an intermission of 41 minutes for luncheon was had, after which they were again started on a marked bevy, Dave soon getting a point and being steady to wing. At 2:41 Dave R. won, having the best of it all around.

MERRY GIRL—GUYMARD.—At 2:46, Merry Girl, handled by Charles Tucker, and the pointer dog Guymard, handled by Jesse M. White, were cast off in an open sedge field, which, with several others, was drawn blank. Merry Girl pointed two birds nicely and Guymard flushed bevy at the edge of the sedge field, across wind; both dogs were steady. Then Merry Girl drew about twenty yards and pointed; two birds were flushed close by by spectators, after the dogs had been bled on. Next Guymard pointed and was backed well; nothing found to the point. About thirty yards further Merry Girl pointed, broke in, but stopped to command; a short distance and Guymard flushed a single. Next Merry Girl pointed a

single very prettily; Guymard drew across and flushed the bird, and Merry Girl dropped to wing and Guymard was steady. Then Guymard took a turn in the woods and was found on a point on a bevy and dropped to shot nicely. Merry Girl, soon afterward, rooded well and pointed two or three birds in sedge grass in woods and was steady to shot. Next, Merry pointed in sedge; Guymard backed; both drew on, Guymard to a single bird which he flushed, and then broke in badly; Merry Girl drew up wind to a flush, and the bird flew close to a spectator who killed it with his hand as it was passing. The heat ended at 3:31. Down 45 minutes. Merry Girl won; she had better style when in motion, and a superiority in range.

ROMEO—MARS.—At 3:33 Hon. John S. Wise's liver and white pointer dog Romeo, by Graphic—Seph G., handled by D. E. Rose, and F. R. Hitchcock's black and white dog Mars, by Bang Bang—Modesty, handled by John White, were cast off in the open. Romeo pointed a bevy soon after starting; Mars backed and both were steady to shot and wing. Next in weeds, Mars pointed, drew on forty yards; at the same time Romeo pointed about eighty yards to the right; as Rose went in to flush his dog drew on and pointed again. Rose tried to flush but did not go far enough ahead of his dog, and the bevy flushed as he moved off; next, fifty yards further, Mars flushed some birds that had probably separated from the bevy. Moved on and Mars flushed a single; Romeo pointed on foot scent. Next, in sedge, Mars made a good point; Romeo backed; both were steady to wing. Then Romeo dropped to a point on a single bird almost amongst the horses; next he pointed a single bird where a bevy had flushed in the sedge grass; then Mars pointed and Romeo backed; no bird was found. At 3:56 they were ordered up and Roman won. Down 23 minutes. Both were stylish, good workers and ran a good heat; but Romeo outclassed Mars greatly.

LIZZIE LEE—TOLEDO BLADE.—At 4:00, Lizzie Lee, handled by Hart Height, and Toledo Blade, by Roderigo—Lillian, handled by Charles Tucker, were cast off in open sedge. After going about one hundred yards Lizzie made a kind of undecided point and the bird flushed. Toledo pointed in an oak thicket very nicely and was steady to wing; he repeated the performance and Lizzie backed. Then Lizzie made a fine point on a single in a thick run. Toledo pointed and moved on. In the open field Lizzie began roading carefully and Toledo whipped in and took a point about fifteen yards ahead. Nothing was found to the point. A cornfield was drawn blank. In sedge near timber Toledo made a barren point and Lizzie backed; Toledo abandoned the scent, Lizzie returned to it, rooded very carefully about forty yards along a road, and located and pointed the bevy—a very good piece of work. The scattered birds were followed into a hollow. Toledo pointed to wing. Moved on, and Toledo pointed a single, and soon afterward repeated the act; very good work. Next Toledo flushed in weeds and was unsteady. At 4:46 the dogs were ordered up. Lizzie Lee won. Down 46 minutes.

CHIEF—LATONIA.—At 4:52 the pointer Chief, handled by Jesse M. White, and Gen. W. B. Shattuck's Latonia, handled by Charles Tucker, were cast off in sedge, and were worked toward a bevy which was marked down in a run by some spectators. Latonia flushed a single bird; moved on, Chief pointed nicely in the run and was steady to wing and shot; Latonia backed. Next Latonia flushed. After a little more running the running for the day ended, and the heat was undecided. Time, 5:03. Down 16 minutes.

Tuesday.

The morning was bright and pleasant, and was just cool enough for good work. There was a sharp frost during the night, which was severe enough to form a good thickness of ice on still water. A start was made at the Snow farm. A gentle wind blew from the northwest.

CHIEF—LATONIA.—At 8:29 they were cast off to finish their heat. Both dogs ranged much better than on the previous day. Several fields were drawn blank. Both dogs rooded and moved on. Chief ran along a run and flushed a bevy which flew to pine woods and was followed. Latonia flushed a single and the remainder of the bevy flushed wild; they were followed and were flushed by the judges. Mr. White was handling his dog very badly, would not obey the judges and he wasted a great deal of time. Next, Latonia flushed a single bird and chased. Then Latonia pointed in pines and oak woods; Chief backed; no birds were found to the point. Moved on and Latonia pointed two or three birds in sedge grass, Chief backing; both were steady to wing and shot. Latonia rooded a bevy to a flush. The birds were followed but could not be found. Latonia pointed and the point proved barren. A side hill covered with sedge was drawn blank. Next, Chief made a grand point on a bevy in short weeds and Latonia backed handsomely. Both were steady to shot. The heat ended at 9:41 and Chief won. Down 1 hour and 12 minutes. Both ranged well. Latonia had the better style when in motion; on point they were about equal in this respect.

JACK MODOC—SIRIUS.—The dogs were cast off at 9:49. Mr. Edward Dexter's English setter Jack Modoc by Buckelaw—Ida, handled by Capt. C. E. McMurdo, and Mr. Thomas Bennett's orange and white English setter Sirius by Sportsman—Sweetheart, under care of Charles Tucker. Soon in an open field each dog scored two flushes. Passing into pine woods both seemed to take scent, but did not locate. Moving on towards a gully both false-pointed. Jack then false-pointed again and was backed, Sirius equalizing matters a moment after by false-pointing and being backed. When sent along Sirius scored a flush, and soon a second flush, several flushing wild afterward. Sent after the birds into a thicket, Jack located a single, and was steady to wing and gun. The dogs were then taken to a marked bevy, but the birds flushed wild and covered in a gully near by, the dogs being sent toward them. Jack Modoc soon flushed them, and the heat was ended at 11:24, Jack Modoc winning by wider range, better pace and style.

OSSIAN—LARY ZEAL.—At 11:32 the pointer dog Ossian, handled by D. E. Rose, and John E. Gill's bitch Lady Zeal, a sister to Ossian, handled by Charles Tucker, were cast off in a cornfield. In the woods Ossian pointed a bevy very nicely, and Zeal refused to back. The birds were followed. Ossian pointed two or three in dry leaves in fine style, and both were steady to shot and wing. Next Ossian pointed and Zeal refused to back; no birds found. In dry leaves Ossian pointed, Rose ordered him on and he flushed the bird. The heat ended at 11:48 and Ossian won. He was superior in every respect. Down 16 minutes.

DEXTER—LARY SMOKE.—At 11:53 the Highland Kennel's liver and white dog Dexter, by Nip—Tuck, handled by Hart Height, and the Pittsburgh Kennel Club's black pointer bitch Lady Smoke, by Sweep—Flotam, handled by W. Seager, were cast off in the open, and a branch was crossed. In crossing it four or five horses fell in succession in the same place, much to the amusement of those who did not fall. In thick brush in a run Dexter pointed a bevy, which ran away through the brush in sight of the judges. Dexter moved on and pointed

again, and Height finished two or three to the point. A very good piece of work. He moved on and pointed two or three remaining birds and was steady. The larger part of the bevy was marked down in sedge by a rail fence, and Dexter roaded to a flush on them. The scattered birds were followed. Lady pointed well and was well backed by Dexter. Both were steady to wing. Dexter roaded and pointed bevy, which flushed wild on bare ground. In pine woods on the scattered birds Dexter pointed. Lady went ahead of him and flushed. Dexter won. Time 12:16. Down one hour. The party then went to lunch.

ROGER WILLIAMS—MISS DUDLEY.—At 1:24 the Middle Tennessee Kennel's black, white and tan bitch Miss Dudley, handled by D. E. Rose, and Luke W. White's lemon and white dog Roger Williams, by Bang Bang—Lalla Rookh, handled by owner, were cast off in the open. Miss Dudley had greater speed, range and style in motion; on point both were very stylish. Soon after starting Miss Dudley made game and drew to the right away from the bevy, and Roger came in and pointed it, then moved in and the bevy flushed. The scattered bevy was followed and searched for but could not be found. The dogs were then worked on a bevy marked down by spectators. Miss Dudley pointed on the foot scent where the bevy had been flushed from; a short distance further she roaded to a fine point. Roger backed finely; both were steady to wing. Both pointed separately a few yards apart, or Miss Dudley was backing, we could not determine which. White shot and the dogs were steady. Moved on and Roger pointed and Miss Dudley backed; the point proved barren. By a fence in grass Miss Dudley pointed, roaded along carefully and made a stylish point; she was steady to wing. In the woods Roger pointed a single stylishly and well, and was steady to shot and wing. The dogs were ordered up at 2:02 and Roger won. Down 38 minutes. Miss Dudley had the advantage in pace, range and style. Both were very stylish on point. A very doubtful decision, as Roger had a very little advantage on birds and was inferior to Miss Dudley in other respects.

HECTOR—ROSE MANDAN.—At 2:09 Gen. W. B. Shattuck's black, white and tan dog Hector, by Count Noble—Dido II, handled by Charles Tucker, and R. B. Morgan's blue belton bitch Rose Mandan, by Mandan—Sue, handled by owner, were cast off in woods. Hector pointed and left his point, then Rose pointed and Hector went in and flushed. Hector next pointed; no birds found. Rose flushed a single bird in dry leaves. Next Hector pointed a bird very handsomely and was steady to shot and wing. Hector flushed a single, then turned and pointed on the foot scent. Rose was a trifle unsteady to wing. In the open Hector pointed and Rose flushed his bird. Hector pointed; Rose refused to back, and drew in and flushed. A long hunt was taken through woods and open fields, all of which were drawn blank. Hector flushed two or three outlying birds of a bevy, then; pointed it; Rose refused, to back. The heat ended then, time 3:00. Down 51 minutes. Hector had the advantage in pace, range and style.

MERRYLEGS—TEMPEST.—At 3:10, the pointer bitch Merrylegs, handled by C. E. Buckle, and the English setter bitch Tempest, by Count Noble—Lit, handled by Charles Tucker, were cast off in woods in an open field. Tempest started very fast and was gone out of sight some minutes. In a thicket where the dogs could not be seen some birds flushed and one was marked down in weeds. Merry flushed it and Tempest was slightly unsteady to wing. Both made false points. Crossed a creek, and three or four horses fell with their riders in their efforts to cross. Some riders fell more gracefully than others. Tempest got a point on a large bevy a moment before Merrylegs pointed; both were steady to wing and shot. In a thicket, on the marked birds, Merrylegs pointed a single bird; Tempest drew up and took the point with Merrylegs; handlers were close up and when the dogs moved on the bird flushed. Merry flushed, then the remainder of the birds flushed wild, on ground that both handlers and dogs had been over. Merrylegs pointed and Buckle kicked up two or three close-lying birds. Tempest pointed, Merrylegs came in ahead and pointed, and both dogs were steady to wing. Tempest roaded to a flush. Very difficult ground to work. Merry roaded in open weeds, pointed and roaded alternately, located and pointed bevy, and was steady to shot and wing. Tempest pointed a single in weeds; the bird flushed wild and Tempest was unsteady to wing. Tempest roaded into a bevy and flushed it. Merry pointed well; Tempest scored another flush; then he pointed nicely on two or three. The judges consulted a brief moment at 3:52 and ordered the dogs on again. Tempest in a few moments flushed a single and the heat ended; time, 3:55. Merrylegs won. Down 45 minutes. This heat was a poor one as far as work on good opportunities was concerned. Tempest had the advantage in range, pace and style, had a good nose, but behaved very badly on birds and was disobedient.

CINCH—DAISY FAIR OAKS.—At 3:58 the Memphis and Aven Kennel's black, white and tan dog Cinch, by Rodrigo—Bo Peep, handled by J. M. Aven, and the Pittsburgh Kennel Club's lemon and white bitch Daisy Fair Oaks, handled by W. Seager, were cast off in a cornfield. In sedge, Daisy dropped to a point on foot scent; Cinch flushed a single bird after walking through the bevy, and the bevy flushed after the handlers had moved up to the dog. Daisy flushed a bird in very close cover. The birds were followed. Cinch made an uncertain point, and two or three birds were flushed near him by his handler in very close cover. In pines on the scattered birds, Daisy dropped to a point on a single; the bird flushed wild, then the bevy went. Next Cinch pointed a bird; Daisy refused to back and was unsteady to wing. Cinch pointed a bird in sedge in pines. Daisy roaded, Cinch pointed and the bird flushed wild. After making two barren points Daisy secured a good point on a single bird. She showed a good nose, but dropped on her points, and did not go promptly to her birds. In short grass by a fence Cinch pointed and was backed. Aven beat about in the open, then he kicked the fence, and two birds flushed on the opposite side; both dogs steady. Just as the handlers and dogs crossed the fence together Cinch pointed, and the bevy flushed a moment afterward. In a thicket, on one of the scattered birds, Cinch pointed well, and the bird flushed wild out of the dry leaves some yards ahead. Up at 4:48, Cinch won. Down 50 minutes. He had the advantage in pace, range and style.

WATERFORD had a bye.

SECOND SERIES.

JOEY B.—WATERFORD.—At 4:56 Joey B. and the Pittsburgh Kennel Club's lemon and white dog Waterford, by Pembroke—Queen Alice, handled by W. Seager were cast off in a sedge field. In sedge in some plum bushes, Joey pointed, and nothing was found to the point. In some corn Waterford pointed and drew on; Joey roaded, drew by and pointed; Waterford roaded and pointed the bevy, Joey a short distance behind pointed the bevy also; both were steady to wing. Next Waterford flushed a bevy. Waterford pattered some on foot scent in a hollow; Joey, on a side hill

one hundred yards away, pointed very stylishly; he took a cast and pointed again, then took another quick cast and pointed again several yards further ahead; Waterford, at the same time, pointed. Joey located and pointed the bevy, which flushed wild some yards ahead. Each then secured separate points. Joey pointed some birds in thick briars, jumped in and flushed; next he flushed and chased a short distance. The running for the day ended at 5:20. Down 24 minutes.

Wednesday.

The day was pleasantly warm. A gentle wind blew from the west. A start was made at the Glass House.

JOEY B.—WATERFORD.—They were cast off at 8:21. An open sedge field was drawn blank. The handlers walked into a bevy on the stubble, and it was followed. In woods, Joey made a very stylish point on a single bird and it flushed wild some yards ahead. Moved on a short distance and Joey quickly caught a second point, in the woods, on a single, and was steady to shot and wing. The heat then ended; time 8:29. Down 8 minutes. Joey was superior in pace, range and style.

DASHING JOE.—OTTO DONNER.—They were cast off at 8:35, and ran a long, tiresome heat. But little work was done, although there were several opportunities. A number of fields were drawn blank. Joe pointed a single in woods, and was steady to wing and shot. Next Joe pointed a single bird and blinked it, or else he had dropped to wing and the bird happened to be near him. Moved on and a number of fields were drawn blank, but some birds were found and there were several opportunities unimproved. The judges ordered the dogs up at 11:25 to be put down again, but subsequently decided in favor of Dashing Joe. Donner ranged wide and fast, and started well, but his nose appeared to be off in scenting powers. Down 2 hours and 50 minutes.

GO BANG—CLAUDE.—They were cast off in pine woods at 11:33. In a thicket where Claude was a large bevy flushed; it looked as if he flushed it, but we were not near enough to see whether he flushed or not. The birds were followed into the pine woods. Go Bang dropped to a good point on five or six and was steady to shot and wing; Claude was not near to back; a very good piece of work. Both showed good style and worked merrily. In a run, a bevy flushed close by the dogs, and it was followed into the woods close by. Bang flushed and dropped well to wing; Bang remained dropped for a few moments and was backed by Claude. Bang was then shortening his pace and range. At 12:07 the party went to lunch. At 1:13 the heat was continued. Several fields were drawn blank. Bang pointed a bevy in high weeds and Claude soon afterward pointed, independently, the same bevy, a few yards to the right. Both were steady to wing and shot. Bang got a second point on some remaining birds of the bevy, but this point had no special merit. On one of the scattered birds in pine woods Bang pointed a single stylishly and well; Claude jumped a fence close by him and backed. At 1:42 the heat ended. The setter had more pace, range and style.

MERRY GIRL—DAVE R.—At 1:47 they were cast off in an open sedge field. Dave soon after starting pointed a bevy in thick grass by a branch, in an uncertain manner, and began to draw when Rose came up. Tucker sent Merry in and she stole the point. Both were steady to wing and shot. The birds were followed to an open sedge field. Dave pointed but did not stiffen on his point. A single bird flushed a few yards ahead. Dave still stood. Rose ordered him on and he flushed the bird. Merry pointed simultaneously with the flush of the bird. She flushed a single excusably afterward. Next she made a clever point on a single bird. Next she was well backed by Dave and the point proved barren. She again made a good point and was steady when the bird flushed wild. Dave roaded in woods on a side hill. Merry joined in the roading and they both pointed several times, but the bevy was not found then. A turn was taken round the woods back to where the dogs began roading. Dave began drawing along by thick bushes, and half pointed. Merry going in an opposite direction found and pointed the bevy, and was steady to shot. The heat ended at 2:41. Merry Girl won.

ROMEO—LIZZIE LEE.—They were cast off along the edge of pine woods at 4:46. A great deal of ground was worked over before anything was found. Both dogs made game. Romeo got close on a bevy and stopped to a point just as the bevy flushed and he dropped to wing. A few yards further on he flushed some outlying birds. They went to the pine woods close by. Romeo pointed and Lizzie backed. They drew on and Lizzie secured the point on a single and was well backed. Romeo made a couple of points which proved barren. While preparing to cross a fence a bevy was flushed and marked down in pines, and Romeo got a very handsome point on them. Romeo pointed and flushed a single bird. A long hunt was made for birds. Romeo pointed a bevy and was steady. Lizzie backed. A good piece of work. They were ordered up at 4:25 and Romeo won. He was the wider ranger; style and pace about equal. Both showed a great deal of merit, and Romeo did not have much to spare in his win.

JACK MODOC—CHIEF.—At 4:29 they were cast off in an open field, and a circle was taken to bring them up wind on the bevy marked down in woods in the open field at the finish of the last heat. Both dogs roaded and pointed on the foot scent. The birds had run, and flushed wild to one side. Chief had the birds near where he first pointed. Some points were made on the foot scent. The birds were followed. Chief pointed part of the bevy in brush. Jack backed nicely. Both were steady to shot. Chief was showing more speed and range than in his previous heat, and had the advantage in these respects. Chief pointed in briars. Jack made two flushes. The scattered birds were followed into some pines, but only two or three were found, and they were flushed by spectators. Next Jack pointed a bevy nicely and Chief backed. Both were steady. At 5:13 the running ended for the day. Down 49 minutes. Chief had almost won when Jack began to pick up toward the finish.

Thursday.

The day was very pleasant, although quite warm during the middle of the afternoon. A mild breeze sprang up in the afternoon for a short time, but the rest of the day was calm. Birds were found in sufficient numbers, and the quality of the work as a whole decidedly improved. The start was made on the Snow place.

JACK MODOC—CHIEF.—At 5:03 they were cast off to finish their undecided heat. In woods Chief pointed a woodcock. Jack backed and the dogs were steady to wing. Jack next pointed a bevy in woods in sedge. A very good piece of work. Working on the scattered birds Jack pointed one and Chief flushed. Both dogs were steady. At 5:30 the heat ended. Both ranged wider and showed more speed than on the previous day. Jack had an advantage in style and a slight advantage in range.

OSSIAN—DEXTER.—At 5:33 they were cast off in pine woods. Dexter pointed a bevy; Ossian backed nicely. Both were steady to wing when the bevy flushed wild. The birds were followed into oak woods and Ossian pointed and was nicely

backed; both were steady to shot. Ossian held his point on a single some time while Rose was going up to him; he moved in and the bird flushed. The horsemen finished the remainder of the bevy. Next Dexter made two flushes. Dexter next flushed a bird to Ossian's point and the heat ended. Time, 9:06. Ossian was superior in style, range and pace.

ROGER WILLIAMS—HECTOR.—At 9:10 they were cast off in oak woods. Roger soon began drawing in an open field; they both drew about and pointed alternately, a distance of about two hundred yards, and lost the trail; they had passed the birds and they passed near them while roading. Returning near the same place they were going in opposite directions, and met and pointed the bevy which they had been roading. The bevy flushed wild. In woods, while working on the the scattered birds, each made a point that was probably made on the foot scent of the running birds. In grass in a thin growth of young trees Hector made a point, and a bird was flushed about twelve yards behind him by the judges as they rode up. Next he flushed a bird. In an open field Roger made a false point and was well backed. Moved on, and he next flushed a bevy; he pointed two of the scattered birds and was steady to shot. Hector then made a point and was steady to shot. Roger made a flush, dropped to wing and became rigid; White flushed another bird near him. Both dogs made game, roaded, pointed and backed; Roger pointed the bevy and Hector also pointed near him. They were ordered up and the judges held a short consultation. They were ordered on. After going a few yards Roger quickly pointed a single bird and was well backed. At 10:07 the heat ended. Roger Williams won. Both had good style, and Roger ranged the better.

CINCH—MERRYLEGS.—At 10:11 they were cast off in a cornfield. Cinch showed a superiority in speed, range and style. Merrylegs flushed a bevy, and when she started to go on, flushed a single bird. Sue false-pointed and soon afterward scored a flush. In pines Cinch pointed and was steady to wing. Moved on he secured another point and was nicely backed; both were steady to shot. Merry flushed on dry leaves. The heat then ended, Cinch winning. Time, 10:30.

THIRD SERIES.

JOEY B.—DASHING JOE.—They were cast off in oak woods at 10:46, and Joey B. had a decided superiority in speed, pace and range from the start. After going a short distance Joey B. drew quickly to a point and Dashing Joe backed neatly. Aven failed to flush in front of him and ordered him on. He swiftly drew ahead, carrying a high nose and had a point on the bevy; Joe backing. Aven flushed the bevy about thirty yards in front of his dog; Joe was slightly unsteady to wing. In pines on the scattered birds, Aven called a point, but the dense cover prevented the judges from seeing the work done at that time. The bevy then flushed wild. By a gully in the pines, Joey made a quick, stylish point, and Aven beat the ground ahead of his dog without finding; finally he flushed the bird, about three feet from the ground out of a pine tree a few yards from the dog; a very pretty piece of work. The heat then ended. Time, 11:01.

GO BANG—MERRY GIRL.—In a cornfield they were cast off at 11:09. In the open both roaded and pointed several times; Bang roaded down wind, a single bird rose a few inches from the ground and acted so much like a wounded bird that Bang started to retrieve it; this brought him through the center of the bevy and he flushed it. While hunting for the scattered birds in pine woods, Merry had a fine point on a large bevy in sedge grass. At the same time Bang pointed to the rear about fifty yards away; his point was probably on the foot scent. A single bird of the bevy did not fly; Bang made a good point on it; soon afterward he made another good point and Merry refused to back. He soon picked up another point on a single in the pines. Next he made a sensational point on the steep, sloping side of a gully. His forefoot held on to the top of the gully, his chest on the ground, one hind leg extended behind, the other well forward under him, and he was perfectly rigid; both were steady to shot. Bang won. Time, 11:35. Range and pace were nearly alike; Bang had the better style on point; in motion they were fairly stylish.

ROMEO—JACK MODOC.—They were cast off at 11:43. In a pine thicket Romeo got two points and two flushes and Jack got two flushes. Birds were very numerous in the thicket and more work was expected on them, but they appeared to be unusually wild. Jack flushed a bird down wind and was unsteady to wing. Romeo pointed and won. Time, 12:17.

OSSIAN—ROGER WILLIAMS.—At 1:14, after lunch, they were cast off in an open field. Soon after starting Roger made a false point; Ossian backed well. A bevy was marked down

[Continued on Page 380.]

Graphic Kennels.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The Graphic Kennels, being as dearous to-day as they have always been to benefit the pointer interests of America, and having demonstrated conclusively to the American public that dogs bred by them cannot alone win on the bench but in the field in competition with the progeny of what have been claimed to be the best field-trial pointers (even under most adverse circumstances) at the trials of a club that has hitherto barred our handler, while in our employ, through malice and spite, and, as we believe, in order that the pointer interests in this club might not have the competition of our kennel in their pointer stake, beg to make the following announcement:

1st. On and after this date the stud fee of the several dogs in our kennel will be as follows:

2d. Champion Graphic \$50, Lad of Bow \$40, Champion Bracket \$30, Champion Donald \$25, Beppo III \$20, Graphic III (litter brother to Go-Bang and Merry Legs, and own brother to "that bench show duffer" Champion Bracket) \$20.

3d. All persons who have heretofore bred their bitches to either Graphic, Lad of Bow, or Bracket may return the same bitches to the same dog for one free service.

4th. All purchasers of bitches bred by us shall have the service of any dog owned in the kennel on payment of one-half the regular fee.

5th. All pointer bitches that have been placed at any recognized field trial shall have free service, and said rule shall apply to all pointer bitches, the dams of field trial winners as well.

6th. The price of pointer puppies bred by us, and under three months old, shall hereafter be \$50 each instead of \$100; and in every case where a puppy so purchased is entered and runs in any recognized Derby, the kennel will refund \$25 of the purchase money.

The object of this kennel is now, as it has always been, to benefit the pointer interests of the country, without regard to profit of any kind and notwithstanding the scurrilous attacks and untruthful statements emanating from press (?) beagle breeder's and others writing field-trial reviews in the interest of jealous competitors. We shall continue to do our best to

attain that end, regardless of personal attacks, malicious statements or innuendoes.

In concluding we may remind the public that the direct progeny of our kennel has had the honor of winning at field trials, not only in America but in Germany, England and Ireland, in fact we believe in every country where field trials have been held.

JAS. L. ANTHONY,
Netherwood, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1887. CHAS. HEATH.

"Waltonian's" Resume of Coursing.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Since my last, Carmichael open meeting was the first of importance to show up, with head quarters at Lanark, a nice cosy town with good accommodations for man and dog. The meet is about eight miles distant; a special train runs you to the ground and brings you back. Then there is Castairs Junction of some pretensions, only 20 minutes walk from the scene of operation, so that it is easy and a straight line from John o' Groote to the Lands End. The card was weak in numbers, which quite astonished coursing men, as there was not a meeting of importance going on during the week, and it was anything but complimentary to Sir W. Anstruthers, as he works hard to keep up the good name of old Scotia. I know four gentlemen who did not have a representative, that generally send from a dozen to eighteen dogs, hence the meagre card. Sir R. Jerdine did not put in an appearance on account of the death of his sister, a constitutional excuse; however, the lovers of the leash that did turn up were well paid, as the sport was of a high order, as is the case generally by the River Clyde. Sir T. Brocklebank carried his success from Lytham by supplying a runner-up in one stake and a divider in another. Southport, Lancashire, comes next with a full programme, independent of the Gosforth Park clashing with it. Take the coursing season from beginning to end, I notice that at the Lancashire open meeting nine out of ten nominations are taken up and to the mark, so that we can safely say Lancashire is the home of coursing. For the Scarshrick Cup, for 32 all-aged dogs, at £4 10s each, winner £60 and cup, runner-up £28. Mr. Halston's Glencotho, by Misterton—Glenower, heat Mr. Hornby's Himelio, by Heco—Highland Nora, and won. For the North Meols Cup, for 32 puppies, at £4 10s each, winner £60 and cup, runner-up £28. Mr. Osborne's Show Mercy, by Jester—Squirrel, heat Mr. Duseen's Be Good, by Macpherson—Baby, and won. In the Southport Stakes, for 16 all-aged, at £3 10s each, winner £28, runner-up £12. Mr. Wm. Fletcher's Culraven, by Connoisse—Hopwood, and Mr. Crosely's Lady Sarah An, by Picking Band—Lady Agnes, divided. In the Manor Stakes, for 16 puppies, at £3 10s each, winner £28, runner-up £12. Mr. Duseen's Be at Home, by Macpherson—Baby, heat Sir T. Brocklebank's Bakewell, by Mineral Water—Bandera and won. Two 8 dog all-aged stakes were added to the card, which made it a busy two days' work, in the face of a gale of wind and rain, which caused great destruction of life and property in this district. The Gosforth Park company issued its second programme of the season. The St. Leger, for an unlimited number of dog and bitch puppies, which brought together 55 at £4 10s each. Mr. Richardson's Vendix, by View Halloo—Queen of Scots, and Mr. Patterson's Phyllis, by Jester—Edith, divided. In the November Stakes, for 64 all-aged, at £3 10s for dogs that have never won more than 3 courses in one stake, Mr. Richardson's Leazes and Mr. Nesbitt's Lisses Burn divided. There were six other stakes not run to a finish, as they all appeared to play the safe game. The meeting lasted four days and was pretty well attended.

Now we come to the Border Union, the "boss" meeting of the season of this little but great country. "In union there is strength," and the name is very appropriate. The trying place is on the dividing line of Dumfriesshire and Cumberland, England, close to the once-notorious Gretna Green where the lassies and lads brought up when they ran away from home to get wedded together as man and wife by the old blacksmith. There were many exciting scenes in those days. Horsemen galloping up to Smithy door to stop a marriage, only to be told by the blacksmith, "Too late my gae'd man, I have made the bonnie lassie a wife. The rich, poor, lame or blind that sought the services of the old man were all treated alike, so long as the siller was forthcoming. No railroads in those days, the lovers had to do the fair heel-and-toe traveling in the dead hours of the night, and hiding by daylight so as not to be caught by their dear papas. The blacksmith minister is dead and gone many years ago, but the name Gretna Green will live forever. His cottage and smithy stand to this day. I have passed by it at all times of the year, and it strikes me that the outside walls get a dash of whitewash every Saturday, as they are always as white as snow. I have no doubt, my good editor, but what you in your boyhood days have toddled in the same neighborhood amongst the blooming heather, or gathering gowans, or hangers or the bonnie blue hells of Scotland, or perhaps bird nesting, and come across one with eggs in, and peered in to see how many, and, of course, boy-like you left them; of course you did.

Anyhow, I must get back to the trying place, Gretna Station, where thousands are waiting to start. In the meantime it is very amusing to watch Sec. R. B. Cruthers pilot strangers to the dividing line which separates Scotland and England, where there is a sluice box that runs water to the mill dam. He hides them put their right leg over. "Now," he says, "Gentlemen, you have one leg in Scotland and the other in England." All seem quite delighted. No doubt there are many people who have an idea that to reach Scotland you must take a ferry boat; but you and I, Sir, know differently. The last train hauls in with its living freight, and the cavalcade gets in motion for the scene of action. The Netherby Cup, for all ages, did not bill, 56 at £10 10s showed up, eight eights of the desired programme. Such has not been the case since the first attempt. Some few years ago I owned a dog of some pretensions, and went a begging all up and down the country for a nomination and failed. Time changes all things. There are more coursings now than ever. Picture eleven all clashing together! and the Liverpool Autumn Cup races! All have their special attractions. Nevertheless the Border Union holds its own. The first race in the cup was handed over to the slipper—Crown Point and Senation. After a long search for pnea, they were sent on their journey, and a rattling course it was, all in favor of the Irish dog Crown Point. For the first two hours sport progressed very slowly. Proceedings, however, became more lively as the day advanced until darkness put a stop to further work, leaving eight courses to finish the allotted day's work. On the second day hares came to hand as fast as they were wanted, and gave some of the dogs all they required

for some weeks to come. Third and Final Day the meet, as usual, at Longtown, Athrust Hill, where you have a fine commanding view of the meadows, below which the finishing tri-ale take place. The Netherby Cup, Mr. Croese's Hermes and Mr. Fawcett's Fluttering Fersen divided. The Border Union Stakes, for sixty-four puppies at £5 5s each, Sir W. C. Anstruthers's Arithmos, by Athos—Anguish, and Mr. Amos's Cheque Book, by Greentie—Cayenne II, divided; and there ends a most successful meeting. But I have my doubts whether the best dogs of the puppies saw the end of the stakes, as some of them got regular pipe openers which had to come against dogs that got hot here and short trials. Take it all through the running was up to the usual standard. In my next I will give my coursing friends a "tip" for the Waterloo Cup. I must now quit and prepare my "harness" and start for the Alcatraz meeting, and ship to your care, for Mr. Kennel Editor, the following, clipped from a Scotch paper:

"There was a very eccentric old minister at Old Meldrum, named Harry Likely. One day, when preaching, he suddenly paused, and said to the Beadle: 'Tommes, pit ont that dog there that's lyin' in the pass; he's like to gar me laugh, gaashin' an' gnappin' at the fleecy. Pit him ont, mon, and dinna miss a haud o' him till ye hae him by Nether Fowlie's door, and haste ye hae to the worship.' "Bon Soir."

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15, 1887. WALTONIAN.

An Aniseed Hunt.

It may not be generally known, that "Drag Hunting," which is the name given this sport on the other side of the Atlantic, was originally started by the military element, who, particularly in Great Britain, are hunting men from the word "go." But a comparatively short time elapses after being located in a new country, no matter in what clime or continent, that the natives see the "stranger," he be "friend or foe," wildly careering over their country on horseback behind a pack of (oftimes) nondescript curs, hunting whatever game that leaves "scent" enough behind that the so-called hounds can be "sent" to follow. Numerous casualties as might easily be expected often followed the daring and thoughtless rider who ventured heedlessly into a foeman's country, and many a bright life has been suddenly cut off by an assegai or arrow discharged from savage hands. It was this danger that forced the military authorities to interfere in this costly sport and limit the distance from the camp or settlement for their hunting excursions. Now, what were these young bloods to do? Camp life was a great deal too monotonous for them, and a "fellow, don't you know, must do something or die of ennui." Now, necessity becomes the mother of invention, and although the native game could not be educated to restrict its wanderings to the confines of the moral (of) "fence" as given in the regimental degree, it was soon discovered that dogs would eagerly follow up the line made by dragging a highly-scented body across a country. At first this was done by a rider trailing a red herring at the end of a string, but this was found to have its disadvantages, for if the hounds over-ran the line for any length of time or a slight shower would put an end to the day's sport, this led to a variety of experiments which have terminated in the "Aniseed hunt."

As it is a fact that all dogs, no matter what breed, will hunt deer, so it has been proven that they will, if anything, more eagerly, hunt the trail left by aniseed, and as the scent is so strong as to enable the hounds to run it breast high, the pace is vastly different. These foreign experiences were brought back to the mother country and were adopted by the regiments at their own headquarters. But, of course, in a more orthodox manner. The hounds were chosen for speed rather than stoniness, quickness rather than sureness. It is the special pride of masters of hounds to keep their packs as nearly level as possible in pace as well as size and color, and to do that they "draw" both the slow and fast hounds, and it is their fastest hounds that get it from the pack of the "drag hunt," and the result of what time, judgment and money will do towards this can be found in the kennels of the "Windsor Drag Hounds," owned by the officers of Her Majesty's Life Guard, who hunt around Windsor and its neighborhood, holding meets at times even as far up as the Harrow Country, which is well known as being a "big one," so much so that a well-known sporting writer remarks that if anyone wanted a "bigger one" they would have to go to a very sultry clime to find it.—Ez.

THE RIFLE

"Cowboy" Identified.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issue of Nov. 5th appears an article signed "Jim Kid," which I should never have troubled to answer if it had not cast reflections on an innocent man. Jim Kid seems to think, and in fact says, that Mr. Frank E. Butler wrote the article which appeared in your issue some time ago signed "Cowboy." While it is a rule of mine never to be drawn into a controversy if it can possibly be avoided, I cannot let this pass without contradicting Mr. "Jim Kid," and telling him that instead of Mr. Butler being the culprit it is yours truly. If "Jim Kid," as he styles himself, had read my letter carefully he would at once have seen that Mr. Butler would hardly have had a letter of introduction to himself from a leading Boston merchant. As far as taking up a title I cannot support, viz., cowboy, I was surprised when it was shown to me at Mr. Chas. Lancaster's shooting grounds, one morning, having been forwarded to Miss Annie Oakley, "the World's Lady Champion Wing Shot." Until then I was under the impression that I had signed it very differently from that, for I am willing to admit that I am no cowboy. Now, Mr. Jim Kid, or whatever your name may be, what do you want to shoot Miss Oakley a match at. Now, please remember this is business. Name your game, and if there are any laws governing the same the little American wonder will accommodate you for doughnuts or dollars. I wish to say to the many readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN that what I stated in my letter from London, August 5th, is true as far as it was and is possible to get the truth, as the letters that have since appeared bear out. Mr. Frank Butler had nothing whatever to do with it, and as a correspondent to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN I would not publish anything that a man came and tried to work off on me for the purpose of free advertising. I see Mr. Butler publishes that he will probably go to California with Miss Oakley. I bespeak for them a hearty welcome from the sportsmen of your State, and I am sure that when they meet them that you will one and all say with me that they are nice people. Now, I have said all that I mean to say on this question, and should have passed it over, as I said before, except that I wished to take Mr. Jim Kid's curse off Mr. Butler and put it on to T. T. CARTWRIGHT.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THE GUN.

From a Noted Sportsman.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Enclosed please find an order for your paper which was due on the 11th of November. Please continue it—the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN—until I see discontinuance. Without it I would lose sight of all my old-time sporting friends and their doings in the field. Many of them ask me through the mail to let them know where there is good shooting in this neighborhood, but I find the letters too numerous to answer separately, and should I answer one and not the other I find I make the parties not written to feel as if I had thrown off on them. Now I say that any sportsman who wishes to be informed on shooting should take the only sporting paper on our Coast, the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Had I to depend on my old friends for sporting news from their letters, I would think to myself shooting and coursing were things of the past.

Now, sir, if you wish to let my friends know where there is good shooting to be had, you can tell them through the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN that on this island, Bouldin, there are thousands of geese, and a man don't need to wet his feet, either, and that suits some of your city hunters. They don't need to get on the field earlier than 7 o'clock A. M. It would excite the oldest sportsmen in the country to see the ducks come on the same ground from four in the evening until dark. This is nice shooting for people who like to have a day's shooting between a late breakfast and an early dinner. But those who are willing to rise earlier can cross the river and have a whole day at ducks from a blind. Just think of it! two of my old friends came here two weeks ago. I met them at the landing and told them where to go; they went, and came home with only twenty-two ducks between them. When I asked them if that was all, they said the birds did not fly to snit them. Immediately after them came Herman, an old market hunter. I called my two friends to the wharf to see Herman's game, and hailed the hunter in this way, "How have you made it to-day, Herman?" "Oh, I got a few," I said, "How many do you think?" "Oh, about two hundred and ten, Tom." "Did you see two stragglers out there?" was my next question. "Yes." "How did they make it?" "Oh, pretty well, I guess." "Did they get as many as you?" "Don't think so." "How was that?" was my enquiry. "Well, Tom, they had a couple of bad-mannered dogs—guess that was their trouble." Snipe have been plentiful, but the duck-hunters were doing so well on ducks they did not trouble them.

Last week I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Anderson, an old friend from the city, and took him to a piece of snipe-ground and found quite a lot there of the long hills. My old friend was as good on them as ever. He bagged within two of making four dozen that day; next day he got ten less.

Now I will tell you how to get here. Take the steamer T. C. Walker for Walker Landing, Bouldin Island. She will get here about half-past ten or eleven o'clock P. M. There is a good hotel at the landing. Ask the landlord, whom you will find to be a very accommodating gentleman, where to go and how to get here, and he will be only too glad to tell you; and should you want a guide he will send one with you. A good dog is quite a help on any kind of game to which he has been trained, but if my two friends who were here a week ago will take their dogs to Jake Lando, I will go with them next time they come here for a day's sport. Yours,

BOULDIN ISLAND, Dec. 5, 1887. T. T.

Schultze Powder.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have of late been using Schultze powder for the first barrel in my general shooting, and would like through your column to say a few words on that powder. I cannot speak as authoritatively on the sterling qualities of Schultze powder as I would wish to, having so far had but limited experience with it; therefore I will reserve for some future occasion a full detailed account.

So far as I know now Schultze powder is the very best explosive I have ever tried for use in the first barrel. The price, of course, is against its general use, costing as it does here \$1.35 per half pound (equal in bulk to one pound of black powder). It is simply wonderful how clean it kills, how far it reaches, how thoroughly good it is. It leaves the gun clear and bright after firing any number of times; it makes hardly any smoke, very little report, and the recoil is almost imperceptible. Unlike wood powder it burns fast, so that there is no lingering hang-fire, go-off-by-and-by kind of don't-be-in-a-hurry snap to it. I found at first that I could kill cross shots just as dead and far as I could with black powder, and, furthermore, did not have to lead them an inch further. With 4 drams of it in a 12-gauge 9 lb. gun, and 1½ oz. chilled 6s, I doubled up mallards and chickens and dropped them stone dead at from 40 to 50 yards just as well and much more pleasantly than I ever could with my favorites, Hazard Trap No. 2, or F. G. dead shot. Not a particle of difference in the killing power could I discover, while the absence of smoke made me much more certain with my second barrel at all times. I was induced to try this powder from reading of its great popularity in England and on the continent. I reasoned this way: If Englishmen accustomed to the quickest of powders—Curtis & Harvey's, Pigeon & Wilkes' etc.—can make good scores at the swiftest of birds from the traps, Blue Rocks—there can be no doubt as to the merit of the powder, nor can there be any as to its rapidity of ignition, for with slow powder, initial velocity being retarded, it is extremely difficult to kill swift cross-flying pigeons. Now it is well known that Schultze has in a great measure taken the place of black powder when two barrels are likely to be used, hence there can be no doubt as to its being all that is claimed for it. If some of the gentlemen who shoot so well at live birds in the vicinity of San Francisco and elsewhere on the coast will give the Schultze a fair trial, I am inclined to believe they will hereafter use no other. It is with this object in view that I have written the above, and I would very much like to hear through your columns if the experience of others agrees with mine.

One word more. I notice in your issue of the 19th an article taken from the Forest and Stream relative to the severe ordeal a Parker gun was put to in order to test the strength of its locking parts and action. It appears from Mr. Campbell's report that these parts withstood, without the least give, the terrific strain of holding together while the enormous charges of 16 drams of powder and 7 oz. of shot were fired from the gun, a charge sufficiently strong to blow the barrel to pieces but not equal to loosening the head of the barrel from the frame, nor yet springing them forward from the false breech.

It now remains, my dear sir, for some genuine L. C. Smith gun champion to come forward and prove this particular gun was fitted together at the L. C. Smith factory, and

furthermore to demonstrate that any such gun can comfortably and conveniently withstand at least double the charge fired from this or any other Parker gun. That's about the line of reasoning we have been accustomed to in print at the hands of the L. C. Smith advocates. So now look out for something startling in that direction.

The other day, while duck-shooting at Sprague, W. T., the gentleman who kindly took us out had the misfortune to look cross-wise, I presume, at his double cross-bolted strongest-fastening-known, L. C. Smith-Terror. Well, something happened at which the automatic-joint-compensator or the strongest-fastening known took offence; the result was that the lever could not be pulled back in order to allow the extensive rib-locking device to slide in its bed. By dint of much coaxing, some profanity and a good deal of accident, the lever was at length pushed back, the gun closed, when lo! it absolutely refused to move forward, so there was my friend with his multiple choke, strongest-fastening known, tra la, tra la li, completely snared up in gun and plenty of ducks, which seemed to quack forth in their greasy guttural tones as they went whizzing by:

The strongest fastening known, tra la,
So strong it can't be closed, ha! ha!
Oh! how we "laaf"
At bolts and bars,
Oh the strongest fastening known, Selah!

"Pray, good friends, don't criticize this very raw attempt at verse, but pity my friend in adversity. I will now say 'Next.'"

GAUCHO.

A Mixed Bag.

One day last year I had a letter from my friend R—, telling me that he wished to get away for four days, and asking if I could arrange anything in Devonshire. I consulted the oracle of the town I was in, and was recommended to try Dartmoor. I accordingly wrote immediately to Mr. Berrington, of Torr Royal, Princetown, the head ranger of the Forest of Dartmoor, enclosing my card and a reference, and in course of post received from that courteous gentleman the necessary licenses for sporting over the forest. These licenses, which specify the boundaries and where you may and may not go, and what you may and may not kill, are issued in limited numbers at the trifling cost of 10s. R— and I met at Newton Abbot, R— having come from Paddington by the "Dutchman." From Newton we went to Moreton Hampstead, and dined at the White Hart, but that night Chagford was our destination, and at about half-past eight we found ourselves on the top of an omnibus which plies between the two places, and at that time driven by about as careless and reckless a devil of a boy as I have ever been let to sit behind. We sat outside, and had our gun-cases, etc., and I had in chains an old setter dog, Captain, and a retriever, Fau. "Right before?" "Yes, sir." Right behind? "Yes, sir." The demon on the box then whipped up the horses, a white and a bay, and off we went down the pitch dark street, very soon colliding with a fish-cart, which had been left at an alehouse door while the owner thereof went inside to refresh the inner man. The bus-driver cursed the fish-cart man, and the fish-cart men cursed the bus-driver, and I believe R— and myself said something about the pair of them, whilst in the meantime the old women and men, the young men and maidens who had appeared on the scene were running off in all directions with spoils from the fish-cart; the great respect that is paid on the country side to the difference between *meum* and *tuum* being thereby brilliantly exemplified. Nothing on our side being lost we made a fresh start for Chagford. The road from Moreton to Chagford reminds one very much of the switchback railway, and is, for the most part, in between high banks and hedges, so that you may rest assured that when we reached Chagford in safety we were indeed thankful.

When we had made arrangements for staying at the Three Crowns Hotel, we sent for Mr. Perrott, who acts as a guide to the moor, and who, in this capacity, has accompanied Charles Kingsley and many other celebrities, of whom he has a rare store of anecdotes and other interesting matter, which he relates in a quaint and pleasant manner. The old man knows every tor, cairn, stream and stone on the moor, and is a very intelligent and good guide.

October is about the nicest time of the year for a visit to Chagford, as the visitors to that delightful spot are then mostly fled, and at any period between this and April one meets with uncommon civility from the Chagfordians, for it is said, if you meet one of these gentlemen in winter, and accost him thusly:—"From whence comest thou?" he replies: "From Chagford, Lord help me!" But, in the summer, made glorious by the influx of many visitors, his invariable reply to the question is "Chagford, and be damned to you." Breakfast at 8:30, and as we are just finishing a Portage our guide draws up to the door of the Three Crowns in a well-appointed wagonette and pair, driven by his son, who is also a guide over the moor. We bundle in our shooting irons, followed by the dogs, and, after a beautiful drive of about an hour's duration, we find ourselves on one of the best bits of snipe ground on the moor. Old Captain is cast off and flushes three or four snipe, at which he makes no attempt to point. I call him up and rate him and then commence to try to walk up one or two. I very soon get on to one and R— on to another, which we put down to Captain. Bless your life! he understands it in a moment, for he looks up into my face and says "It's all right, old man, I know what you want; let me go." We cast him off again and away he goes through the swampy ground and presently draws up as stiff as a crutch, and R— walks up to him. "Scape," says the snipe; but scape he does not, for, as he shows his white belly, over he goes. Poor old Captain looks up as much as to say "How is that for high?" Our guide takes us from bog to bog, and as we are skirting the sunny side of one of these, cautiously feeling our way, we almost stepped on to a blackcock, and, although I am shooting with No. 8 chilled shot in my right and No. 6 in my left, I manage to hag him with the bat barrel. Shortly after this a mallard rose to R—, for which he duly accounted, and it now being past one o'clock, we stopped for lunch. Lunch over, the old man thought we had better look for a cock, and so led the way up a beautiful dingle, all bracken, wort bushes, heather and bushes of stunted growth. Just as we got to the head of this dingle I made the first mistake of the day, and found myself up to my waist in a small green patch. R— laughed, but as he laughed up got cock No. 1, almost close under his feet, at which he had a right and left, both clean misses; and I, hogged as I was, made a long shot at him, and had the satisfaction of wiping R—'s eye. This was the smallest woodcock I ever saw, it not being much larger than a full snipe and very dark in the plumage.

We passed out of this dingle on to another large flat bog, which yielded four snipe and the first jack snipe of the day. R— had the shot at him, missed him, marked him down, missed him again, and so on until he had the fifth shot at him and blew him to smithereens. We passed from this bog into the head of another dingle, and old Perrott said, "Now, gentlemen, if there is a cock on Dartmoor he is here."

There was a cock on Dartmoor, and here he was, to prove our guide correct, for we had not gone thirty paces when R— flushed him, and accounted for him very cleverly. It was now nearly five, and our guide thought we should be making tracks for the road, where the trap was to meet us. We accordingly went over three other bogs, and procured another shot or two each, and found ourselves about a mile farther on the road from whence we started in the morning, and our guide told us we had been working in a circle. A smart drive through the pleasant October evening and we were soon back to the inn at Chagford.

We found our bag for the day to be made up of eleven brace of snipe, one blackcock, a brace of woodcock and a mallard, and I think a very pretty bag, too.

The next day we made an early start from Ashburton to Holne Village, and there picked up a guide for the moor. On this part, however, we did not find snipe nearly so plentiful as they were at Chagford, and after a very arduous day we found our bag to consist of only four and a half brace of snipe, one blackcock and a rabbit. On returning, however, to Holne Village, we found everything very comfortable, an excellent dinner well served, and all a sportsman could wish for. This house is the only one in Holne, either hotel or public, and, as either fishing-querers or shooting-quarters, is second to none on Dartmoor. The proprietor's name is either Esterbrook or Easterhouse, I forget which, but I suppose either would find him; and I must say that both he and his partner for life are ever anxious for the comfort of their patrons. The trap from Ashburton came for us on Tuesday, and drove us through Ashburton and down the lovely valley of the Dart to Totnes, where R— and I parted, and so ended a pleasant trip to Dartmoor.—W. F. Haigh, in *Land and Water*.

Longbills and Longtails.

[By "Andy,"]

"What time does Tom generally come down after his mail?" "Oh any time, after eight or nine o'clock." I look up at the clock that hangs in the little country grocery and it points to half past seven, and as I do so the door opens and Tom's smiling face appears, none the less welcome for being earlier than I had expected. After hearty handshakes and mutual enquiries after health we mount the back-board, and turn the horses toward Tom's ranch, about two miles distant. Our road lies across one of the most productive of the reclaimed islands, bordering on the San Joaquin river, and as we ride through vast fields of strawberry and blackberry vines and asparagus beds, reaching almost to the horizon, the time is so taken up with pleasant chat and plans for the day's sport, that the ranch is reached almost before I am aware of it. A comfortable two-story house, almost hidden by weeping willows, flanked by immense barns, and almost over-topped by lofty piles of baled straw, making the place look as if fortified against the invasion of an enemy. Driving up to the door we are met with kindly greetings by Mrs. T., my friends wife, and little daughter Mamie, and we step in and rest for a few moments, after which we go out and inspect the live-stock, of which there is a great variety. Of cows, I would not pretend to say how many, only, that a steam-engine runs morning and evening to drive the machinery that automatically separates the cream from the milk, and which is, of itself, a curiosity well worth seeing. Coming next to the fowl yard, we find an immense flock of tame geese, and ducks, and chickens; and another curiosity is, that there are always a greater or less number of wild geese in the flock with the tame ones, that come and go at pleasure. At present there are four, and they do not seem to be frightened, although we approach pretty near to them, probably because no one ever disturbs them. Next come the dogs, they all came some time ago, in fact, when we first arrived, to renew our acquaintance. One of them, Lemous, is a full-blooded "Poland" dog, a breed so called because in some countries people stick them on poles and use them to wash windows. A few weeks ago Tom and I were having good sport with peeing flocks of teal a half mile above here, and the ducks that we dropped all fell in a true patch of alfalfa. Lemous and the shepherd dog had come along with us to make up for the absence of Duke, the favorite red setter who had got penned up between the cows in the barn and did not dare to come out. I had four teal down, but could only find three. After long searching through the thick alfalfa, I noticed little woolly Lemous digging and scratching at a hole in the ground, with the shepherd dog standing beside him as if superintending the job. Suspecting something I ran my hand down into the hole, and scraping away the dirt I found my missing teal where Lemous had been trying to dig him out. Not the least interesting of the animals is little Mamie's pet beaver that climbs up into her lap, and only shows fear when the dogs approach too closely. But we must get ready for the snipe hunt, which we have planned for the afternoon. Tom goes away to the armory to load shells. I take out my fifteen-foot canoe from the place where it has been carefully housed since my last visit, and launch it in the river which flows within a few rods of the house. Soon the rest of the party come along and we take to the boats. Kind-hearted Mrs. Tunstead, our hostess, comes down to the river to see us off, and brings for us a bag of nice apples and pears, and a package of lunch, never imagining that she was getting her name into print. Now we push off. I am alone in my boat. The other carries Tom. Mr. Henry Voorman, his nephew, and Mr. Gerard Outton, a neighbor; the red setter, Duke, is perched up at the bow. "Tom," I remark, in an ordinary tone of voice, "your boat is too heavily loaded to pull easily, better let Duke come in with me." Now Duke is almost human, and is too thoroughly American to want to be in the slowest boat, so, at the first mention of a change he pops overboard, swims alongside, and I drag him aboard, wet, but contented and happy. This little river, usually so smooth, is a splendid place for exercising the double paddle, but this morning there is a stiff north wind, dead ahead, that holds us back somewhat, but it will be just the wind we want on the snipe-march. After quite a long pull we arrive at the island of our destination, run into a little cove, haul up our boats, and prepare for a tramp over the marsh. But first we sit down upon a convenient pile of hay and attack the lunch, which, in my case at least, certainly goes to the right spot. Tom finishes first, and is out upon the marsh; a shot, and he holds up the first snipe. Now we are all interested and eager to get at them. Little Duke is running frantically about, wagging his tail as if he would break it off. What a curious manner of expression the wag of a dog's tail is; but it is genuine all the same. Cold-hearted man will look you in the face and smile, and murder while he smiles, but who ever heard of any one being bitten by a dog that was wagging his tail. A long distance now over the marsh, and no signs of any more birds, when Tom, from ahead, shouts, "Come up boys, we are just in time." We hurry up, almost expecting to see a large lot of snipe, all ready killed and tied up in bunches, but instead we find a steer mired down in the soft black mud. Now here is an interesting job for a party that has come out purely for

pleasure. This poor animal has, to all appearances, been lying here for days, is nearly famished, biting ravenously at the willow branches that we hold down to him, and we cannot go away and leave him to die in this manner. But how to get him out, that's the question. Tom goes back to the landing, returning presently with the painter-ropes from my canoe and an armful of hay. Gerard, Henry and I have, in the meantime, found a long heavy plank, and with much labor we now succeed in getting the end of it under the snipe's belly, and by prying over the plank we raise his body clear of the mud. Having well packed around and under his fore-quarters with willow branches, we now all get hold of his tail for a grand united effort. Right here, perhaps, some sportsman reader will say, "Oh come off, let the steer alone, and let us go and hunt." Have patience, my friend; if this tail don't pull out we will be with the snipe in fifteen minutes." Perhaps Tom detects a shade of impatience in my face, for he says, "Keep up your courage, Andy; the birds are getting fatter all the time."

Now, then, all together, and we drag the steer bodily out of the mud upon a comparatively dry bed of willow branches, where we will leave him for the present. We now travel some distance across the marsh without seeing any game, but presently the ground becomes wetter, and occasionally a snipe will jump up with his peculiar little remark of "Hensk." I don't get a shot at first, perhaps through fear of hitting my companions, for we are rather close together, so I lag a little behind, and after one or two misses I succeed in tumbling one of the little fellows to the ground, quite a distance away. Marking the location carefully, I walk up and tread him in the death struggle, his wings and little fan-tail spread and every nerve quivering. How handsome he is, too handsome to be poked carelessly into a dirty hunting coat pocket, so taking a fine wire about four inches long, of which I carry a package, I double it in the middle and twist it around the bird's leg close down to the foot. Another twist of the ends forms a loop through which a cord is passed and slung around my shoulder or tied at my side, as most convenient. In this manner snipe may be carried all day without their plumage being disarranged, and when the day's sport is over they will look clean and fresh and will not have the grimy, dragged appearance that they will when dumped out of the hunting-coat or game-bag, and a bunch of a couple of dozen snipe, hung in this way, will be something almost to be proud of. "That's all very nice," some Eastern sportsman will say, "just show me where I can get the dozen or two of English snipe, and I will hang them in any manner that you may recommend." My friend, this land of corn, wine and oil is only six days railroad travel from New York. Owing to sharp competition fares are now reasonably low, and there are plenty of marshes where a fair shot can get that number of birds within a few hours' ride from San Francisco, if he is not afraid of mud or hard work. But at the same time I will not promise that I will show you the location of this particular piece of ground.

"Come along, Andy," shouts Tom from far ahead, "we will have to tie you." But I notice that the birds driven up by my companions seem loth to leave the marsh, and, after circling around for a minute or two, pitch down, often within gun shot, so I walk about back and forth and get plenty of shots. One little wet piece of bog where the ground is so "springy" that a person jumping on it will shake it for several yards around, "pans out," particularly rich, and I go over it many times, and the little bird first hung upon my string has now plenty of company. Presently Tom and our companions come back over the marsh. Tom looks weary and used up. No wonder, he has been carrying about a fearful load, of which he now delivers himself. "Andy, why would this be a terribly severe place for a poor man?" "Give it up." "Because he would have so many long bills presented to him," and he marches away, light-hearted and happy.

The sun is getting pretty low in the horizon now, but this has always seemed to me the best time for snipe-hunting, as the birds do not seem to be so wild as earlier in the day. One little fellow jumps up and skims away as if trying to make me believe he would alight a few yards further out, but I am not to be deceived by any such maneuver, and he drops at the crack of my right barrel, away off at that tall bunch of weeds. While I carefully take note of the location another flies by me from behind and he, too, pitches down at the report of the left, almost at right angles with the direction of the first, and exactly in range of that peculiar round-topped tree away off on the river-bank. I must have those birds, so I drop my handkerchief at my feet, walk straight for the tall weeds and find the first; come back to the handkerchief, take a "bee line" for the tree and pick up my second. My friends have ceased firing. Presently, from over the marsh, comes "We are going home now, Andy." "Why don't you stay and hunt?" I ask. "We will if you will show us anything to shoot," and I am finding plenty of birds. I do not go immediately, as I hate to leave such fascinating sport, but presently remembering that it is a long distance away from home I hurry up and overtake my companions who seem rather fagged out. We stop a moment and look at the steer, who is munching the hay and seems in a fair way to live. Arriving at the landing we sit down and rest a little while on a pile of straw and count our birds. The others have fifty-eight, my string carries thirty-seven; ninety-five snipe in all. "Just one bird short of eight dozen," says Tom, "let's go back and get the other bird." But I notice that his motion does not meet a very vigorous second, and we take to the boats. Duke steps carefully into mine and flattens himself down, perfectly tired out. The river is calm and smooth and the paddle home is only a resting spell for me at least. Arriving at the wharf a loud masculine "Hoo-Hoo" from Tom is answered by a feminine one from the house. We draw up our boats, and in a few minutes are seated at a smoking hot dinner, with appetites born of good digestion and sharpened by healthful exercise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8, 1887.

Mr. L. C. Smith writes from Syracuse, N. Y., that the traveling representative of his factory, Mr. Harvey McNrchy, will soon start for the Pacific Coast. We are glad to know it, and the hundreds of friends made by Mr. McNrchy will welcome him warmly. By a curious coincidence the mail which brought Mr. Smith's letter also brought one from our esteemed correspondent "Guscho," in which he says among other good things, "If Harvey McNrchy calls on you, which he certainly will if in your city, pray give him my compliments and best wishes. He is one of my ideal sportsmen and shots; in fact, we all like and respect plucky, pleasant 'Mack,' and none can have greater admiration for him than I. He is a splendid fellow in every way—his magnificent shooting being but a drop in the bucket compared to his manliness and sterling worth. The only grudge I have against your correspondent 'Msrks' is that he attempted to make it appear I was no friend of 'Macks.' In that he is untruthful and I will never forgive him for it. 'Mack' I have shot together for years—latterly he forged his name ahead and left me far behind—we can't all be iron men."

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Dec. 10, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in the issue of the following Saturday.

Half-and-Half.

In the article copied from *Wallace's Monthly*, and which appeared in the paper of last Saturday, the above heading was used. We suppose that it was intended to mean half "trotting-bred" and half "running-bred," and that Eastern breeders would not purchase stallions of that class. There we think our contemporary is vastly in error, and that intelligent men, men who study the various problems connected with the breeding of fast trotters, will prefer that kind of breeding when accompanied with proper form, proper action, soundness and the capacity to trot fast to that which does not show nearness of kin to the racehorse. It has been so long the fashion to decry the blood of the thoroughbred, that unquestionably many who have little practical knowledge of the subject, and those whose pecuniary interests warp their judgment—if it does not bias them from a moneyed standpoint—continue their opposition in the face of results. The first is misled, the second determined not to make acknowledgements detrimental to their interests, and so the outcry is repeated. But the stern logic of facts is coming in the way, and ere long truths will force fiction to the wall, and results prove the falsity of the position.

Arguments based upon facts are accepted as logical, and conclusions from what has been done reasonable. We will, therefore, see what half-and-half has accomplished. A half-bred mare Miss Russell was bred to the trotting-bred Harold; result Maud S., 2:08½. The half-bred mare Midnight was bred to the trotting-bred Dictator; results Jay-Eye-See, 2:10. These are not the only results from these two mares. Miss Russell, in addition to the Empress, showing Nutwood 2:18½, and Cora Belmont 2:24½, and Midnight with the added credit of Noontide, 2:20½. From three sires these two mares show three of their offspring with records below 2:20, which is substantial proof that it was no chance nick, and that the dams are entitled to the most of the credit. Furthermore, to show that breeders are not afraid of the half-and-half influence, Gov. Stanford has been offered for Electricity, son of Midnight and Electioneer, a sum which would buy a drove of ordinary no-breeding stallions.

From Wallace's "Table of Great Brood-mares, 1886," (and, by the way, we must acknowledge our indebtedness to the *Year Book* for the facts in this article) it is found that there are only two mares which have produced two performers in the teens, these being the half-and-half Miss Russell with Maud S. and Nutwood, and the rather more than half-and-half Columbine with Anteeo, 2:16½, Antevolo 2:19½. The latter mare is the only one which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20. Quoting from the table, Midnight will get the next place with Jay-Eye-See and Noontide. Sally Chorister will come next with Belle Brasfield, 2:20, and Protien, 2:18. As the dam of the sire of Sally was by the thoroughbred horse Chorister, the running-bred is not far off. Tackey has little blood to boast of, accepting the statement that the dam of Pilot Jr. was a "dunghill," and she has

Naiad Queen, 2:20½, and Pilot Boy, 2:20. Tansy, combining the blood of George Wilkes and Daniel Lambert, has Butterfly, 2:19½, Eagle Bird, 2:21. Waterwitch, with running blood a good way off, makes a good showing: Mambrino Gift, 2:20; Scotland, 2:22½; Viking, 2:20½. Woodbine, a half-and-half mare has Wedgewood, 2:19, and Woodford, Mambrino 2:21½, and her sons have "gone on;" Wedgewood four in the list and Woodford Mambrino eleven. Although more might be gleaned from the *Year Book*, the above illustrations are sufficient for the purpose.

Now, then, as was shown in a late article, Palo Alto, a half-and-half four-year-old, went through an arduous campaign, and that in the East where fast trotters congregate, won seven races and lost one, gaining a record of 2:20½, and in every race contending against old and tried horses. The half-bred Ansel on his first trip from home trots in 2:20. The form of both is superior, and why should they fail on trotting-bred mares any more than where the half-and-half is on the other side? It is no argument to say they will fail, and some reasons must be given for the asseveration. Admitting that the sire has greater protency than the dam in governing the action, such horses as Palo Alto and Ansel trace paternally to the great source of trotters, viz, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Abdallah, Mambrino and Messenger.

It has been generally accepted that the male parent gave the outward conformation, the female the internal organs. This is only relatively true. There are numerous instances where the offspring bear so close a resemblance to the dam that scarcely any trace of the sire is visible. Action does not depend entirely on the form. Horses which are so nearly after the same model that there are only slight points of divergence, differ materially in their method of progression. Neither can it be successfully established that it is the result of breeding, as in that case those which were exactly of the same breeding would have like action. Apart from the breeding, eliminating that important factor at present, and the action must be determined by the form, i. e., the mechanical portion of the living machine or framework, muscular power, heart and nerve force. Education has a great deal to do with the action. Natural tendencies are improved, and in some instances, where natural tendencies are latent, they are aroused and developed by skillful teaching. But it is safe to assert that, other things being equal, in a great majority of instances superior form will give superior power. The foundation for our belief in the efficacy of running-blood in fast trotters is that the form of the thoroughbred is the best for rapid locomotion at any gait, walk, pace, trot or gallop. The nearer approach there is to that form the better chance for the animal which possesses it to go fast and with accompanying endurance. The nearer the relationship to the thoroughbred the more likelihood of approximating that form. If that form can be maintained, and with it an adaptability to acquire the fast-trotting step, every reasonable man must acknowledge that it is a "step in the right direction." We do not claim that propinquity to thoroughbreds is absolutely essential to the possession of the shape and many of the other characteristics of the blood-horse. There are few of the really fast trotters, those which have the capacity to go on as well as to show great speed, which lack in this respect. It is due to "harking back" to distant ancestry, and anyone who will take the trouble to extend the pedigrees of the celebrities of the tracks for a few generations back will be surprised at the many thoroughbreds in the genealogical tables.

The grandsire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino, was thoroughbred. His grandam on the maternal side was by a horse very nearly thoroughbred, and her dam is claimed to have been a daughter of Messenger. Mambrino Chief's sire, Mambrino Paymaster, was by Mambrino, from a mare by imported Paymaster, and though the breeding of the dam of Mambrino Chief is unknown, it does not follow that she was entirely devoid of blue blood. Without taking into consideration unknown strains, although there are just as good reasons for claiming blood lines as that the whole composition was impure, it must be acknowledged that thoroughbred predominates in the greatest of all the progenitors of fast trotters, and with a goodly sprinkling of it in the sire of Lady Thorne, and the founder of the family to which she belonged. The Clays trace through Young Bashaw to the imported Barb Grand Bashaw, and the dam of Young Bashaw was a very highly-bred mare. The Champions, from Gooding's, King's to Grinnell's, show many strains of high blood until they culminate through Almaack in the greatest of all names in trotting history, that of Mambrino. Greater than his sire, as from him were three sons which have founded distinct families. With the exception of Morgan all of the distinguished families of trotters in the United States have descended from the thoroughbred, and with fresh reinforcements of

that blood in succeeding generations. It is not surprising, then, that there should be "reversions" to the form even after the supply has been cut off. It may be compared to a number of clear rivulets flowing into a stream, the waters of which are tinged with other shades. As is frequently seen in the bay of San Francisco, the mud-hued current of the Sacramento river runs in streaks. A bucketfull taken from one place is as clear as the waves which wash the Farallones, contiguous to that it is so opaque that a bright silver dollar would be hidden from view two inches below the surface, and if allowed to settle a substantial deposit of yellow mud will follow. The very fastest trotters are represented by the clear streak, there may be a slight tinge in the second class; those of "no account" for track or road the d. b. r. stained current.

In taking the table of great brood mares for 1886 as the foundation for the selection of mares, we came very near omitting one which is entitled to the credit of two of her progeny which have beaten 2:20. The *Year Book* is correct, as the two selected were the only ones of that rank when the book was published. This is Fleetwing by Hambletonian, her dam by Geo. M. Patchen. Her daughter Ruby trotted at Stockton last fall in 2:19½, and at the same place, last September, her son Stamboul trotted in 2:17½. Both are by Sultan, and this great representative of the Clays shares with Electioneer the honor of being the only sires which have two in the teens from the same dam. Ruby and Stamboul are emphatically "trotting-bred," and had we omitted to place her in the list it might have been ascribed to a desire to present only one side of the case. In this connection it may be as well to state that we do not nor never did claim that fast trotters could only be obtained from near crosses of thoroughbred blood. Time and time again we have advocated the claims of all the prominent trotting families, and, though awarding the first place to the Hambletonians, have endeavored to do justice to every tribe.

The pedigree of Ruby and Stamboul is remarkable in some features. It cannot be fairly treated at the tag end of an article already of greater length than was intended, and therefore it will be taken up in the next article on this subject. There are other mares which stand very high—more of the half-and-halts—quite a number which do not stand on that ground: Alma Mater, the dam of Lulu, Alley, Belle Brandon, Betsey Trotwood, Minnie B., Mollie Walker, Minnehaha, Ned, ever so many more well worthy of a place among the leaders. These and the half-and-half stallions will "come in" with peculiar propriety in a discussion, or more properly a review of breeding capacity.

Before closing we must award a higher position to the *Year Book* than we have heretofore given it. It is a valuable work to those who have a fancy for fast trotters and who take any interest in their breeding and performances. It is a study in itself; an epitome of the trotting world; a condensation which does away with the absolute necessity for reference to many volumes; the gist of breeding and performances in convenient form.

Elaine.

The portrait on the first page completes the group of the championess Norlaine, her sire and dam. Following the cut there is so full an account that further remarks in regard to Elaine are scarcely necessary, and all that remains is to scrutinize the pedigree of the flying filly. There are remarkable features in it. Close inbreeding to two animals, Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Green Mountain Maid. The latter predominates inasmuch as there are three-eighths of the blood of Green Mountain Maid, one-quarter of Hambletonian. Thus more than one-half of the blood of these two animals is found in Norlaine, five-eighths to three-eighths of all other kinds. As one stands far in the lead of any, or, it might be said, of all other stallions as the progenitor of fast trotters, and the other leads all broodmares in the numbers of her progeny which have beaten 2:30, that was to be expected when inbreeding intensifies natural proclivities. Electioneer and Elaine are three-quarters of the same blood, and the first outcross is Norma, the dam of Norval. She was by Norman, the sire of Lulu, 2:15, and May Queen, 2:20. The dam of Norma was by Sir Wallace (Todhunter's), and as there are several horses of that name we are unable to say which one of them it is. As all that we know of were thoroughbred, it is altogether likely that the sire of Norma's dam was of that blood; but leaving that out the second dam was thoroughbred, and she by a horse, Grey Eagle, which frequently figures in trotting pedigrees.

There are other thoroughbred crosses in this generation, notably, two of Mambrino. Back of that there are more, so that the "foundation" is largely composed of that blood. There are three strains of imported Bell-founder, so that the Norfolk trotter must be credited with a portion of the honor, two of Clay, three of

Abdallah, and four of Mambrino. Although the "potent" blood of Mambrino Chief is lacking, the four lines to his grandsire will make amends for that.

The only trotting blood which is not found is the Morgan, as in nearly all of the other recognized strains there is some relationship. But as the near crosses may be said to be the governing principles, these are worthy of the closest attention. The sire and dam of Norlaine stand thus: The dam with a record of 2:20, and, as will be seen by referring to the account of the race with Santa Claus, trotting five heats close to that mark, and in two of them she must have beaten it.

We do not know anything positively about the trotting capacity of Norval, although we have an indistinct recollection of seeing him driven when a two-year-old, and that he made a very good showing. In the second generation there is a quartet of names which are awarded high renown. Electioneer with twenty-four representatives in the list, and nine sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:20 or better, seven of them inside of 2:20. Norma trotted in 2:33½, and is the dam of Lucy Cuyler, who showed half a mile to wagon in 1:05½, and one mile in harness 2:15½.

Messenger Duroc has thirteen in the list, two of which have trotted in 2:20, five of his sons which have got progeny trotting in 2:30 or better, and three of his daughters in the same category. A fitting companion to the trio mentioned is Green Mountain Maid. The dam of five, two with records of 2:20 flat, one 2:22, one 2:26¾, and one 2:28¾. Storm was seventeen years old when she trotted in 2:26¾, and, as we have been informed, had been kept for a road and broodmare previous to her training. She was the first foal of Green Mountain Maid.

In the next column are Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Green Mountain Maid, Alexander's Norman, Daughter of Sir Wallace, Hambletonian again, Satinette, with two strains of Mambrino and one of Duroc, Harry Clay and Shanghai Mary. While it is unfortunate that the breeding of the last named cannot be traced, the undisputed fact that she was the dam of the greatest of all the trotting matrons, when measured by her sons and daughters and their offspring, is glory enough.

Oatcake.

Tuesday last we made a flying trip to the Bay District Course. The main purpose of the visit was to see Oatcake, the horse lately brought here from Australia by F. B. Baldwin. The picture of Oatcake appeared in this paper of October 29th, but owing to rheumatism and other ailments which compelled confinement to the house for the best part of a month and precluded adequate notice of the horse. At the first glance we saw that Mr. Boyd had made an accurate delineature. It was more than a fair representation of the horse, and with that as a guide he could be selected from a hundred horses of nearly the same formation. He is a big horse from every point of view. Sixteen hands one inch in height at the withers, 73¾ inches girth, 66 inches from point of shoulder to point of huttocks, with powerful muscular development all over. He has a short hack for a horse of his length, great quarters, muscles on arms and gaskins of good size. Neck large at the base and tapering nicely to the throatle. He has rather a peculiarly shaped head, wide between the eyes, wide jaws, his muzzle small, having more than the usual cutting away below the eyes. His head is a good deal after the Arab shape, being smaller than that of a majority of horses of smaller size. Good sense and kindness is depicted in his countenance, and at the same time there is a resolute look. From knees and hocks up he is very good, so good in fact that it would be difficult to better that portion of his frame. We would prefer that his knees and hocks were a little larger and a trifle more width below. His toes turn out a little, though as there is no tying in of the elbows this is probably occasioned by the injury to his tendons. His feet are good, and taken as a whole he is certainly a fine specimen of the high-bred horse. He could not well be otherwise when his pedigree is duly considered. His sire, Wild-oats, was by Wild Dayrell, from Golden Horn, a daughter of Harkaway, the former a Derby winner, and of the latter George Tattersall, in the "Pictorial Gallery of English Race Horses," says, "if this horse had been fairly dealt with he would have figured now as one of the foremost, if not the first of all the cracks of our day." The breeding on the side of the dam is equally good and the maternal side of the table presents an array of names of great prominence on the English turf.

James B. Prather, of Maryville, Missouri, has a quartette of stallions at the Bay District: imported Instructor by Crater, his dam by Gladiator; Jester by Almont, his dam by Messenger Duroc; Allen by Smith's Almont, and Robert E. Lee, a remarkably fine saddle-horse. They arrived only a few days ago, and, though they endured the long journey exceedingly well, a few days will add greatly to their appearance. We shall pay another visit

to the Bay District at an early day, when a closer examination will be made and a full description given.

No matter how great the hurry we could not leave the course without a look at the Anteeo colt, which is under the charge of Mart Rollins. His dam is a Milton Medium mare, and ever since he was broken we have heard good accounts of what he could do. He was laid up part of the summer with an attack of influenza, but since his recovery has steadily improved. Mr. Rollins informed us that since his sojourn at the Bay District he has driven him around the "first turn" in 36 seconds, and a half mile in 1:15. This is very good for a two-year-old, remarkably so for a colt which had to be "let up" for a long time. He is a very handsome colt, a deep bay, with a little white on each hind foot; legs, mane and tail black. The latter appendage is so full that, in the language of N. P. Willis, it would be fit for a Pacha's standard. He is not only handsome, but is a truly made colt with points that will please the most exacting of horse critics. Should no more ill fortune intervene he is sure to make a very fast trotter. As a rule the Anteeos are good-looking, some of them that can be termed beautiful without any stretch of the imagination, and this colt must be placed in the latter category.

Stanford Stakes 1888 and 1889—Occident take for 1889.

The time is not far distant when payments will be due on the above stakes. The first of January is the time fixed, but inasmuch as that date falls on a Sunday, subscribers will have twenty-four hours longer to consider. In order that nominators may see just what they will have to meet, the list is republished. There is only a trifle of risk for the amounts to win. Twenty-five dollars each for second and third payments in the Stanford, \$15 for second payment in the Occident, and \$25 for third payment in the Occident. These stakes aggregate a large sum, and the same amount paid in entrance money to trotting purses would not bring in one-half as much money.

The following made second payments in the Stanford Stakes of 1888:

Jos. Cairn Simpson's Antaeus, bay or brown colt, small star in forehead, foaled March 30, 1885, by Anteeo, his dam Avola by Alhambra; grandam Oriole by Simpson's Blackbird.
Jos. Cairn Simpson's Anteeo, dark grey colt, strip in face, both hind feet white, foaled 1885, by Anteeo, his dam Queen by A. W. Richmond; grandam by Wellswood.
M. Salisbury's Jno. J. Crittenden, brown colt, foaled 1885, by Director, his dam Sweetness by Volunteer.
Jas. McCord's — f Nellie May by Electioneer, dam Lady Ellen.
Wm. Corbitt's hr c by Guy Wilkes, dam Sahle by The Moor.
Wm. Corbitt's ch f by Guy Wilkes, dam Huntress.
L. J. Rose's hr f Nebsta by Stamboul, dam Neluska by Sultan.
Palo Alto's b c Monteith by Electioneer, dam Mamie C. by imp. Hercules.
Palo Alto's b f Doe by Electioneer, dam Nora by Don Victor.
Palo Alto's blk f Georgina by Ansel, dam Glencora by Mohawk Chief.

The nominations in the Stanford for 1889, and on which the second payment will be due on the 2d prox., are:

C. R. Lewis, Oakland, Cal., names Athenian, brown colt, star in forehead, foaled April 1st, 1886, by Anteeo, his dam Ruby by Winthrop; grandam by Chieftain.
G. Valensin, Oakland, names George V., bay colt by Sydney, his dam Flirt by Buccaneer.
G. Valensin names Cupid, bay colt by Sidney, his dam Venus by Captain Webster.
H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo, Cal., names Brilliant, dark bay colt, star, and a little white on heel of left hind foot, foaled March 17th, 1886, by Director, his dam Lady Bell by Chieftain; grandam Bonnie Bell by Belmont.
Wilber Field Smith names E. H. Miller Jr.'s Antonio, black filly, star, left fore heel white, foaled February 8th, 1886, by Berlin, her dam Arabia by Fred Low; grandam Lady Hubbard by Benecia Boy.
F. L. Duncan, Walla Walla, W. T., names Carrie A., sorrel filly, white strip in face, foaled March 22d, 1886, by Anteeo, by Natwood, her dam Gold Elsi by Sam Purdy.
F. L. Duncan names Zilpi Z., dark brown filly nearly black, near hind foot white half way to pastern, foaled March 19th, 1886, by Anteeo, her dam Nellie H. by Signal.
Palo Alto's b c Coin by Electioneer, dam Cecil by Gen. Benton.
Palo Alto's b c Good Gift by Electioneer, dam Miss Gift by Wildidle.
Palo Alto's b f Essie by Clay, dam Esther by Express.
Palo Alto's br f Norlaine by Norval, dam Elaine by Messenger Duroc.
Palo Alto's b f Sunol by Electioneer, dam Waxana by Gen. Benton.
Palo Alto's blk c Niles by Ansel, dam Juliet by Mohawk Chief.
Palo Alto's ch c Will Florence by Piedmont, dam Florence by Electioneer.
Palo Alto's ch c Isonomy by Piedmont, dam Ivy by Don Victor.
L. J. Rose's b c by Stamboul, dam Flower Girl by Arthur-ton.
L. J. Rose's b f by Stamboul, dam Guluare by The Moor.
Wm. Corbitt's blk f, star, foaled March 4, 1886, by Guy Wilkes, dam Sahle by The Moor.
Wm. Corbitt's b f, star, near hind pastern white, foaled April 6, 1886, by Guy Wilkes, dam Atlanta by The Moor.
Wm. Corbitt's b f, foaled May 13, 1886, by Guy Wilkes, dam Blanche by Arthur-ton.
Jas. Martin's blk f Directress by Director, dam by Speculation; grandam the dam of Lon Whipple.

The second payments in the Occident for 1888 we can-

not give, but if Mr. Smith will send the list of those still eligible, will publish them next week.

OCCIDENT STAKE, 1889.

In the stake for 1889 the following were named:

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Coin by Electioneer, dam Cecil by General Benton.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Good Gift by Electioneer, dam Miss Gift by Wildidle.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Essie by Clay, dam Esther by Express.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f Norlaine by Norval, dam Elaine by Messenger Duroc.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Sunol by Electioneer, dam Waxana by General Benton.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, blk c Niles by Ansel, dam Juliet by Mohawk Chief.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Isonomy by Piedmont, dam Ivy by Don Victor.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Will Florence by Piedmont, dam Florence by Electioneer.
E. H. Miller Jr., blk f Antonio by Berlin, dam Arabia by Fred Low.
Ben. E. Harris, br c Storm by Tempest, dam Jeanne Perant by Signal.
L. J. Rose's b c by Stamboul, dam Flower Girl by Arthur-ton.
L. J. Rose, b f by Stamboul, dam Guluare by The Moor.
L. J. Rose, b f by Stamboul, dam Inez by The Moor.
G. Valensin, b c George V. by Sidney, dam Flirt by Buccaneer.
G. Valensin, b c Cupid by Sidney, dam Venus by Captain Webster.
Wm. Corbitt, blk f by Guy Wilkes, dam Sahle by The Moor.
Wm. Corbitt, dk b f by Guy Wilkes, dam Atlanta by The Moor.
Wm. Corbitt, b f by Guy Wilkes, dam Blanche by Arthur-ton.
Wm. Corbitt, b c by Guy Wilkes, dam Rosalind by Del Sur.
Wm. Corbitt, b f by Guy Wilkes, dam Alice Clay by Belmont.
Wm. Corbitt, br f by Le Grande, dam Napa Maid by Irvington.
E. H. Pardee, b f Edith by Lynwood, dam by Duane.
Joe. Cairn Simpson, b or br f Jo-Viva by Joe Hooker, dam Lady Viva by Three Cheers.
La Siesta Ranche, c c Holstein Milk by Echo Royal, dam Placida by Alexander.
H. Whiting, b f by Hawthorne, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.
H. Whiting, b c by Hawthorne, dam Tempest by Morgan Rattler.
James Martin, blk f Directress by Director, dam by Speculation.
H. W. Meek, b c Brilliant by Director, dam Lady Belle by Chieftain.
H. W. Meek, h c Sport by Fleetwood, dam Witch by Dolphin.
L. A. Richards, b f by Elector.
D. E. Knight, br f Zinfandel by Brigadier, dam Mollie by Yuba Boy.
Geo. E. Whitney, ch f Jndith by Lynwood, dam Western Girl by Chieftain.
A. W. Polcifer, b f Ernie by Lynwood, dam Carrie M. by Conductor.
E. Newland, b f Linnet by Linwood, dam Lady Budd by Alexander's Belmont.
Frank Leighton, b c Leighton by Lynwood, dam by Tramp.
A. S. Greene, b f Lynette by Lynwood, dam by Electioneer.
C. R. Lewis, br c Athenian by Anteeo, dam Ruby by Winthrop.
D. S. Frasier, blk c Secretary by Director, dam by Goldsmith's Volunteer.
W. H. Hammond, g c Electeeo by Anteeo, dam Maud Medium by Milton Medium.
John A. Goldsmith, blk c Combination by Director, dam by Admiral.

There is a feature in colt trotting which increases the interest. There is "no telling" what a colt will do. In many instances there is so little progress that the trainer is disheartened, when all at once they show a flight of speed which is a surprise to those who had classed them as "no good." It is not entirely improbable that colts which are now highly valued may prove winners of these stakes.

Stanford Stake 1890.

As will be learned from the advertisement, the Stanford Stake of 1890 is again before the breeders of trotters.

It is the most important of all the trotting-colt stakes in the country, bringing the largest amount to the winner.

The prevailing idea that the possessor of a few colts cannot compete with our large breeding farms is erroneous. That is shown by the result of the six stakes already decided. Palo Alto has won two, L. J. Rose one, William Corbitt one, E. H. Miller Jr. one, and one to our credit.

The winner is not unlikely to turn up in a single nomination, and should it be otherwise the risk is small. An outlay of \$25 is all that is necessary to "get in." With \$25 more the time is carried along until a good idea can be obtained of the capacity of the colts, and \$75 secures a chance until thirty days previous to the time set for trotting.

The advertisement gives all the necessary information.

To Our Correspondents.

We are always grateful for opportunities to be of service to friends who wish such information as is at command, and promptness in replying to favors is our rule; but during our illness, for the month past, queries have accumulated to such an extent as to make it impracticable to reply to all at once. We hope within a few days to bring our correspondence up to date, and indulgence until that time.

The Chicago Stable—A New Firm vs. Chinn & Hankins.

At the commencement of this season there were two racing partnerships hailing from Chicago, the one Chinn & Hankins, the other Campbell & Fenton. The former, as is well known to all Eastern race goers, had a more than usually good string, headed by the profitable horses Jackohin and Little Minch. Campbell & Fenton, on the other hand, had very little luck felling to their share and few good horses.

The Campbell of the partnership was J. S. Campbell, a man well known as a skillful trainer and a rare judge of racing and all connected with it. His partner, Fenton, was a dealer in horse goods, doing an extensive business on Wabash avenue, Chicago. After a time the latter grew tired of his continuous losses and also of his partnership, so he proposed to Campbell to either buy the other half share or sell his own at a fixed price. Campbell's decision was to buy, and, in consequence, some few months back he became the sole owner of the horses late Campbell & Fenton's. Hankins and Chinn likewise had agreed to dissolve, and Hankins was left as the sole representative of the late Chinn & Hankins. He had a string of horses, but he did not profess to be able to train them; in fact, he had other business to attend to, and in looking around for some one to train and help him with the stable in his possession, conceived the idea of joining forces with Campbell, his proviso being that, as he had much the more valuable string to put into the partnership, Campbell should give him services as trainer. The bargain was struck and the confederacy established as the Chicago Stable.

Their stable consists of twenty-six horses, which are distributed about the country as follows: Little Minch, Elgin, Florence E., Wanderer, Tudor and three others are at New Orleans, while fifteen, including Jackohin, Jim Grey, Lafitte, Tam o'Shanter, Dave Hennessy, Ligan, Santalene and Spalding are at Latonia. Three only, Pauke, Dave S. and Leonete are at Chicago, and they will probably be sent very shortly to join the others at Latonia.

Jackohin is mended considerably, and will be fit to run again in the course of three or four months. An own brother to him, Jils Johanson—Agaes, three years, of which great things were predicted, gave way badly in both his front pasterns, and he had to go through a severe course of treatment this summer, though it is expected that he will now stand training and make amends in the spring for his long idleness.

Tim Gray has come to the front again since being laid by after Sheephead spring meeting, and under a course which has been tried on him seems to have almost got rid of his roaring propensities. Indeed after his recent races it was scarcely perceptible that he made any noise at all.

Seeing that Florence E. was always supposed to be a one-day-a-week mare, her good and frequent performances of the past few days do Campbell much credit, and with the good material his partner has for him to work on the Chicago Stable is launched on the road to success, and is sure to carry off a lion's share of the money when the time comes for it to turn eastward. At present they intend keeping from eight to ten running all through the winter at New Orleans, using Latonia as a recruiting place, and a source of supply. Chicago merely gives its name to the stable, it being the home of Mr. Hankins though not of the horses; in fact most of those stabled at Washington Park are trotters, and it is a novelty to see such a thing as a running horse in this big Western center excepting at race times.

Raise Weights.

[Sporting Topics.]

Since poor Fred Archer's death, which was undoubtedly due to the action taken while suffering from exhaustion produced by excessive training, it has been constantly agitated the necessity of raising the weights to such an extent that without positively injuring the horses it will prevent that self-negation and torture which practically goes hand in hand with the year of the jockeys' life, and leaves them with weakened and ruined constitutions, or else they have to give up the battle and retire to those places "from whence no more mention shall be heard of them," and when this is the alternative there is little wonder that they should hold on as long as possible, and when people express surprise and envy at the large wages earned by the successful jockey, they only remember him as he appeared flashing in a winner amidst a glorious excitement; but would they exchange places with him during the weeks that he is in sweat jackets, Turkish baths, and deprivation of both food and drink, sapping willingly and willfully the very life out of him, drying and eating up the tissues of his body, leaving himself reduced perhaps to the necessary weight, but at what a cost; and is it wise or necessary that man should inflict such an injury upon his fellow man? It is easy to imagine the answer—they do not force them to do it; it is purely voluntary on their part. But that is not so; they may not do it theoretically, but practically and morally they do, for if the weights were not so ridiculously low they would not be obliged to carry out this system of self-torture, and if the inducements held out were not so tempting then again the desire to do it would be considerably lessened. Putting aside the question of humanity for the moment, what objection is there to raise the weight? None, I take it, with the good men of the turf, who see their horses fairly, but it would not be difficult to imagine where the cry would come in, and that would be from men who run their stock to such an extent as to deprive them of the capability of carrying weight, and an extra pound would be somewhat like the last straw on the camel's back; and is there not some advantage on the other side to counter-balance this? Most decidedly, yes. How many good men have to stand down now and let stable-boys, shoeblacks, or apprentices ride, and it is this element that causes trouble to the starter, and otherwise detracts from the interest in the turf. If the weights were raised there would be plenty of jockeys, and good ones at that, so that we shall be spared seeing good horses stand in their stables, because a good jockey could not get down to weight. In England it is universally considered that the weights should be raised, and a glance at the following table will show even the most sceptical the immediate necessity of the matter being here dealt with at once:

		ENGLAND.		UNITED STATES.	
		May	June	May	June
5 furlongs	2 years.....	111	113	103	107
	3 years.....	125	126	118	118
	4 years.....	127	116	120	120
	5, 6 and aged.....	—	—	75	75
	2 years.....	109	111	102	103
1 mile.....	3 years.....	126	125	118	118
	4 years.....	129	128	122	122
	5, 6 and aged.....	—	—	—	—
	2 years.....	107	109	100	101
	3 years.....	126	126	118	118
1½ mile.....	4 years.....	130	129	123	122
	5 years.....	130	129	123	122
	6 and aged.....	130	129	124	123

Sales at Abdallah Park.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., has recently made the following sales:

To George R. Caldwell, of Chillicothe, Ohio, fillies foaled in 1887, all sired by Simmons, No. 2744, record 2:25, son of Geo. Wilkes.

Dakota, br f, by Simmons, 2:28, dam Merie Roze, by Smuggler 927, record 2:15½; second dam Flirtation by Shelby Chief 93.

Alerte, ch f, by Simmons, 2:28, dam Corinne, by Ravenswood; second dam Corinne Thomas, by Scott's Thomas, No. 919, record 2:21; third dam by Edwin Forrest, No. 2340.

Chillicothe, ch f, by Simmons, 2:28, dam Peoria Girl by Indianapolis 517, record 2:21; second dam Kitty Lyons (dam of Boh Sprague, 2:24½) by Honest Abe 3411; third dam by Gamble's Grey Eagle.

Galconda, blk f, by Simmons, 2:28, dam Miss Smalley, by Indianapolis 517, record 2:21; second dam the Smalley mare by Camden.

Gracie H., bay f, by Simmons, 2:28, dam Julie, by Revenue, record 2:22½; second dam Juliet by Western Chief 695; third dam Bay Fanny (dam of Resolute, record 2:27½, and Alexander 2:28½) by Bellfounder 63; fourth dam Lady Mary by Signal 3327.

Elsie Collins, bay f, by Simmons, 2:28, dam Helen Collins by Indianapolis 517, record 2:21; second dam Mattie Stockbridge, by Stockbridge Chief Jr.; third dam Old Bell by Indian Chief, No. 832.

Narcisse, ch f, by Simmons, record 2:28, dam Carrie Almont, by Almont Membrino, No. 3715; second dam Margaret by American Boy.

Valentine Weaz, Canal Dover, O., the brown filly Annie Penn, foaled 1885, by Simmons 2744, record 2:28, dam Lullie Phelless, by Phallex, No. 1446, record 2:13½.

To E. E. Moffitt, Thornton, Ind., the bay stallion The Baron, No. 1873, foaled 1879, by Smuggler 927, record 2:15½, dam Sallie Wilson, by John Edsall 1716; second dam Lady Forrest by Edwin Forrest, No. 49; third dam by Howard's Sir Charles.

About John Spellman.

The well-known jockey John Spellman died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 23d, from injuries received in an at present unknown manner, although many theories have been advanced and many rumors put in circulation. At last accounts his friends and the detectives who are at work on the case had not been able to secure any clue to the murderer. He had been drinking heavily for some time, and as he was quarrelsome when in liquor, one theory advanced is that he got into a brawl and was beaten in a house of ill-repute, while another is that he was assaulted by parties who had lost heavily on a mount of his when they were satisfied he pulled the horse. All that is known about the matter is that on Saturday he reached the Brower House, where he had been living, and was in a sad plight, his eyes being closed, his face and head beaten and bruised in a terrible manner, and nearly his whole body black and blue. Dr. Colwell was called at once and did all that could be done for the injured jockey. Spellman positively refused to tell where or by whom he was injured, his only replies to such questions being given in the shape of profane threats that he would get square with his assailants. He became delirious and was removed to the hospital where he raved continually about revenge until he expired. His brother, residing in this city, hastened to New York as soon as he was informed of John's injuries. He has made a great deal of money in his time but has squandered every dollar of it in riotous living. The World says: Spellman was taught to ride in Kingston, Canada, whence he came to the United States. His first recorded mount this side of the border was H. Quickfall's Leader, which he rode Aug. 12, 1875, at seventy-eight pounds. He also rode at the same meeting Lewis & Co.'s Vauagrette at seventy-five pounds, and Vagabond at seventy-eight pounds. At Fleetwood—now the Gentleman's Driving Park—he rode, Sept. 6th, F. Stearn's Frank, at ninety pounds, a winner, at mile heats, with Billy Donohue on the second. He also rode Fleetwood, a winner, at the same meeting. At the Jerome Meeting, also at Baltimore and Washington, he rode mostly for Col. McDaniel. In 1876 he rode nearly all of Col. McDaniel's light-weight races, winning at mile heats at the Centennial Point Breeze Meeting, on the Lester of Bassett, now owned by Mr. Withers and known as Mize Bassett. At Saratoga he won the Summer Handicap on Vigil, at ninety-one pounds; at Jerome, in the autumn, he won the Manhattan Handicap, on Virginus, at ninety-seven pounds, and the Grand National, on Vigil, at one hundred pounds. He also won the Dixie with Vigil under the Dwyer colors, but when Vigil won the Breckinridge Spellman was on Virginus, with Walter Clark on the winner.

From 1887, until about two years ago, Spellman rode at nearly all the important meets, but he rarely won any of the stake fixtures—probably one or two a year. In 1880 he won the Peyton Handicap, at Baltimore, on Gabriel, and in 1883, while under an engagement to Green B. Morris, he rode Drake Carter, a winner of several stakes, although he was beaten for the Kentucky Derby by Leonatus. He was on Drake Carter when he won the Omnibus Stakes at Monmouth Park, immediately after which Pierre Lorillard paid \$17,500 for Carter, but Spellman did not ride him two days after when Lorillard won a mile and a half handicap with his new purchase. Spellman's last important engagement was in 1886, when he engaged to ride for J. B. Haggin. But as Mr. Haggin, late in the autumn, put Heyward up instead of Spellman, the latter resigned, saying that he would "stand down for no jockey, not even Billy Hayward." During the season just over, Spellman ran several horses in his own name, as he had done at frequent intervals during the last three or four years, the best of which was Strathpey. But Spellman's unfortunate habits and reckless associates kept him nearly always in trouble, and what with his entries being refused at Saratoga and several times at Clifton, the season of 1887 was anything but a profitable one.

As a jockey him few could beat him. He had a good seat, nice bends, a thorough knowledge of pace, and he was not afraid of anybody or of anything. He could ride to the very letter of his instructions, or, if left to his own judgment, he would win if the horse was good enough. Unfortunately, however, Spellman's habits during the last few years had given him a bad name, and although neat and fastidious in dress, many of his old friends had to avoid him or pay the penalty of the association.—Chicago Horseman.

The good race-horse Aretino, by Aramis out of Sprightly, has probably finished his career on the turf, as he has been purchased for \$2,800 by a Tennessee breeder, for stud purposes. He should produce some good ones if properly matched.

Dams That Have Records.

The fact that the California yearling Norlaine has trotted a mile in 2:31½ does not seem to have discouraged the owner of the Kentucky-bred filly Sudie D., whose record of 2:35½ was the best until Norlaine beat it, as the announcement is made that the filly will be put in training again and another effort made to lower the record with her about Dec. 1, if the weather be favorable at that time. It is hardly probable, however, that the Californian's mark will be reached, and in view of what Sudie D. has already done it seems foolish to call on her for another effort this season. At present Norlaine is Queen beyond question of the yearling trotters, and the gap between her performance and that of Sudie D. is such a great one that it is not likely to be overcome for many a day to come.

And while on this subject of fast young trotters it should not be forgotten that since the practice of breeding mares with records below 2:30 to the best stallions in the land has become general a great deal of light is beginning to be shed on a subject that is of vital interest to breeders. Up to within a few years the men who held that a mare that had been campaigned was of very little use for breeding purposes, arguing that training must have sapped her vitality, held a shade the best of the argument, because there were comparatively few mares with records that made them standard that had been bred, the great majority of such animals going on the road when in their prime or after their days of usefulness on the track were over, and being used for private driving until they died or reached an age at which they were of very little use for breeding or anything else. No man of sense expects that a twenty-year-old mare that has been campaigned five or six years and then banded along the road eight or ten more possesses the vitality necessary to make her a successful metron, and yet in the hidden days it was generally this class of mares that went to the stud—that is, when mares with records better than 2:30 are considered. Of late years this has changed, and at the present time there is many a fine, healthy young mare that trots in 2:30 or better, but that does not show signs of great improvement, that is purchased by some enterprising breeder and bred to a stallion of well-known speed lines and established reputation. That these mares will give us some of the fastest trotters of the future there can be no doubt, and in the meantime the evidence is every day increasing that it is from the mares whose speed has been developed that the best results are to be expected. Norlaine, the fastest yearling, is an example of the new order of things, her dam having a record of 2:20, and when she was a three-year-old she set the mark for horses of that age at 2:29, which record was at the time the best. Everybody knows that Hinda Rose, 2:19½ as a three-year-old, is out of Beautiful Bella, 2:29½; at four years old, and this same mare, Beautiful Bella, has, in addition to Hinda Rose, produced Bell Boy, 2:26 as a three-year-old, and St. Bell, 2:24½ as a four-year-old. Such old-time trotters as Tackey, Dixie, Mettie Lyle, Ella Madden, and a dozen others have been throwing trotters right along since they were retired from the turf, and the younger generation of mares that were celebrated on the track will follow them in even greater numbers and with even greater success. Senator Staaford, who is unquestionably the most successful breeder of trotters in the world, is a firm believer in the use of mares with fast records in his breeding ranks, and at Palo Alto there are scores of such from which Electioneer and the other stallions there are getting trotters every season, and in fact Electioneer was first brought into notice by the performance of his young trotters that were out of mares that had trotting records. Since then his best ones of every age have been from trotting dams. His fastest yearling, Norlaine, is from a mare with a record of 2:20; his fastest two-year-old, Wildflower, from a mare with a record of 2:30½; his fastest three-year-old, Hinda Rose, from a mare with a record of 2:29½; his fastest four-year-old, Menzaita, from a mare with a record of 2:30½. His latest work in the way of getting a trotter from a mare with a record is seen in the three-year-old filly Maiden, her dam being May Queen, 2:20, by Alexander's Norman. Maiden trotted in 2:23 in a match to beat 2:25. Her dam was trotting more than a dozen years ago, and in 1875 was at her best. Another three-year-old by Electioneer that has just beaten 2:25 is Clifton Bell, that went a mile in 2:24½. His dam was got by Abdallah Star, by American Star Jr., son of Seely's American Star; his second dam was Fairy by Rysdyk's Hembeltonian; and his third dam Emme Mills (dam of Sweepstakes) by Seely's American Star. There is nothing but trotting blood in this pedigree.—Breeder's Gazette.

Intelligent Horses.

It is just as important with horses to breed for intelligence as it is with the human race. A dumb, stupid colt can never be educated to be a valuable horse. Without intelligence he will always be sluggish, and will never have an attachment to his master, nor manifest any disposition to obey and serve him as a pleeener. Most intelligent horses are naturally docile, or can be easily trained to be kind, reliable and even affectionate. Breeders of horses should look to the native intellect of the mare and stallion with as close a scrutiny as they examine their pedigrees. Once make an intelligent horse believe that his owner or trainer is his best friend, there will be little trouble in training him, or in trusting him in all emergencies. It is true there are cases where very intelligent horses are vicious and always dangerous. In some cases this is owing to the way they were treated early in life. Others are always vicious and dangerous to trust under any circumstances. In most cases this is inherited, and this breeder should investigate the question of disposition as well as intelligence. Never breed to a horse which is vicious, dangerous or even disagreeable. A horse which is dangerous or treacherous to his groom, no matter how fine his form, how pure his blood, or how great his ancestry, should be taken out to the public commons and shot. Thousands of precious lives are sacrificed to vicious stallions and their descendants. All other good qualities cannot redeem a vicious disposition. Nor can a beautiful form overcome a lack of intelligence and sprightliness. Horse breeding is one of the most prominent questions in the North Pacific, and farmers and breeders, while electing a Percheron, a Clyde, a Cleveland Bay, an English Draft, Suffolk Pnoch, trotter or thoroughbred, should select those of a mild domestic disposition, with an intelligent and sprightly mind.

Few people realize how much the disposition of this future horse depends upon the treatment of his dam before he sees the light. The care of the female while pregnant is almost universally acknowledged as bearing prominently upon the offspring in the human family, and in breeding some of the higher animals, notably the dairy cow, fanciers have begun to realize the importance of keeping the female in a healthy condition, free from annoyance and excitement; but we cannot learn that horsemen give this subject the attention due it. Mares in foal should have exercise and moderate work, but under no circumstances should they be subjected to harsh

tsratment, nor should they sver be allowed to go whers they ars in danger of being frightened or startled. Under such circumstances the unborn colt is quite likely to be influenced, and may for his whols life be a nervous, timid horse, shying at every trifle, inclined to run from every new or strange object he meets. This quality, if inherited, cannot be overcoms, hence the necessity of avoiding those things that canss it.—N. P., in *Rural Spirit*.

Pace.

Sixty years ago the type of animal most commonly to be found in the British hunting field was a broad-chested, somewhat thick-shouldered horse (though the shoulders were well set and high), with great girth, muscular loins, wide hips and pasterns we would now consider too short and upright. He was bred off the old type of farmers' mares evolved from the pack horses generally, and invariably ridden to hounds by the breeder. But green-crop cultivation became general, fallows were less common, scent improved, and hounds carefully bred and improved in scenting capabilities. So the latter began to run much faster and just as with the mail-coach horse of the period, the thoroughbred sire was introduced in order to confer great pace. The cry has been "pace" ever since that time, and the cry is "pace" still. Half-bred horses of the old-fashioned type could not live with a first-class pack of hounds in a good run nowadays for ten minutes. Racing blood tells at every stride, and when half through a run the half-bred begins to roll and blunder at his fences from distress, the "Shetling, by own Brother to Blair Athole" is going clear, free and straight, and with as much fire as he had when he started. But six-furlong races on the turf have developed an extraordinary number of roasters among our thoroughbreds in recent years, and light weights have reduced their carrying power. Farmers have not been able to give the price charged for the service of first-class stallions, and so they have had to put in their thoroughbred blood with all attendant infirmities—lameness in the knees being a very common one, inherited through a sire which was notorious for leaving stock afflicted with a weakness in the joints mentioned. The real first-class flying British hunters are, as a rule, those bred by noblemen and gentlemen to whom money is no object in the mating of their mares.—*English Cor.*

Riding for Pleasure.

Ten years ago an equestrian was a rarity in our city streets and parks, and a lady on horseback was a veritable curiosity. Now, at certain hours of the morning and afternoon the uptown streets of New York and Brooklyn are filled with riders of both sexes, and the boulevards and bridle paths of Central Park and Prospect Park are astir with the hoofbeat of the horses, and the laughter and gaiety of their pilots.

There is no doubt that horseback exercise has come to be recognized as one of the foremost species of athletic enjoyment, and any physician will say that, while it is the most pleasant, it is the best all-around means for physical development. It brings into play all the muscles of the body, and, while adding to strength, improves the delicacy of touch and the suppleness of joints. At the same time it whets all the faculties of the mind, tends to produce quickness of decision, fertility of resource, courage and that self-reliance which is invaluable in moments of difficulty.

To all of this we are indebted to racing. Man at best is an imitative animal, and the prowess of professionals in the saddle brought with it a desire among onlookers to excel equally or nearly as much. The growth of equestrianism is almost simultaneous with that of racing, and as the turf is annually growing at a marvelous rate the time is not far distant when New York will have a worthy counterpart in the Rotten Row of London, the Bois de Boulogne of Paris, or the Prater of Vienna.—*Sporting World*.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Unclean Horses.

As autumn passes into winter changes take place in the animal economy, in that of the horse most markedly; for the smooth, shining coat of summer is shedding to make place for development of the coarse, heavy coat of winter need. Now, while all this is going on the skin is more highly sensitive; therefore the horse needs a moderately warm stable as shelter from the inclement autumn nights.

At this period the stable management is more important than at any other, for should the cold air be permitted to act unduly the hair bulbs are chilled, the coat becomes broken, and all the winter long it is remarked, "How bad this horse's coat looks; why, he cannot be well." The medicine is prescribed but no benefit follows, and the horse looks unthrifty all through the winter time right into the next summer, and all through the neglect of careful stable management during the fall season, which carelessness no medicine can obviate, for the palsied hair follicles have not done their work in yielding the winter covering, and not begin again until ensuing summer time or later spring.

Cleanliness of the body and legs is next to be considered, for after the horse has been in a condition of nature, and is suddenly brought into the artificial state of domestication, he ceases to roll or shake off the dirt accumulating on his body and legs. Now, if the stableman will attend, cleanse and dry the legs of horses by genuine elbow grease, the trouble they call scratches will never be heard of again. Scratches, cracked heels, and grease are all the result of bad stable management and chronically lazy grooming.

In the army the regular trooper dare not have his horse thus troubled; if he does he finds himself in very grave trouble, and every private groom should be fined for having these cases, for it is his fault. With proper care none of these troubles should be a nuisance to the horse-owner.

Winter Care of Tools.

Did anyone ever see a farm with too much shed room? Vehicles, tools and implements accumulate on every farm homestead, and storage room has to be continually increased, or else something must be left out in the weather. Shed-room is too valuable to be filled up with trash, and this is a good time to do a little sorting. If an implement is worth keeping at all it is worthy of shelter; if not worth a place under cover it should be divided between the wood-pile and the box or heap of old iron.

As winter approaches it is true economy to overhaul the farm machinery, clean it up, and see that all is properly honed. Running a wagon, a mower or a harrow out into the sun on some fine morning in November or December, let

a dry cleaning be first in order. This can be done very well with the stump of an old broom, although there will be corners and cracks from which the mud or dust must be scraped with a sharp stick or old case-knife. This done, it will often appear that a thorough washing will better clean both wood and metal; if so, wash by all means, and give time to fully dry. Every implement thus prepared by cleaning should be well coated with oil before final storage for the winter. When oiled the parts should be quite dry, and a sunny day is preferable. The cheapest and most satisfactory oil for this purpose is heavy, crude petroleum. With a pot of this oil and an old paint brush coat every portion of both wood and metal. All rust is arrested, and the oil is almost equal to a coat of paint for the woodwork of farm tools. In this and numerous other ways I find crude petroleum very useful on the farm, and always like to have it on hand. Bought by the barrel it can be got for seven to ten cents a gallon, freight included, plus the barrel, which can be used when empty in so many ways that it is well worth all it costs.

Run-Down Farms.

Good judgment, of a somewhat rare kind, is needed in buying land. Its present capabilities are shown perhaps in what its owner gets from it. What it may be made to do is more problematical and depends upon the labor, capital and skill that its owner can put into it. Some men can do more with certain kinds of land than others can accomplish. They have learned the proper way to manage a sandy or clayey soil, as the case may be, and would feel lost if put anywhere else. Their experience would go for nothing and they must begin learning over again. We know a wealthy man who has greatly increased his gains by the purchase of badly-run clay farms. These are almost always richer than their present productiveness would indicate. His method first was to do some necessary underdrainage, and then for three or four years seed with clover every time he got a chance. The draining and the clover combined loosened the sub-soil, broke up the clods in which fertility was locked up, and restored the land to a good state of tilth. The increased crops grown while this was being done paid for most of the expense, and the restored farm was then well worth double the price per acre that it had cost its improver.

Something like this is probably what a correspondent meant in writing recently of "farms that have two sides, whose owner can skin one side and then turn it over and skin the other." The idea thus whimsically expressed has a solid basis of truth under it. Although we believe that usually when the owner of a farm sets to work skinning it he is apt to skin himself worse than the land, it is true that naturally good soil has a recuperative power not possessed by soil naturally barren. The accumulated plant food for thousands of years is not to be wholly exhausted by one or even two or three generations of improvident farming. We are told by English farmers that the natural characteristics of the soil as regards fertility are not greatly changed by hundreds of years of cultivation. That originally fertile, if exhausted, is still more hopeful than land that has always been barren. So we may say that pedigree, if it can be so called, counts for as much in land as it does in breeding.

The thing to do, therefore, in buying land is first to learn its former reputation and capacity. If these are favorable then go ahead. The present condition of land, buildings, fences and other improvements are of some importance, but subordinate. Almost always a good growth of clover, followed by grass and then clover again, will put the land in heart to produce as well as it ever did. But this second fertility must somehow be left on the farm. Because the land has been skinned once and has recovered is no reason for continuing the process indefinitely, but the reverse. It is possible for this practice of good farming to simulate for a time the real article, but like hypocrisy in morals, the only result is to leave the last condition worse than the first. A farmer may be getting large crops by means of thorough cultivation, and if these are all sold and nothing returned to the land, the soil will be exhausted more rapidly than it would if crops were poorer.

The first thing for the owner of a run-down farm to do is, therefore, to stock up with the best obtainable animals he can afford. His object must be to feed out a large part of the produce of his farm, and if he has good enough stock he can afford to do this, otherwise he cannot. The farmer practically depends upon his stock for his income, rather than upon the raw products of his land. Young, growing animals will generally pay a larger percentage on the cost of keeping than those fully grown or past their prime of equal breeding. But it is nowadays indispensable that a part, and as large a part as possible, of the successful farmer's stock be either thoroughbred or high grade. It is thus that the yearly revenue from his land is increased much more rapidly than it can be by increasing his crop product. If the land is rich enough the character of the stock is proportionately less important. The ranchman on the Western wild lands cares more for hardness of stock than for good breeding. His feed costs nothing, and most of what he gets from his herd is clear profit. With the Eastern farmer, especially on exhausted land, the breeding of his farm stock and its capacity for rapid increase in value are the factors most essential to success.

The greatest bugbear to the farmer on poor land is debt. It is the necessity for meeting interest and other obligations that obliges the poor farmer to sell from his farm instead of feeding on it what he grows. This he truly styles the skinning process, but he justifies it by the necessities of his position. It is debt already incurred for poor land that too often prevents him from stocking it as he would like to do. Yet, unless the farmer is in debt nearly or quite up to the value of his farm, he ought not to let the debt unbalance his judgment and prevent him from doing what he knows to be the best. Many a farmer fails of the success he might attain because he is in too much of a hurry to clear off a mortgage. Your correspondent, "Rutland," in the *American Cultivator* of October 15th, speaks of his debt of \$1,000, which he intends to pay off in two years. Without doubt he can do it, he says, "skinning the land." But is this the wisest policy? It may be that this is the second or third skinning that his farm has had. If he pays off the encumbrance in that case, what will he have left? Let him take five or six years to pay off that \$1,000. The interest account will be \$60 a year. With a part of this money judiciously invested in the best young stock he can get hold of, and some more used in feeding it grain and oil meal, his land will not be skinned but will constantly grow better. In four or five years from the natural increase of his improved stock he can sell more than \$1,000 worth if he chooses, and have his farm in better shape than he can get it by the course that he proposes to adopt. Still, if the mortgage makes him nervous, spoils his sleep and troubles his dreams, the wisest policy for him may be to get it out of his way as quickly as possible, as he proposes.

Guess Work on the Farm.

In these days of sharp competition, narrow margins of profit, close calculation and the application of mathematical accuracy to the conduct of almost all human occupations, it is astonishing that the business of farming is still often carried on in such a loose way. In many cases it is very largely guess work.

Every merchant and manufacturer knows that to escape bankruptcy he must clearly observe business principles, and must at least keep accounts, simple perhaps, but complete and accurate. On the contrary, a good many farmers don't even keep a cash account; they know how much money there is in the wallet, but beyond this their financial affairs are very misty, and the income and outgo judged only by guessing, more or less ehrewd. Yet farming is a business; indeed, it is the business of the country upon the general success of which all others depend. The farmer is a manufacturer, and a merchant, and much more, and of all persons he is the one who should conduct his affairs on the strictest business principles. The very fact that farming so often utterly disregards fundamental business maxims and methods, without utter ruin, is in itself the strongest evidence that it is a business offering unusual security and a wide margin of profit when properly managed.

Every farmer's boy knows all the tables of weights and measures "by heart," but how little these are used on the farm. Even the size of the farm itself is a matter of uncertainty, dependent upon an old and unverified deed or the books of the assessor. There is no accurate knowledge of the size of the various fields or their actual produce; it is all guess work. The farmer guesses which cow eats the most, and guesses which is losing weight, and which gaining, and guesses which gives the most milk in a year, and guesses which milk is the richest, and so guesses at the merits and profit of all his stock, with very little actual knowledge as to any, and making frequent serious mistakes which are never known. And in the house these guesses that the cream is just warm enough to churn, and guess it won't pay to become patrons of the creamery. It is a wonder that clocks and watches are ever used in such places, instead of depending upon the sun, and guessing at the time of day in cloudy weather.

Dry measures are in common use, it is true, but they are seldom needed, and only for matters of minor importance, like the sale of a few bushels of apples, potatoes or grain. Weighing is the simplest method of measuring all standard products, and now almost universally used when quantities are involved. A wagon load of wheat or of onions, instead of being measured by the bushel is weighed like a load of hay. The best way to keep the record of a cow's milk product is by weight. All butter and cheese factories handle milk by weight, and it won't be long before eggs are sold by the pound. No grocer would think of doing business for a day without scales of all sorts, but appliances for weighing, at least in any variety, are unusual on farms.

A tape line, or a surveyor's chain in foot links is an inexpensive article, and every farm should have one and use it, that the size of every field may be accurately measured and recorded, and the exact acreage of every crop known, not guessed at. And to apply ordinary prudence and system to one's business affairs the farm equipment should include scales of such capacity and variety as to enable a complete record of everything going into the barn or storehouse, and of everything consumed or sold. In place of estimates and rough guesses there should be a correct record of almost every occurrence on the farm which involves time or quantity, product, purchase or sale.

Some time and some money are needed to start such a system and to maintain it. But experience proves that the time necessary to substitute absolute knowledge for the usual guesswork in farming is far less than one would suppose, and that it soon proves to be time so used as to be true economy. In like manner the cost of scales and measures is soon eased by their use in place of guessing, as in the case of other useful farm tools. In short, it don't pay to depend upon guesswork on the farm, when it is so easy to have instead that systematic management, mathematical accuracy and proper record which lie at the foundation of success in every business.—*American Cultivator*.

CANOEING.

Definition of a Canoe.

Rule I.—A canoe to compete in any race of the A. C. A. must be sharp at both ends, with no counter stern or transom, and must be capable of being efficiently paddled by one man. To compete in A. C. A. paddling races it must come within the limits of one of the numbered classes, I, II, III, IV, and to compete in sailing races it must come within the limits of either Class A or B.

Class I.—Paddling—Any canoe.

Class II.—Paddling—Length not over 15 feet, beam not under 26 inches. Depth inside from gunwale to garboard streak, at any part of canoe, not less than eight inches.

Class III.—Paddling—Length not over 16 feet, beam not under 28 inches. Depth as above, not under 9 inches.

Class IV.—Paddling—Length not over 16 feet, beam not under 30 inches. Depth as in Class III.

Class A.—Sailing—Length not over 16 feet, beam not over 28 inches.

Class B.—Sailing—Length not over 17 feet, with a limit of 2½ inches beam for that length. The beam may be increased one-eighth inch for each full inch of length decreased.

The greatest depth of a canoe in Classes A and B, at fore end of well, from under side of deck amidships to inner side of garboard next to keel, shall not exceed 16 inches.

In centerboard canoes, the keel outside of the garboard not exceed 1½ inches in depth, including a metal keel band of not over ¼ of an inch deep. The total weight of all centerboards shall not exceed 60 lbs.; and they must not drop more than 18 inches below the garboard; when hauled up they must not project below the keel except as follows: Canoes built before May 1, 1885, may be fitted with centerboards which, when hauled up, may project below the keel, provided such projection of board and case is not more than 2½ inches in depth below the garboard, and not more than 30 inches in length. In order to be admitted in races without hallast, the centerboard or boards, including bolts and other movable parts, but not including fixed trunk or case, must not exceed 15 lbs. in total weight.

Canoes without centerboards may carry keels, not over 3 inches deep from garboards, and not weighing more than 35 lbs. Leeboards may be carried by canoes not having centerboards.

Measurement.—The length shall be taken between perpendiculars at the fore side of stem and at the aft side of the beam at the widest part not including heading. In sailing class the heading shall not exceed 1½ inches in depth if deeper than 1½ it shall be included in the beam.

The word "hesm" shall mean the breadth formed by the fair-lines of the boat, and the beam at and near the water line in the paddling classes shall bear a reasonable proportion to the beam at the gunwale. The Regatta Committee shall have power to disqualify any canoe which, in their opinion, is built with an evident intention to evade the above rules. As the minimum in Class III and Class IV coincides with the maximum in Class A and Class B respectively, a quarter-inch each way is to be allowed in measuring for these classes, in order that a canoe built to come well within one class may not thereby be ruled out of the other.

A Few Hints to Office Seekers.

[By one who has always had the office (or) seek him.]

The first thing a man does (when he gets home from the annual canoe club meeting) after being elected to an office is to look over the club constitution and by-laws to learn what his duties are to be, and how he is to conduct himself in office.

The articles that cover these points are quite short and seem very simple. So they are, but they do not cover one-quarter of the field. There are certain things, called the unwritten laws, that no man who hopes to be successful ever neglects to obey. The object of this little paper is to put in print (for the editor has assured me he will publish my MS. even before he has seen it) a few of these very unwritten laws. That the reader may believe me and give due weight to what I write, I here state solemnly on my word of honor as a canoeist, that I have held, at different times, every office in the power of my club to bestow upon any one.

Commodore—His first duty is to sweep out the clubhouse whenever he visits it, no matter how often, and to see that everything is in order therein. The house committee expects this of him. He is expected to treat all visitors to the clubhouse well—to lunches, beverages, or anything else that they can by any chance be in need of at his personal expense. The canoeists who are not club members expect this much of him. His time—during business hours especially—is the property of any member who wishes it, either for suggestions about club affairs or entirely personal matters, such as sails, rig, ballast, etc. On a cruise it is his duty to do pretty much all the work, and he is expected to carry in his canoe whatever any club member cannot find room for in his own canoe, and thinks he may need by chance before he gets home again. The Commodore always heads a subscription list that is passed round if he is any kind of a man at all. The Commodore must never do what he particularly wishes to do himself, if any member desires him to do something else. He must attend the A. C. A. meets to represent the club, whether it is convenient for him or not. He must always give good advice when asked for it—but at no other time. He is looked to on regatta days to enshrine the press by personally seeing and treating every reporter present. At the annual dinners he is expected to afford amusement for everybody all the time. The Commodore always teaches the new members how to sail, paddle, and cruise. There are many other things that if he fails to do he is politically killed in the club for all time. He flies a blue flag.

Vice-Commodore has no duties and nothing is expected of him. If he does do anything he is considered presuming, and is at once eaten on. If the Commodore for any reason cannot attend to his duties the vice does everything and the Commodore gets the credit of it. The vice can fly a red flag if he wants to and has one, but as nine out of ten would not know what the flag signified if they saw it, the displaying of such a flag is not vitally important.

Secretary-Treasurer is the man in the club to borrow money from, and it is his duty to lend whatever sums any member or members may desire, as his dues are not expected of him while holding office, and he is in constant receipt of commissions for selling and buying canoes for members, and then he always has the club money for private speculation purposes. He carries around all subscription lists, and has an easy time of it generally, as he spends most of his time in the open air—on collecting tours. His opportunities for improving his penmanship are unexcelled, and the lessons he learns in bookkeeping are of immense advantage to him in after life. If a regatta subscription runs short of the expenses, or the money raised for a cup is not enough, he always has the first chance to make the balance good—and this is generally expected of him—making balance good. He can use club postage stamps for his private correspondence. This is the most desirable office to hold.—*Am. Canoeist.*

Eastern Field Trials.

[Concluded From Page 373.]

by the spectators and the dogs were taken to it. They roared and pointed on the foot scent, but failed to find. Oseian made a false point and was well backed. Roger dropped to wing as a bird flew out of a tree, a few feet from the ground, and stiffened on a point. White ordered him on and he flushed the bird. Another bevy was marked down in thick pine woods. Roger pointed a bevy. On the scattered birds, Roger secured a point and was slightly unsteady. Oseian pointed nicely and was steady to wing and shot. A great deal of pointing was done on foot scent. Roger pointed and the bird flushed at the same instant and Roger dropped nicely to wing; he held his point and White flushed another bird to it. Oseian roared nicely to a point just as the bird flushed. A bevy was marked down in sedge grass. Oseian secured the first point and was backed well. Roger dropped as a bird flushed. The birds were in a small field and it was difficult to determine the work the handlers hurried so much. They were worked to find a bevy. Quite a large section was then drawn blank. As the handlers were crossing a small run the dogs closed in, they flushed five or six birds. Oseian pointed three or four birds nicely in an old roadway, and won. Time, 3:39. A great deal of false-pointing was done in this heat.

FOURTH SERIES.

Go BANG—CINCH.—They were cast off at 3:45. Go Bang soon made a point on three or four birds and was well backed. While looking for the scattered birds Cinch pointed a bevy nicely; Bang made a fine back. A vent shot and Cinch was steady when cautioned. Bang made a point on two birds in sedge grass, Cinch backed. Cinch flushed a bird, and Bang dropped to wing; he flushed a bird soon afterward. In weeds mixed with briars Ban pointed; Buckle beat about but failed to flush; Bang moved a few steps and pointed again and Cinch pointed with him. When the dogs were ordered on Cinch flushed the bevy. Afterward Cinch flushed a single and broke in. At 4:04 the heat ended. Cinch's fore feet were very sore and he did not run equal to his usual good form.

JOEY B.—ROMEO.—At 4:14 they were cast off, and after a short distance Joey pointed a bevy in blue style. When Aven flushed the bevy it flew over the dog's head, and the dog was steady. Joey next pointed twice and was backed handsomely; the birds flushed several yards ahead. Romeo secured a point; soon afterward Joey pointed; the

horsemen flushed a bird several yards behind him. While going at speed Romeo flushed a single bird, then wheeled, dropped to a point on a couple of remaining birds. At the same time Joey was steady to shot to a bird which he pointed very stylishly. Up at 4:37. Down 23 minutes. It was a very good heat. Joey had the advantage in range, was faster and had better style, although the pointer was very superior in all these respects.

Ossian had a bye.

FIFTH SERIES.

Go BANG—OSSIAN.—They were cast off at 4:51 and ran for four minutes, when the running for the day ended.

Friday.

Hardly a breath of air stirred during the day and the weather was warm and sultry and trying to the handlers and dogs. Birds were found in great numbers, but the work done was hardly up to good field-trial form, considering the good opportunities and the standing of the dogs; yet the close, warm weather undoubtedly affected the work. A start was made at the Glass House. Some heats of the All-Age Setter Stake were sandwiched in at the final, which will explain the interval between first and second final heats.

Go BANG—OSSIAN.—They were cast off at 8:15. Go Bang secured a point on a bevy soon after starting. A bevy was flushed by a horseman in a cornfield close by and it followed after the other bevy. Another large bevy flushed wild and also went after the others, and birds were very plentiful in that cover. Both pointed on foot scent. A few yards further on Bang pointed a single bird. Bang made three good points in quick succession on the scattered birds in woods. Bang pointed a single nicely and was steady to shot. Oseian made a good point on a single in sedge grass by the edge of a thicket and was steady to shot. Next Ossian pointed and began roading; Go Bang came in and took up the roading thirty or forty yards ahead, and Ossian roaded directly after him fifty or sixty yards when he branched off after some birds which separated from the others. He made a good point. Go Bang roaded about eighty yards further and also made a good point. Both were steady. They were well matched in speed, range and style, but Go Bang was superior in the work on birds. They were ordered up at 8:41. Go Bang won.

JOEY B. had a bye.

SIXTH SERIES.

JOEY B.—Go BANG.—At 9:00 they were cast off in an open field to run the final heat for first place and prize. Joey's pace, range and style were so superior that it was a foregone conclusion that he would win the heat if he worked up to his good form on birds, although his competitor was formidable and an excellent worker. In a hollow Bang ran into a single bird and made a bad flush; then flushed two birds a moment afterward, which was also a bad flush. In oak woods, both made game but no birds were found. Some fields were drawn blank. Next Joey pointed a rabbit. Bang flushed a single bird. Joey pointed a bevy a long distance. Bang worked up and got a point behind Joey when the latter moved on to locate better. Aven flushed and the birds flew over Joey's head and he was steady to order. An open field was drawn blank. On a bevy marked down by spectator, Joey flushed a single bird. Next he pointed a single bird nicely, and Bang flushed two or three. Afterward he dropped to a point and a bird was flushed to it. A bevy was marked down by one of the spectators, and as the dogs approached the bevy Joey flushed a bird, and Bang, immediately afterward, did the same. Next Bang pointed on the foot scent, and Joey backed. Next made a false point, and Bang backed. Moved on, and Joey pointed a bevy and Bang, thirty yards behind him, pointed another bevy. Each dog was steady to wing. On the scattered birds Bang made a point which was simultaneous with the flush of the bird, or else stopped to wing. Joey then pointed two or three very stylishly in sedge grass, and Aven flushed two or three to the point. Joey was not quite steady to wing. Up at 10:06 and Joey won.

SEVENTH SERIES.

WATERFORD—ROMEO.—A side heat was run between these two dogs, selected as the best dogs previously beaten by Joey B., to determine which would run with Go Bang for second place. They were cast off at 10:44 and were ordered up at 11:40. Romeo was unwell and did not run equal to his previous performances. The setter won not so much on his own merit as the error of his competitor. Down 56 minutes.

EIGHTH SERIES.

Go BANG—WATERFORD.—At 3:35 they were cast off in sedge to determine the winner of second place. Soon after starting, the handlers walked up a small bevy. Buckle flushed two or three to a point of Bang, made soon afterward. Waterford stood close by and Seager flushed one under his nose. On the scattered birds, in a bottom in heavy cover, Bang pointed, then moved on, crossed a branch and pointed a single nicely. Waterford backed, then pointed two or three birds that happened to be near him. Both worked close to their handlers, but the pointer had done some hard work during the trials and had shown some remarkably good work. The heat ended at 4:06, and Go Bang won.

The judge decided that Waterford and Ossian were the best of the remaining dogs, and declared them equal thirds. This was correct, so far as Ossian was concerned, but a bad blunder in respect to Waterford. He was inferior to Roger Williams, Dashing Joe, Jack Modoc and Romeo, the latter having shown superior work in previous heats—Cinch, Lizzie Lee, Chief, Claude, Miss Dudley and others. He was so decidedly inferior that it was beyond question.

HIGH POINT, N. C. November 21, 1887.—EASTERN FIELD TRIALS'Seventh Series.—Open to all setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after January 1, 1886. 1st prize, \$400; 2d prize, \$200 and two equal thirds of \$100 each. Breeders' Cup, \$100. Forfeit \$10; \$20 additional to fill. Closed May 1, 1887, with 90 entries—68 setters and 32 pointers. Judges, D. C. Berglundhal, C. Fred Crawford and Washington A. Coster.

Memphis and Aven Kennel's black, white and tan dog Joey B. by Rodrigo—Lillian (setter),	beat	R. B. Morgan's blue belton bitch Pearl Mandan, by Mandan—Sue (setter).
Pittsburgh Kennel Club's black, white and tan dog J. C. Doner, by Count Noble—Gladys (setter),	beat	Gen. W. B. Shattuck's black, white and tan dog Noble II (setter),
H. E. Hamilton's black, white and tan dog Dashing Joe, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice (setter),	beat	Richard V. Fox's liver and white dog Foxchase, by Mainpiece—Lady Beaufort (pointer),
Memphis and Aven Kennel's black, white and tan dog Claude, by Rodrigo—Lillian (setter),	beat	Saborn Kennel's black, white and tan bitch Countess Poppy, by Count Noble—Lil (setter),
O. W. Donner's liver and white dog Go Bang, by Graphic—Leach's Bloome (pointer),	beat	J. E. Dager's black, white and tan dog Cincinnati, by Count Noble—Dido II (setter),
J. S. Fisher and R. M. Dudley's lemon and white dog Dave R., by Gath's Hope—Daisy F. (setter),	beat	Obio Kennel's black, white and tan dog Count Noble Jr., by Count Noble—Dell (setter),

H. I. Barner's blue belton bitch Merry Girl, by Count Noble—Blanche Gladstone (setter),	beat	J. N. Cochran's liver and white dog Guyman by Croxteth—Gwendoline (pointer),
Hon. John S. Wise's liver and white dog Romeo, by Graphic—Seph G. (pointer),	beat	F. R. Hitchcock's black and white dog Mars, by Bang Baug—Modesty (pointer),
Highland Kennel's liver and white bitch Lizzie Lee, by Nip—Tuck (pointer),	beat	J. E. Dager's black, white and tan dog Toledo Blade, by Rodrigo—Lillian (setter),
John B. Downing's liver, white and tan dog Obief, by Croxteth—Trinket (pointer),	beat	Gen. W. B. Shattuck's black, white and tan bitch Latoria, by Count Noble—Dido II (setter),
Edward Dexter's black and white dog Jack Modoc, by Buckle—Ida (setter),	beat	Thos. Bennett's orange and white dog Sirius, by Sportsman—Sweetheart (setter),
P. J. Madison's liver and white dog Ossian, by Croxteth—Amine (pointer),	beat	John E. Gill's liver and white bitch Lady Zeal, by Croxteth—Amine (pointer),
Highland Kennel's liver and white dog Dexter, by Nip—Tuck (pointer),	beat	Pittsburgh Kennel Club's black bitch Lady Smoke, by Sweep—Flotsam (pointer),
Linke W. White's lemon and white dog Rover Williams, by Bang Bang—Lalla Rookh (pointer),	beat	Middle Tennessee Kennel's black, white and tan bitch Miss Dudley, by Gath's Hope—Lady M. (setter),
Gen. W. B. Shattuck's black, white and tan dog Hector, by Count Noble—Dido II (setter),	beat	R. B. Morgan's blue belton bitch Rose Mandan, by Mandan—Sue (setter),
O. W. Donner's liver and white bitch Merrylegs, by Graphic—Leach's Bloome (pointer),	beat	LaFonta Kennel's black, white and tan bitch Tempest, by Count Noble—Lil (setter),
Memphis and Aven Kennel's black, white and tan dog Cluch, by Rodrigo—Bo-Peep (setter),	beat	Pittsburgh Kennel Club's lemon and white bitch Daisy Fair Oaks, by Count Noble—Daisy Queen (setter),
Pittsburgh Kennel Club's lemon and white dog Waterford by Pembroke—Queen Alice (setter), a bye.		

JOEY beat Waterford.
Dashing Joe beat J. Otto Donner.
Merry Girl beat Dave R.
Romeo beat Lizzie Lee.

JOEY B. beat Dashing Joe.
Go Bang beat Merry Girl.
Romeo beat Jack Modoc.

Go Bang beat Cinch.
JOEY B. beat Romeo.

Go Bang beat Ossian.

JOEY B. beat Go Bang and won first.

Waterford beat Romeo.

Go Bang beat Waterford and won second.

Ossian and Waterford divided third.

1st—JOEY B.
2d—Go Bang.
3d—Ossian.
3d—Waterford.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Robins Island ... 1881.	Pollox, by Dash III—Diana	1
	Ferlia, by Ranger II—White's Daisy	2
	Sensation Jr., by Sensation—White's Grace	3
	Darkness, by Chips—Nettie	4
High Point, 1882.	Tick, by Bob—Dido	2
	Lalla Rookh, by Sensation's Son—Grace, and Byron, by De Jones—Jane, divided	3
High Point, 1883.	San Roy, by Count Noble—Spark	1
	Porter, by Gladstone—Reed	2
	Drake by Croxteth—Lass	3
High Point, 1884.	Gladstone's Boy, by Gladstone—Sue	1
	Blue Lilly, by Blue Drake—Gipsy Queen	2
	Clifford, by Emperor Fred—Fanny Bell, and Drab, by Dan—Arrow, divided	3
High Point, 1885.	Belle, by Dan—native bitch	1
	Nannie S., by Dashing Berwyn—Juno A.	2
	Bang Grace, by Bang Bang—Grace, and Prince Imperial, by Emperor Fred—Bessie	3
High Point, 1886.	Partang, by Count Noble—Fate Gladstone	1
	Consolation, by Bang Bang—Grace III.	2
	Jean Val Jean, by Mingo—Twin Maud	3

Pacific Kennel Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the club was held at Farler A. Palace Hotel, on Wednesday evening last. Because of the serious indisposition of the popular President, Col. Stuart Taylor, the first vice-President, Ramon E. Wilson, took the chair. Present twenty-one members. Secretary Watson read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. In his capacity as Treasurer Mr. Watson reported the sum of \$303.93 in the treasury. A communication from Harry L. Goodman of Auburn Junction, Ill., was read. Mr. Goodman intimated a desire to bring a carload of dogs of different breeds to the Pacific Kennel Club Show. His idea was to bring eight or ten different breeds and show them, if any inducement was offered. He said that the project would necessitate a large expenditure, and thought that the club could safely offer some special inducements. Mr. Goodman was urged to show dogs at the coming show by Mr. John Davidson, and desired early advice so that he might make a careful selection of animals to bring to California.

A letter from Mr. David Clark, living at Armenta, Salvador, C. A., asking for a remedy for some skin disease affecting his dog, was read and referred to the veterinary Dr. Bowhill.

Secretary read a telegram from F. R. Hitchcock declining appointment as delegate of the Pacific Kennel Club to the American Kennel Club Meeting. Mr. Hitchcock suggested Mr. Elliott Smith as a delegate. The secretary had telegraphed Mr. Smith, who had accepted, and credentials had been forwarded to him. Mr. Smith regarded the appointment as a compliment, and would make every endeavor to do for the club as he would do for himself.

In reply to Mr. Goodman's letter, Mr. Schreiber moved that the secretary be asked to learn from Mr. Goodman just what he desired. Mr. Munday seconded the motion and it was carried.

On motion of M. E. O. Munday, it was ordered that the club distribute \$1,000 in regular prizes at its coming show, together with such specials as seemed likely to induce particular entries. Messrs. Schreiber, Watson and Briggs were appointed a committee to arrange a prize list for the show.

Some lively discussions followed an intimation by the secretary that at the coming show judges would not be permitted to see the catalogues and would be instructed to withhold prizes unless entries were of high quality.

Messrs. Patton, Munday, Watson and others held that no discretionary power rested in the club to classify entries or reject them. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Schreiber and others insisted that rigid classification was the duty of the club, and that after such classification the judges were supreme within their classes. They were presumably honorable men and would accept any intimation that their opinion could be influenced either by knowledge of the breeding ownership of dogs shown or by specific instructions from the Club.

The meeting was one of the most interesting held by the club and argued well for the coming dog show.

VETERINARY.

To Gnaw or Not to Gnaw.

Mr. William Corbitt recently asked why young horsees gnaw their hoxee and paddock fences, and several readers of the *Chicago Horseman*, reply thus:

Mr. Edwin Thorne, Thorndale, Millbrook, N. Y., writes:

"I trust that Mr. Corbitt's inquiry in relation to the cause of young horse stock gnawing their boxes in stable, as well as fences in paddocks, will be the means of eliciting replies that will eventually lead to a solution of the mystery, and be effectual prevent it if it does not satisfactorily do so at once. As far as my observation and experience extend no breeding establishment is free from it. I have seen horses of all ages and conditions indulging in the habit, and by some parties have been told that dentition, by other indigestion, want of thrift, or worms was the cause; but I have never been able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in my own mind. I am, however, disposed to believe it arises from different causes in different cases. It does not seem possible that a smooth coated thrifty colt could be attacked by the cause that an unthrifty 'pot-bellied' one would be, yet you will see them both doing it. Then again they may be seen gnawing a new soft board and allowing the gnawings to fall on the ground, and again they will attack an old rail, chestnut for instance, and swallow the gnawings. I have for years made it a practice to keep rock salt where my stock can get at it, and in the winter my weanlings have, in addition to it, wood ashes and salt alibitum, and it is astonishing how much they will get away with during the season. Still they will do some gnawing, but I think they do much less of it than others I know of."

Mr. Chas. Backman, Stoufford, Orange Co., N. Y., says:

"I know of nothing that will prevent horses from eating etelle and fences. I now build my fences and boxes of white oak which is the only preventive I have found."

Henry C. Jewett, managing owner of the Jewett Stock Farm, Willink, Erie Co., N. Y., writes:

"Yours of the 17th received, and pleased to hear from you. I hope that Mr. Corbitt will put the three-year-old mark as high as he possibly can. Time to do it is when you have the material and it is in condition to do it. What he has done is wonderful, but I would be pleased if he could knock off two or three seconds, although it would be asking enough if reduced one to two seconds."

"As regards gnawing of fences, we have always had some of that kind of thing done, but it has generally been practiced by suckling and weanling colts. This year colts of that age have not bothered us at all, but the colts from yearlings up and our brood-mares have taken to gnawing fences in such a manner as to destroy the fences, and in one instance gnawed an opening in the fence in one night large enough for a horse to pass through. We can't understand it nor explain it. We had fences doped with kerosene which did no good, then with tar, with same result. We would like to know what causes it, so as to prevent it, but cannot as yet, determine the cause."

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred

—AND—

Trotting Stallions.



BAY DISTRICT TRACK,

AT 11 A. M. ON

Thursday, Jan. 12, 1887.

—PROPERTY OF—

COL. CALEB DORSEY.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Birdcatcher, brown horse, 8 years, by Spectre—Pet by Melbourne.

Pickpocket, chestnut horse, 4 years, by Joe Daniels—Mattie C. by Spectre.

Trouble, brown colt, 2 years, by imp. Partisan—Partisan.

Fred Archer, chestnut colt, 3 years, by Thad Stevens—Brown Bess.

Theo Winters, chestnut colt, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Mattie C.

TROTting STALLIONS.

Crescent, sorrel mare, 6 years, by Nutwood—Pet by Melbourne.

Ebony, black colt, 3 years, by Revolution—Lady Early by imp. Nena Sahib. Revolution is an inbred Hambletonian.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees now ready.

KILLIP & CO.

Auctioneers, 22 Montgomery St., S. F.

STANFORD STAKES 1890.

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1887 \$175 each, \$25 payable on the 2d of January, 1888, at which time the stakes will close; \$25 on the 1st of January, 1889, \$25 on the 1st of January 1890, and \$100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales, and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount, to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to all. The race to be trotted in 1890, not sooner than the 1st of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of April, 1890, or sooner.

On the 2d of January, 1888, there will be due the following payments in the Stanford Stakes, to wit: Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1889, \$25. The payment in Stanford Stakes for 1888, \$25. The stakes for 1890 will close January 2d, 1888; \$25 entrance.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad Office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, Brecken and Sprengers Office, on or before the 2d day of January, 1888. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters' legitly postmarked January 2d will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary. 10de4

The Occident Stake FOR 1890.

A Trotting Stake for Foals of 1887.

To be trotted at the California State Fair of 1890. Entries to close January 1st, 1888, with Edwin F. Smith Secretary, at office in Sacramento. One hundred dollars entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 to be paid January 1st, 1889; \$25 to be paid 1890; and \$50 thirty days before the race. The Occident Cup of the value of \$40 to be added by the Society. Mile heats, three in five, to harness. First colt to receive Cup and six-tenths; second colt three-tenths; and third colt one-tenth of stake. Five to enter, three to start, otherwise N. T. A. Rules to govern.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 10de4

TO ARRIVE!

Thoroughbred Clyde and Shire



Stallions and Mares.

Our Annual Importation!

CONSIGNMENT OF

MR. JOHN SCOTT,

MELBOURNE.

Per Australian Steamer due about Jan'y 10th, we will be in receipt of our Annual Consignment of Clydesdale and English Shire Stallions and Mares, selected with the greatest care by Mr. John Scott. The former importations of Messrs. Bookless & Scott were received with great favor by California Stock Breeders, and we are assured the animals to arrive are fully up to the high standard of those imported during the last five years.

Catalogues will be issued immediately upon arrival

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock Auctioneers,

19no8

22 Montgomery St., S. F.

Notice.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

STOCK AND STATION AGENT,
Auctioneer, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesman.

Is prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agent for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

C. BRUCE LOWE,

Wright, Heaton's Buildings,

Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Breeder and Sportsman

Trotting and Running Stallions



IMPORTED BY

J. B. Prather, Esq.

OF MARYVILLE, MISSOURI.

To be Sold At

Public Auction

AT 11 A. M. ON

Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1887.

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Jester D. 5626, bay horse, foaled 1880, by Almont, dam Hortense, by Messenger Durco, granddam Nellie McDonald by Colossus, (thoroughbred).

Allen, bay horse, foaled 1880, by Smith's Almont, dam by Salt River, son of Allen's Pilot, he by Pilot, pacer, sire of Pilot Jr., who sired the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.

Robert E. Lee, bay horse, foaled 1881, by On Time, by Stonewall Jackson, dam by Ned Foster.

Lee is an inbred Denmark. This is the greatest saddle-gait train in the world.

Intruder (thoroughbred), bay horse, foaled 1871, imported by D. D. Withers, Esq., New York. By Crater, son of Orlando, and Vesuvienne by Gladiator.

1st dam Lady Bountiful by Raptan.

2d dam Pleasant by Lion John.

3d dam Plenty by Bay Middleton.

The above horses may be seen at Bay District Track until day of sale.

Catalogues giving extended pedigrees and descriptions may be had upon application.

Satisfactory guarantees will be given as to Mr. Prather's responsibility and authenticity of pedigrees.

At the same time and place will be sold Standard Mares and fillies, property of Mr. A. Waldstein.

KILLIP & CO.,

Auctioneers, 22 Montgomery St., S. F.

10de4

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Standard Bred Trotting

Stallion,

Mares and Fillies.

—PROPERTY OF—



MR. A WALDSTEIN,

AT 11 A. M. AT

BAY DISTRICT TRACK,

SAN FRANCISCO.

On Tuesday Dec. 20, '87.

The ill-health of Mr. Waldstein compels the peremptory sale of all his trotting stock. Among the animals are the dam of Albert W. his noted Electioner stallion, which has a record of 2:30 and 4:51 in a two-mile heat. This mare is with foal by Mr. Simpson's stallion Antevolo. The stallion Bonanza is by Arthurton (sire of Arab, 2:17) out of Albert W.'s dam. This young horse trotted a mile in 2:35 when a three-year-old. Also fillies and geldings by Albert W. out of mares by Elmo, Roach's American Star, Nutwood John, Nelson, Whipple's Hambletonian and other well-known Standard-bred.

Horses may be seen at Oakland Trotting Park until December 18th, after that at Bay District Track. Catalogues are now ready giving full particulars and pedigrees.

At same time and place will be sold Trotting and Running Stallions, property of Mr. B. Prather, Maryville, Mo.

KILLIP & CO.,

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DR. THOS. BOWHILL, M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate New Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Awarded the Highland and Agricultural Societies Medals for Horse Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology and Histology. The Williams' Prize, '84-'85, for highest works in professional examinations, and a set of class certificates of merit. Honorary Member Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.

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GREAT SALE

—OF—

RaceHorses in Training YEARLINGS, &C.

Mr. WM. EASTON has the honor to announce that, by the direction of the HON. W. L. SCOTT, of Erie, Pa., he will send by auction, without reserve, on

Thursday, Dec. 15, 1887.

—AT 11 A. M. AT—

Easton's Kentucky Tattersall's,

LEXINGTON, KY.

MR. SCOTT'S entire stable of famous racehorses in training and grandly bred and promising yearlings, the produce of imp. Rayon d'Or and Kantaka, Longfellow, Virgil, King Ban and Leonatus, as follows:

FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.

Quito, cb c, by Duke of Magenta, out of Quits.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Roi d'Or, ch g, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. Blue Cap.

Arundel, b g, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Long Nine.

Flageoletta, b f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. Clover.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Tea Tray, cb c, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Ella F.

Torelight, ch c, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Blue Cap.

Satan, blk c, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. P. P. O.

Quibbler, ch c, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Quits.

Easterbok, cb g, by Springbok, out of Easter Planet.

Raylight, b f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Valleria.

Bacon, ch g, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Lilly R.

Vesveteen, ch g, by Algerine, out of Vivid.

Cantolet, cb f, by imp. Kantaka, out of Springlet.

YEARLINGS.

Ransom, cb c, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Nellie Ransom.

Florentine, ch c, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Florentine.

Tipstaff, ch c, by imp. Rayon d'Or or Kantaka, out of Verdict.

Plunder, b c, by imp. King Ban, out of Booty.

Flo n. br c, by Leonatus, out of Endless.

Sin, br g, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. Presto.

Aftermath, b g, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. Clover.

Breeder, ch g, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Brenda.

Capulet, ch c, by imp. Kantaka, out of Springlet.

Vesveteen, b g, by imp. Kantaka, out of Bladon.

Gypsy Queen, b f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Lightning.

Coition, ch f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Iced Dance.

The Belle, ch f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Blue Grass Belle.

Madonna, b f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of Valleria.

Blue Grass, cb f, by imp. Rayon d'Or, out of imp. Blue Cap.

Lucerne, b f, by Longfellow, out of Geneva.

Putty, b f, by Longfellow, out of Patty of Cork.

Tris, br f, by Virgil, out of Irene.

The following racehorses in training, yearlings &c., comprising MR. GEORGE RYE'S entire stable will be sold at the same time and place.

Col. Zeb. Ward, b c, 2 years, by Hindoo—Galatea.

Will Lyons, br c, 2 years, by Onondaga—Nellie Boozer.

Little Rock, ch c, 2 years, by Wanderer—Miss-Me-Quick.

The Crow, blk f, 2 years, by Onondaga—Beatrice.

Blind, b g, 3 years, by Onondaga—Beatrice.

Our James, ch c, 5 years, by Heretog, dam unknown.

Long Dance, b c, yearling, by Longfellow—Galatea.

Huntton, ch c, yearling, by Lisbon—Sallie Boward.

Moxie, br c, yearling, by Duke of Montrose—Marie D.

Lake View, b c, yearling, by Duke of Montrose—Olivia.

MR. P. MACK will also sell the famous racehorses

Potter, br c, 3 years, by Powhatan—Miss Carter.

Ed. Mack, b c, 2 years, by Ten Broeck—Lizzie Billee.

And all his other racehorses in training.

The sale will also include the well-known racehorse

Flitter, b c, 2 years, by imp. The Ill-Used—Flibbertigibbet, and four others, the property of MR. JOHN T. IRELAND, Lexington, Ky.

Also the imp. stallion London, ch h, foaled 1879, by Lowlander—Bracelet, and many other well-known racehorses, together with numerous promising yearlings, the produce of such celebrated sires as Springfield, Longfellow, Ironquois, Enquirer, Pat Mallory, Luke Blackburn, Regent, imp. Brigadier and London, etc.

Further entries for this sale will be received by Mr. Easton, at 1129 Broadway, opposite Delmonico's, New York City, up to the end of the present month.

Mr. Scott's catalogue will be ready for distribution in a few days.

WM. EASTON, Auctioneer,

EASTON'S KENTUCKY TATTERSALLS,

3de2 Lexington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

—OF—

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Roscius by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well-bred to the blood of Belmont.

No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

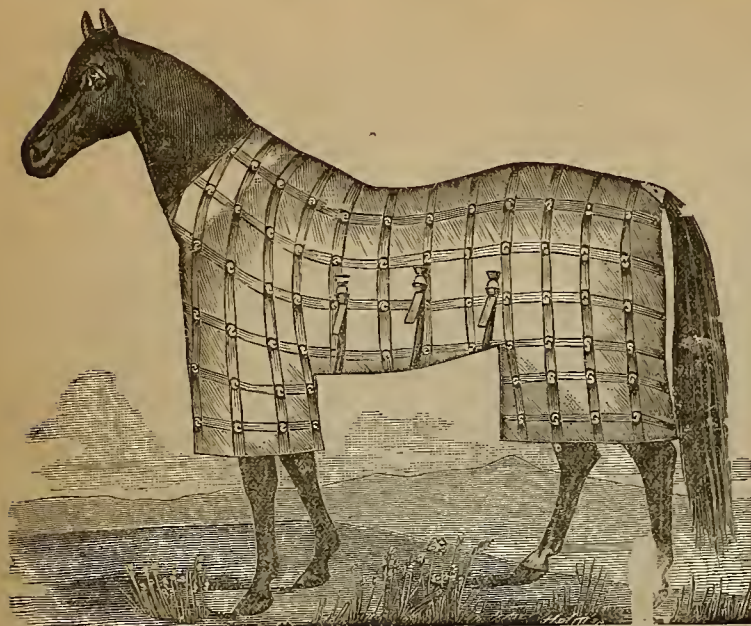
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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strap I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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At San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, Real Estate Agents.
Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing

...WITH AN APPENDIX
Accounting of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by
Instantaneous Photography.
BY **JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON**, Author of Horse Portraiture.
"Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—Shakespeare.

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights, A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips can accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take \$50 for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock News.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsement from his famous colt Anteevo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step of the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc. and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by the title of "Tips and Toe Weights," which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteevo he trotted when four years old in 2:20. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamized roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send \$1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteevo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20, and showing half-miles in 1:38 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for \$10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Anteevo, two years younger than Anteevo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, \$1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29; last half in 1:33; first money in purse at Sacramento, \$500; second money at Stockton, \$250; Stanford Stakes, \$1,672; and the Embury, \$870, making a cash return for the season of \$4,314. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Anteevo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame, I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

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IMPROVED
Blind Bridle & Winkers
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Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim
as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the
bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an
opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially
as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D,
the curved blinds F, secured to snap extensions, and
as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the
eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as
herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the exten-
sions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut
and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be
set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-
pieces D and blinds F as shown, the straps or bands
G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above
and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or
buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein
described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F,
supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be mova-
ble about the point of support, the adjustable iron-
straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I, and the
throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and ad-
justable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent
office, and though the corresponding letters do not
appear on the cut, the general principle will be under-
stood.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI, No. 25
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1887.

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General Topics.

I must admit that personally little attention has been paid to the regulations for admission into the Trotting Stud Book. Carelessness was partially the reason, and the Standard was not thought of the consequence it really has proved when a better knowledge has been the result of becoming acquainted with the system. I have erred in charging the compiler, J. H. Wallace, with favoritism, when he was bound by rules which did not permit of variation, and the mandates of the censors had to be enforced. Still when there is a partiality for any race or family, it cannot well be otherwise than that evidence which will be accepted in one sense, will be rejected in another. I endeavor to be just, to hold the scales as evenly as possible, and yet there may be a tendency to favor those I have such a strong fancy for. An extract from a private letter received from Mr. Wallace is to the point:

"It just now occurs to me that if a thoroughly competent man were selected to designate the particular horseman who was the most ready to accept thoroughbred crosses he would pitch upon you, and if he were to go further and select the man who was the most ready to reject them he would pitch upon me. From our respective positions at the poles we must have due regard for the pre-conceptions of each other."

No one could desire a more candid statement. I will not deny that in my advocacy of running-blood in fast trotters that I may have been prone to accept evidence which was not sufficiently strong to establish the point beyond question, and on the other hand testimony rejected which a majority of people would accept as sufficient proof. In founding a trotting Stud Book Mr. Wallace unquestionably erred on the right side, if errors were committed. But without the exactness required to find a place in a register of trotters, the absolute knowledge insisted upon for admission, the evidence may be of that character which will warrant acceptance in considering the blood lines of eminent animals.

The following is cut from the blank form for registering pedigrees to instruct people regarding the requirements to be followed:

Select good, short names, and don't borrow. It is in bad taste to attach "Jr." or "Young" to a name. Owners' names will not be accepted as a prefix or part of a name. Avoid the use of initial letters to names. The recent action on this subject is as follows:

"Resolved, That every stallion and colt entire should be registered under a name distinctively his own, and that the name of a distinguished ancestor or sire, or any material part thereof, should not be repeated in any form when naming animals further removed than the immediate progeny of such ancestor or sire."

This action means a great deal, its language is plain, and all we need say about it is that it will be carried out.

Fill out the blank form carefully and fully as far as you go. Designate sires by their numbers when you know them. Don't omit little things like color, sex, and year of foaling. If you are careless you will have to pay for it.

Observe the heavy letters—A, B, C, etc.—to the left. At A insert the name of the animal to be registered, with all that is suggested in the blank; at B insert the dam, her breeder, her sire, etc., as indicated; at C insert the second dam, her breeder, her sire, etc., and thus continue till you have exhausted all that you know of the pedigree. Guess at nothing. Don't forget that at the point where you fail to give the breeder and a satisfactory account of any of the dams, the pedigree will there be cut off. Go no further than you can go safely.

There has been no change made in the standard. Don't forget, however, that when a horse becomes standard the animal or animals upon which that rank is dependent must first be traced and registered, at the expense of the owner.

Admission to the Non-Standard Department has been made more stringent. Nothing depending upon trotting blood will be admitted there except fillies and mares, and they must be by a standard horse, and this horse must first be registered at the owner's expense.

Pacers will be admitted to the Non-Standard Department on basis of a 2:30 pacing record, and under the same rules

and conditions as apply to standard trotters. The admission of non-standard historical pedigrees will be at the option of compiler.

Although only one paragraph is really applicable to the subject, the whole is so good that it is well worthy of consideration. The paragraph is the one marked by a star, and when I saw that the reasons were plain why so many "s t b" and "nukuown's" occurred—for instance, when in the "Year Book," Belmont was given as by "American Boy; dam (s t b) by Comus," I could not understand why one of the best-known and unquestioned pedigrees in the Stud Book, and also known to nearly every horseman on this coast, should have the stigma of "said to be" attached to his name. Prunella, the Comus mare, dam of Belmont, was bred by William IV, imported into New Jersey by Commodore R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey. In all probability the connection was not shown. Had the transfers of the mare from Comus' Stockton to Mr. Williamson been given there is no question that Mr. Wallace would not have attached the abbreviations. It is altogether probable that either Henry or W. M. Williamson can supply this information when the objectionable feature will be expunged. Let us suppose, however, that after the lapse of so many years these transfers could not be shown, but that she was known to be in the hands of Garret Williamson, and that a false claim would have led to immediate discovery. There was what was called the Jersey settlement in Ohio, and I have always understood that the elder Mr. Williamson brought most of his thoroughbred stock from his former home. Had he claimed to own Prunella, without having the right to do so, his neighbors would have nailed the counterfeit to the counter in short time. Then, again, Belmont had all the characteristics of the race from which he sprung. Form, action, and, above all, the power to transmit thoroughbred characteristics, he was by long odds the best of the old-time California horses. Until what can be termed late importations, his sons and daughters were the champions of the race-course, and not a few have figured on the trotting tracks.

In this connection it may not be amiss to consider the "unknown" phase of the question. Different breeds of horses have well-known characteristics. Thoroughbreds have distinguishing marks which are only shown by the purely bred or those which have a good share of the blood. These are so generally known that it is unnecessary to dwell upon or describe them in full in these notes. The argument has been advanced by those who are opposed to thoroughbred blood that certain mares, claimed to have "hot blood" in their veins, could not be bred as represented inasmuch as they did not show it in their form. The dams of Abdallah and Mambrino Chief were especially selected for and their coarseness commented upon as positive proof of a lack of breeding. If the absence of recognized qualities proves one side, why should it be that the possession of them does not tend to establish the other side? Now, if a mare was brought here from a "race-horse region" at a time when there was so great an excitement as to preclude any care for or investigation of pedigrees, that she had the appearance of a thoroughbred and her progeny followed her in looks and action, while it is only an assumption, it is reasonable to conclude that she inherited some of the blood. Again, in the early days of California, there was a number of thoroughbreds kept for service and their get was scattered all over the country. There were advertised in the *California Spirit of the Times* in 1860 and 1861, Belmont, Owen Dale, imported Lawyer, Rifleman, Belshazzar and Billy Cheatham, thoroughbreds. In 1862, to these were added Jack Hawkins, Joseph, Dashaway, Rifleman, Cosmo, Ashland, imported Nena Sahib and Oddfellow. I understand that all of these horses were well patronized, and there is scarcely a question that the blood of every one of them now courses in the veins of many mares which can only be classed as unknown.

And properly so, though there might be a strong presumption that among their ancestry were some of the highly-bred animals which were brought to this country at an early day. Another feature is presented in the history of A. W. Richmond. In the *Year Book* he is given by Blackbird 401, dam (e. t. h.) by Rattler. I am under the impression that when the last calendar was gotten up Mr. Wallace had no knowledge of the person who bred his dam and granddam. The breeder of these mares was thoroughly reliable; a man who stood very high in the estimation of his neighbors, and who had no other interest, or, for that matter, inclination, in anything save telling the truth. His former home was near Cleveland, Ohio, and he must have migrated to Iowa in the forties. He went across the plains in 1844, and returned from California in 1851. He sold the dam of Richmond before making the overland journey, and I have conversed with him and his son-in-law, Sullivan Vial, about her a great many times. Richmond would stand thus: grey colt, foaled April 5th, 1862; bred by Azariah Prussia, Van Buren, Jackson Co., Iowa. By Blackbird 401; first dam a white mare, bred by Thomas W. Pope, formerly of Ohio, by Rattler, claimed by Mr. Pope to be thoroughbred, second dam by Spotted Ranger, also claimed by Mr. Pope to be an Arabian. There are no good reasons to doubt that the sires of these two mares were thus designated. But there is not sufficient ground to admit them into a critical registry of pedigree on that statement. Although from my acquaintance with Mr. Pope I am confident he would not confound thoroughbreds with Morgans or Blackhaws, to be positive the breeding of Rattler would have to be given. Thirty years ago, in sections where thoroughbreds were scarcely known, it was the general impression that Morgans, Blackhaws and many other families were thoroughbreds, and they were thus entered and received premiums at fairs.

It is altogether improbable that Mr. Pope is alive. He "moved" from Iowa to Missouri thirty years ago, and was more than sixty years old at that time. His son-in-law Vial may still be alive, and he was equally well posted in regard to the horses which Mr. Pope bred in Ohio. Now if the exact locality can be learned, and the years when the mares were foaled, it may be that the breeding of Rattler can be "dug up." Should it prove that there was a horse there by that name, and with an established pedigree, it will be as good as "proven" that the claim was justified. As to the claim that Spotted Ranger was an Arabian, that is readily accounted for. Where I was "raised," north-eastern Pennsylvania, these rat-tailed, queerly-marked horses, known in the south as "Opelonas" horses, were invariably called Arabians. The dam of Richmond did not show the least indication, excepting that her skin was dark, and when wet from sweating there was a bluish tinge. Richmond has none of the markings, and I have never seen a colt of his that exhibited anything like reversion. But Nonmahal, "full" sister to Richmond, in appearance was emphatically Opelousa, and her colts carry the brand.

More than that, Mr. Prussia had a pair of stallions from the dam of Richmond which were white with black spots from the size of a dime to two inches in diameter. They were finely-formed horses, full tails, and their owner sold them for a good price to a circus company which was touring through Iowa. Few who have studied the mysteries of animal breeding will question the propriety of accepting these characteristics as nearly positive proof of that strain of blood. Jacob was successful in producing oddly-marked goats, and there are numerous instances of color being determined by outside influence. But when several members of a family have shown these markings, the inheritance is unquestionable. I remember a rat-tailed, roan gelding by one of these stallions which was quite a trotter. Capital horses generally, and though, as a rule, of high form, they were anything

handsome to look at. In Pennsylvania I was acquainted with a Doctor who had a very large practice, extending several miles on each side the village. He made it a point to get "Arabians," and if a likely one was offered would purchase, if even he had a supply at the time. He reasoned that horseflesh was cheaper than his time, and that breed had more wear in them at a fast pace than any other.

As an evidence of the utter lack of knowledge of what constituted a thoroughbred less than thirty years ago, the old advertisements will be trotted out. From the first American occupation of California the blood horse figured quite largely, and therefore it might have been expected that there would be a correct understanding. A synopsis of the early stallions will also be of service by showing the prevailing blood. In 1860 only eight were advertised, and the pedigrees given as follows: John Nelson by imp. Trustee, from the Redmond mare, by Abdallah. Black Leg, bred by James Biggart, Washington Co., N. Y., by old Rattler, his dam by Hamiltonian. Belmont by American Boy, from Pinnella by Comus. Lawyer, imported from England, by Platecatcher, from Royalty by Bay Middleton. Rattler, Werner's, by Biggart's Rattler, his dam Nirod mare by Bishop's Hamiltonian. Trustee by imp. Trustee, his dam American Doe by Daniel Haight's Paymaster. Hamlet by old Black Hawk, his dam Lady Kate by Navarino by Harry. Bellfounder, no pedigree given, stated to be a dark bay, 16½ hands high, weighs 1,520 pounds, and is ten years old. Yolo Chief, a light bay, 16½ hands high; weighs 1,400 pounds and is five years old; "sired" by Bellfounder, out of an imp. Morgan mare. Nearly a full column is given to the advertisement of Owen Dale, by Belmont, from Maria Downing by American Eclipse, the pedigree being elaborated and an appended certificate from Bailie Peyton regarding a wonderful trial, heats of two miles, which that eminent turfman and breeder witnessed in 1859.

In 1861 there was quite an addition to the foregoing list. The new-comers in the advertising columns were Comet by Young Black Hawk, by old Black Hawk of Vermont, his dam by Morgan Tally-ho. Benicia Boy by "Old Vermont Black Hawk, dam a full-blooded Messenger mare." Sherman Morgan by Fisher's Morgan, a son of Sherman Morgan, his dam of "Messenger stock." Lances by Burgess's Sherman Morgan, (the above) his "dam a full-blooded Morgan mare brought from Vermont and owned by E. Baker & Sons, bankers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa." The next horse on the list is worthy of more than a passing notice. He was the first Clay horse I have found recorded, his name Mystery, by "Cassine M. Clay, by Henry Clay, his dam Maid of Honor by Duke (known as the Bowman Horse), and he by imp. Prince Le Rove. The Maid of Honor was raised by Joseph Lahere of Eaton, Canada East, and never beaten in her races at three and four-mile heats. She was sold by Mr. Lahere to D. G. Cunningham of Brooklyn, L. I., who bred the horse Mystery, and sold him when a colt to F. L. Brown of Essex Co., Vermont, of whom he was purchased and brought to this State." Had all of the old-timers been thus particular in presenting data there would be comparatively little trouble in fixing the blood lines. Mystery is described as a "dark chestnut, full sixteen hands high, and weighs about 1200 pounds; is a horse of great power and fine action, and trotted at the County Fair, Essex Co., Vermont, in 1857, to wagon, in 2:46; was brought to this State last year via Panama. Some three months after arriving, the horse being in no condition to trot, not having recovered from the effects of his severe trip by steamer, he trotted a 3 in 5 race over the Marysville Park Course, against the celebrated trotting stallion John Nelson, winning the race with ease." Mystery was the sire of the dam of Tommy Dodd, 2:24, and his blood will certainly be a good mixture in trotting pedigrees if uncontaminated with these strains thereafter.

And now we come to a double illustration. Interesting as being the first son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian brought to this side of the mountains, and few, indeed, of them had been taken anywhere when he was purchased. The head lines of the ad are "The thoroughbred stallion Abdallah," and the last two lines "THE ONLY TROTTER HORSE THAT EVER took a premium in this state as a thoroughbred." He was foaled the 29th of March, 1854, bred by Charles Hult, Orange Co., N. Y., by Hambletonian by Abdallah (this was before the "Hero of Chester" was known as Rysdyk's Hambletonian); his dam by Roehneck, grandam by "Sir Henry" the celebrated race-horse that ran with Eclipse. William M. Rysdyk's affidavit is attached certifying to the correctness of the pedigree. With this and other examples it is not surprising that Mr. Wallace should ask, What proof have you that the animal is thoroughbred? Wine Creek Black Hawk is given by Vermont Black Hawk, his dam by Young Sir Walter, grandam by Sir Charles, great grandam a Morgan mare. Sir Charles is noted as a son of Duroo which distinguishes him from a more celebrated Sir Charles. Manhattan is said to be a son of Wine Creek Black Hawk his dam a Duroo mare. Rifle-mao by Glencoe, from the dam of Frazier; Belshazzar by imp. Belshazzar, "dam Whip"; Billy Cheatham by Cracker, from Lucy by Mingo; Ashland by Glencoe, from Mary Bell by Sea Gill are the advertised additions in 1861 to the thoroughbreds. There are more trotters for the year, however, Black Hawk by Vermont Black Hawk, "dam a thoroughbred Messenger mare, g. d. by Argyle, g. d. by imported Spread Eagle." Vermont by Independence, his dam by Gifford. Waterloo by "Rattler, his dam was a thoroughbred bay mare Nancy, imported by Col. Ray of New York, she by Chanticleer." Black Hawk Keokuk, by Hill's "old Black Hawk, dam by old Bishop Hamiltonian, grandam by Bellfounder."

Ahe Lincoln by Keokuk, his dam by Trustee. Stockhri's Chief by "old Stockbridge Chief, his dam Fauny Dawson a Messenger mare."

Owners appear to have learned the advantages of advertising, and in 1862 twenty-one are recorded. Some which had been restricted to short space were indulged with the best part of a column in which there was a decided tendency to amplify. Eleven thoroughbreds and twelve trotters. Joseph by Hermes (son of Mariner and Fashion) from Patsey Anthony by imp. Prism, is one of the new comers, and for the short time he was kept in California did his part towards fast trotting. He was the sire of the dam of Vanderlyn and the grandam of Arrow. Imported Nena Sahib is still heard of through his progeny, although not successful as the progenitor of race-horses. Among the trotters of this year presented for public service are Geo. M. Patchen Jr., Captain Fisher, General Taylor, Chieftain and some additions to the Vermont Black Hawk family. Quite a number of this latter strain were brought from Beloit, Wisconsin, and, as a rule, affidavits from David Hill, the owner of Black Hawk, are appended. By all odds, however, the most successful of the trotting stallions which were here in 1862 was George M. Patchen Jr. Whipple's Hambletonian was brought here in 1862, then only one year old, and St. Clair was here, but his immediate descendants will not rank with those of Patchen, though when two generations are taken into consideration, he will take a high place among trotting progenitors.

In 1863 "The celebrated trotting stallion Garibaldi" was advertised, and the above caption was followed by the announcement that "Garibaldi is a thoroughbred horse and has made the best time of any stallion in the State." Chieftain makes his appearance, the pedigree given being by "Hia-Togee, dam by Eclipse, (Trimble's) grandam by Kentucky Whip." He is represented to have been 16½ hands high and of powerful build. His blood figures quite prominently in trotting on this coast. His son Defiance trotted in 2:24 after pacing in 2:17 and a fraction. Cairo trotted in 2:26, and the dams of Honeety and Mt. Vernon are his daughters, besides the dams of others of less note. Kentucky Hunter represented the family to which Flora Temple belonged; Marmion by Mambrino Chief that family of great trotters, and Hamilton Chief was the son of Royal George. From this slight sketch it is evident that in what may be termed the early days of California there was a large number of thoroughbreds and representatives of all the most noted trotting families of the era. With the continual changes of location which prevailed among the inhabitants horses must necessarily become scattered, and as scarcely any attention was given to the preservation of pedigree, a large proportion of those bred twenty-five years ago and their descendants have become unknown.

The locations of the stallions which were advertised were in various portions of the State. San Francisco, Star House Sacramento Co., Putah Creek, Napa City, San Jose, Sacramento, Green Valley Contra Costa County, Folsom, Santa Rosa, Red Bluff, Stockton, Mayfield, Petaluma, San Mateo, Napa, Marysville, Ione, San Antonio, San Leandro, French Crossing Colusa County, Tehama, Nicolaus, Mountain View, Suscol, Oakland, were some of the points named, others being on ranches in specified counties. The wide extent of territory covered by the "stands" was of service disseminating the blood from San Jose to the northern portion of the State. In the old files I have examined there are no notices of horses standing in the southern portion of the State, the probable cause being that that section did not become Americanized so soon, and there was a strong feeling in favor of the native breed. Saddle horses were favorites, and the hardy nutting mustangs, which could gallop from sunrise to sunset, the best fitted to fill the bill for that country.

Walter Colton in his interesting work, "Three Years in California," published in 1850, gives an account of the famous ride made by Colonel Fremont, in company with Don Jesuse Pico, from Los Angeles to Monterey and back. The home journey is thus described: "At four o'clock in this afternoon of the day succeeding that of their arrival, the party were ready to start on their return. The two horses rode by the Colonel from San Luis Obispo were a present to him from Don Jesuse, who now desired him to make an experiment with the abilities of one of them. They were brothers, one a year younger than the other, both the same color—cinnamon—and hence called *el canelo* or *los canelos*. The elder was taken for the trial, and led off gallantly as the party struck the plain which stretches toward the Salinas. A more graceful horse and one more deftly mounted, I have never seen. The eyes of the gathered crowd followed them till they disappeared in the shadows of the distant hills. Forty miles on the hand-gallop and then camped for the night. Another day dawned, and the elder canelo was again under the saddle of Col. Fremont, and for ninety miles carried him without change, and without apparent fatigue. It was still thirty miles to San Luis, where they were to pass the night, and Don Jesuse insisted that canelo could easily perform it, and so said the horse in his spirited look and action. But the Colonel would not put him to the trial, and shifting the saddle to the younger brother, the older was turned loose to run the remaining thirty miles without a rider. He immediately took the lead and kept it the whole distance, entering San Luis on a sweeping gallop, and neighing with exultation on his return to his native pastures. His younger brother, with equal spirit, kept the lead of the horses under the saddle, bearing on his bit and requiring the constant check of his rider. The whole eight horses made their one

hundred and twenty miles each in this day's ride, after having performed forty the evening before."

It is not surprising that the Dons of the southern country did not "cotton" at once to the introduction of new stock when possessors of such animals as those described by Colton. But he had not exhausted his paegeyrics, and as the book is now somewhat rare, I will copy further:

"After a detention of half a day at San Luis Obispo by a rain-storm, the party resumed the horses they had left there, and which took them back to Los Angeles in the same time they had brought them up, thus making their five hundred miles each in four days, with the interval of repose occupied in the ride from San Luis to Monterey and back. In this whole journey from Los Angeles to Monterey and back—making eight hundred and forty miles—this party had actually had one relay of fresh horses; the time on the road was about seventy-six hours. The path through the entire route lies through a wild and broken country, over ridges, down gorges, around bluffs, and through gloomy defiles where a traveller, unused to these mountains, would often deem the slow trot impracticable. The only food which the horses had, except a few quarts of barley at Monterey, was the grass on the road; though the trained and domesticated horses, like the Canelos, will eat or drink almost everything their master uses. They will take from his caressing hand bread, fruit, sugar, coffee, and, like the Persian horse, will not refuse a bumper of wine. They obey with the gentlest docility his slightest intimation; a swing of his hand or a tap of his whip on the saddle will spring them into instant action, while the check of a thread-rein on the Spanish bit will bring them to a dead stand; and yet in these sudden stops, when rushing at the top of their speed, they manage not to jostle their rider or throw him forward. They go where their master directs, whether it be a leap on the foe, up a flight of stairs, or over a chasm. But this is true only of the conduct and behavior of those horses trained like the Canelos, who vindicate, in the mountain glens of California, their Arab origin. They are all grace, fleetness, muscle and fire; gentle as the lamb, lively as the antelope, and fearless as the lion."

Enthusiastic as the Duke of Newcastle was over two hundred years ago when picturing the good qualities of the Spanish horse, the reverend Alcolde is not far behind. From A.D. 1650, to the year 1850, is a long gap, plenty of time for favorites to wax into full proportions and wane into comparative insignificance. The Duke wrote when thoroughbreds were in their infancy, in fact unknown, three-quarters of a century before the advent of the Godolphin, some years before the importation of "royal mares." Mr. Colton is in error, however, in ascribing their origin to the Arab. It is well established that the Barb was the progenitor of the Spanish horse, and after these many centuries have elapsed, the distinguishing marks are still palpable. But it is evident that the position I have taken regarding the early blood in California is tenable, and that the unknown quantity in a California trotting pedigree is more apt to be a good mixture than otherwise.

J. C. S.

Fair List for 1888.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Three or four months hence the directors of the various fairs will be hard at work getting up their premium lists, and colt stakes for the next fall meetings. I desire again to call the attention of these gentlemen to the lack of uniformity in those lists, and to suggest that some one association take the matter in hand by inviting the managers of our several District Fairs and the State Fair to meet them and agree upon a common list with fewer incongruities than those now existing.

The breeders of horses and cattle would like to make the whole circuit, but it is utterly impossible for them to do it under present arrangements. One fair, for instance, will require a stallion and three colts to be shown, while a second calls for a stallion and five colts, whilst a third requires ten colts as the proof of the stallion's breeding. The same may be said as regards cattle in the herd and other classes. Some offer premiums on each and every breed of cattle, whilst others hunch three or more classes in one, in which event premiums are almost invariably awarded according to prejudice and not upon merit, provided the judges don't make matters easy for themselves by dividing up, share and share alike.

The five leading fairs in this section viz., San Jose, Oakland, Petaluma, Stockton and Sacramento are certainly in a condition, and on a footing to offer a fair list of premiums to all classes of live-stock without showing favor to special breeds or belittling others. Nor should there be any cause for their reducing the premiums offered in the event if there be no competition or charging an entrance to sweepstake classes. Sweepstakes should be confined to one breed of each class of stock, and not be offered for all breeds of that class. At Sacramento last year the sweepstakes on heat bull and heat cow of any age or breed went to Shorthorns, whereupon the Hereford men withdrew their herds and declined to show against the Shorthorns for the "sweepstake herds," alleging that the judges were biased in favor of Short Horns. At this juncture the committee was changed and the Hereford men came into the ring again, and whilst the new committee was at work the writer discussed the merits of the herds with one of the judges that had just been replaced. It was the opinion of this gentleman that the Herefords would now get the premium, and he stated that he would have voted that way if still on the committee, as he considered the Hereford a better rustler and a better beef animal than the Short Horn. I stated that the tape line then in use by the committee would tell whether the Herefords on exhibition were better than

the competing Short Horns on beef points, to which he replied that he did not require a tape line that he could and would judge by his eye and what he knew of the two herds, and that that told him the Herefords were the best and would win. Well, they didn't. One of the Short Horn herds won by considerable (I do not now recall the number of points). Here is an instance where the tape told one tale, whilst this judge in the strength of a mistaken vision and his knowledge of other cattle than those in the ring, would have awarded the ribbon when actual measurement showed that it did not belong.

The writer was one of a committee on horses at the Bay District Fair last fall, and it fell to this committee's disagreeable lot to decide between a Cleveland Bay and a Standard trotter with a record of 2:21, for the Sweepstakes premium which admitted all classes of horses. It so happened that the committee's prejudices were in favor of the trotter, all of them being breeders and lovers of the trotting horse, but on discussing the matter we found that we were agreed on one point, viz., that the Cleveland Bay would better fill the bill for "general purposes" than the trotter, and so the Cleveland Bay was awarded the premium. There are horses and horses, cattle and cattle, dogs and dogs. Where would a committee place the ribbon in a sweepstakes in which the entries happened to be a bull-dog, a greyhound and a pug? Let us have a conference by all means and decide to do away with these differences and absurdities that appear in our premium list. The result cannot but be beneficial to the fairs.

SONOMA.

How Apollo Won the Derby.

Apollo will always be remembered in connection with the Kentucky Derby of 1882, and his victory in that event was about as sensational an affair of its kind as the American turf has ever witnessed. It was in that year that the English system of book-making was getting to be well understood in this country, and in imitation of their brethren across the water the American book-makers were laying long odds in the winter of 1881 on the fixed events to be contested the following spring at the principal Southern and Eastern tracks. The crack two-year-old of 1881 had been the bay colt Runnymede, a son of Billet, while the three-year-old that had swept all before him was the redoubtable Hindoo. Both these horses were in the Dwyer stable, and both were engaged at the Louisville meeting. These engagements had been made for the colts by the men who owned them before they had passed into Dwyer stable by purchase, and as Runnymede was known to outclass, so far as public form went, anything that was to start against him in the Derby, the public took to backing him the winter previous to the race. Somehow or other the impresario gained ground among the book-makers that the Dwyers would not send their horses that had engagements at Louisville to that city to meet them. They had never run their stable in the West or South, and it was against their expressed policy to do so. Just how the book-makers came to be so sure that this policy would continue to be followed is not clear. There was talk at the time that a man who was supposed to know all the secrets of the Dwyer stable gave it out confidentially to certain book-makers that they need not be afraid to lay all they could against Runnymede for the Derby and Hindoo for the Louisville Cup, as neither of them would be there to take part in the race. The Dwyers also had the famous Luke Blackburn in the Merchant Stakes and Cup, and between him and Hindoo there was not much to choose. And so the book-makers, relying implicitly on the popular belief, continued to lay against Runnymede in the Derby and Hindoo in the Cup, until three firms stood to lose something like a quarter of a million dollars should the Dwyer cracks go to the front in both races. When spring came there was no sign that the stable would go to Louisville, but a couple of weeks before the races began they put in an appearance there, and when it was seen what fine fettle they were in the men who had laid such long odds against them when they thought they were playing a sure thing were dismayed, because there was nothing in the Derby that was supposed to be able to exercise Runnymede, and as for Hindoo in the Cup, it was true that Checkmate was on hand, but with Hindoo at his best the other one could not live with the famous son of Virgil.

This was the situation on Derby day when the horses for the great race came to the post, with Runnymede looking fine as a fiddle and fit to run for a man's life. As to opponents, it did not look as if he had any. It was true that Bengal, one of the other starters, had won the Blue Ribbon Stakes at Lexington the previous week, but the company he met in that race was very moderate indeed, and his performance, even under such circumstances, was not such as to warrant the belief that he could live in a contest with Runnymede. Another stake winner was Apollo, but when his record came to be looked over it was even worse than that of Bengal. He had won the Cottrill Stakes at the New Orleans meeting several weeks before, but in that race several of his competitors had fallen down, and among the lot was the gray filly Anglia, a daughter of Virgil and Lag, that up to that time had not been beaten, winning her races in such hollow style as to show her far the superior of any other three-year-old at New Orleans. That a horse should have been victorious in a race where all the cracks fell down was not much of a recommendation for a Derby candidate, and yet this was all the record Apollo had when he faced the starter at Louisville. Green Morris, who owned him, is one of the shrewdest men on the running turf, and yet he did not think that Apollo had any chance to win and did not back him for a dollar. Soellman, the stable's jockey, was not put up, the mount being given to a stable boy. The race was a simple one. After the horses had run a mile there was nothing in it but Runnymede, Apollo and Bengal, and half-way down the home stretch Runnymede had the others beaten and was finishing alone, when he was seen to suddenly falter, and, as Apollo came with a rush just then, he managed to win by half a length. It was the greatest deliverance on record for the book-makers, and, as a matter of fact, had Runnymede won some of the weaker ones would have gone to wall. After the race was over it was found that Runnymede had been cut one of his flanks by another horse, and as the wound was a painful one it no doubt caused him to falter just at the critical moment, and the result was that he lost the race, being beaten before he could again get into his stride.

After this notable performance Apollo had a long career. Sometimes he won and sometimes he lost, but whenever there was an event of importance on hand John Spellman always had the mount on the chestnut horse, and it was meet that they should go out of the world so close together. The horse was gant from starvation caused by lock-jaw when he died, and his old-time jockey's once bright face was as dead and furrowed by disipation. Both had outlived their days of usefulness.—Breeder's Gazette.

Roaring in Horses.

There can be no doubt that this dire malady, commencing ordinarily with whistling in the first stage, proceeding in the second to roaring, and ending finally in broken wind, is on the increase among British horses. The evidence taken before Lord Rosebery's celebrated committee of 1873 proved—if it proved nothing else—that, in consequence of the deteriorating facts scattered broadcast by unsound stallions manufactured out of live and six furlong races, there is a vast increase in the number of English horses of which the respiratory organs are affected. The late Mr. John Maunington, of Brighton, one of the ablest veterinary surgeons in this country, and an intimate friend of the late George Fordham, stated in his evidence that "there are a lot of stallions travelling the country which poison the breed of horses. Every year we see upon the turf thoroughbred horses which are as good as their predecessors ever were, but the generality of these now in training are not so sound as when I first went into practice. Lameeness in the knee was almost unknown before Wild Dayrell, but ever since his stock have been sent the country we have lots of horses lame in the knee, bred from him and his descendants. As for roasters, they are more numerous than ever. Blair Athol gets an enormous number of them. People will persist in sending mares to a superior racehorse despite that he is unsound. He, in his turn, becomes the father of some good two-year-olds and three-year-olds which are thick-winded—a defect which they impart to their progeny; and so the mischief spreads to generation after generation." In a letter addressed to a friend by the Earl of Coventry, he says, "Short races make people careless whether they breed from sound horses or not, for roasters can win over a short course, but are generally useless over courses exceeding six furlongs. Roaring is the most hereditary disease known among horses, and yet people breed from roasters, and will continue to do so as long as there is a preponderance of short races."

It is to be feared that the extraordinary prowess displayed at Ascot by the Duke of Westminster's Ormonde will make breeders of thoroughbreds more indifferent to roaring than ever. That the Derby and St. Leger winner makes a noise cannot be denied, but whether he is a confirmed roarer like his relative, Prince Charlie, we should hesitate to assert. Roaring, when it has assumed a chronic form, arises most frequently from a paralyzed condition of the dilator muscles on the left side of the windpipe, although there are, undoubtedly, many other causes which give occasion to this grave defect in equine respiration, and to one of these latter some of the best judges in England believe that Ormonde's case belongs. For many weeks Dr. Fleming has applied electricity to Ormonde's windpipe, but thus far, with fear, without materially affecting the imperfect respiration of that noble horse. If Ormonde's roaring proceeds from a wasting of the left muscle of the larynx, we do not believe that electricity or exportation to a milder and drier climate will ever restore him to health. In our opinion Ormonde would never have been able to beat Minting and Bendigo over the stiffest mile and a half in England if he had been a roarer of the ordinary type. Every good judge of horse-racing, for instance, who closely watched the Doncaster St. Leger in 1872 will remember that until the field of starters were close to the Red Horse Mr. Joseph Dawson's Prince Charlie had the other competitors at his mercy. At that point, however, the magnificent miler in question stopped as though he had been shot. Towards the close of 1836 Ormonde, although his wind complaint did not prevent his winning the St. Leger, was distinctly heard by many disinterested witnesses to make a noise; but there seems good reason for doubting whether he is a roarer in the ordinary sense of the word. Assuming this hypothesis to be correct, it is by no means improbable that the transference of this valuable thoroughbred to a dry climate such as the Cape of Good Hope, or Australia, or California—a name which, by the way, is derived from two Spanish words signifying "hot furnace"—would restore to him the clear pipes from want of which he is disrespectfully numbered at present with steeds which have "joined the band." That there have been thick-winded and noisy horses in abundance upon whose damaged pipes the Cape of Good Hope and Australia acted with the most beneficial effect can be established beyond question. It has often been stated in print that the late Lord Charles Somerset, made to the present Duke of Beaufort, imported several race-horses from England to the Cape when he was governor of that colony. Among those thoroughbreds were included some with their respiratory organs affected, and almost without exception they recovered in the fine, clear, bracing air of the Cape. Every physician of experience is aware that for consumptive, bronchial, and asthmatic patients a dry atmosphere is more necessary than warmth. For instance, it has long been the habit for medical men to send patients with affections of the respiratory organs from the damp and foggy coast of New England during the winter months to the cold, but perfectly dry, elastic, and stimulating air of Minnesota and Colorado. In both those States the glass frequently registers thirty, forty, or even fifty degrees below zero, and the snow lies on the ground for months together. But overhead the unclouded sun shines with brilliant effulgence day after day; high winds and storms are of very rare occurrence, and in Colorado the ground sends forth electric flashes by night when scratched with the finger. No such malady as consumption is said to exist there among human beings or as roaring among horses, and we have lately seen a statement, put forth with apparent authority, that among the thousands of horses bred during these last few years upon Governor Stanford's monster stud farm at Palo Alto, in California, not a single roarer has been included.

The Duke of Westminster has lately sent one of his horses—Newton by name—to the West India Island of St. Kitts, with a view to curing the malady of roaring, with which the four-year-old in question was affected when he left England. It will be very interesting to all lovers of horsemanship to watch the results of this experiment, although the climate of the West Indies is hardly as dry, and certainly far less bracing than that of the Cape, of Colorado, or of California. The late Mr. Thomas Parr, in whose hands Fisherman won countless Queen's Plates, and Weatherage, who cost his last owner and trainer no more than £35, won the Cesarewitch, used to maintain that half the roasters in England picked up that distressing malady in the hot stables of trainers. It was Tom Parr's custom to have Fisherman, Rataplan, Sanebox, Weatherage, Mortimer, and all the many good horses which passed through his hands, standing in rough-boarded loose-boxes, through the open chinks of which the wind whistled with cutting keenness in mid-winter, while a single rug was thrown over the loins of his horses. Moreover, he rode these habitually as hacks along the roads and occasionally with the hounds, as he had been doing many years before by Mr. Ferguson, who is said to have been asked in the hunting-field what he would take for his horse, and to have replied, "Seven thousand guineas." The horse in question was Harkaway, who would have been cheap at that price.

"The world is still in its youth," exclaimed the late Mr.

Darwin, and before many more decades have sped it is probable that many discoveries will be made as to the origin and possibly as to the cure of roaring. In the meantime, it is fortunate that Ormonde should be the property of a nobleman whose opulence is only equalled by his love for horses. From the experiments made in this interesting field of inquiry by the Duke of Westminster we trust that much instruction for his horse-loving contemporaries and successors will be forthcoming after many days.—Telegraph.

Occident Stake, 1888.

The following have made second payments in the Occident Stake for 1888, and upon which third payments will be due January 1st, 1889:

Palo Alto's h c Monteith by Electioneer, dam Mamie C. by imp. Hercules.
Palo Alto's b f Doe by Electioneer, dam Dora by Don Victor.
Palo Alto's h c f Georgina by Ansel, dam Glencora by Mohawk Chief.
Coombs Bros.' h f Zinfandel by Steiwau, dam Dolly McCann.
L. J. Rose's h r f Nehushta by Stamboul, dam Nelaska by Sultan.
Jos. Cairo Simpson's b or h r c Antans by Anteco, dam Avola.
Jos. Cairo Simpson's g c Antaire by Anteco, dam Queen by A. W. Richmond.
Chris. W. Smith's h k f Little Dorrit by Abbottsford, dam Beauty (dead).
Ariel Lathrop's h f Grace Lea by Electioneer, dam Addie Lea.
Mr. Hoggboom's h r c Waldstein by Director, dam Nellie W. by Electioneer.
Wm. Corbitt's ch f h y Gny Wilkes, dam Blanche by Arthur-ton.
Mr. Corbitt's h k c y Gny Wilkes, dam Soumy Slope Belle.
Mr. Corbitt's b c y Gny Wilkes, dam Lady Signal by Signal.
Mr. Corbitt's ch c y Gny Wilkes, dam St. Clair by Artherton.
Mr. Corbitt's h c y Gny Wilkes, dam Sable by The Moor.
S. Solomon's b c y Gny Wilkes, dam Flora Langford by Langford.
A. McFadyen's h c Redwood by Anteco, dam Lon Milton by Milton Medium.
A. L. Whitney's ch c Pilgrim by Dawn, dam Gazelle by Gen'l McCleanan.

Santa Rita Stock Farm.

Mr. Valensin, having purchased the Santa Rita ranch in Livermore Valley, has removed his stock to the new place, and is adding the necessary buildings and other auxiliaries as fast as the weather will permit. He has retained the old name and christened the ranch Santa Rita Stock Farm. He made the first sale from the new location last week, the weanling (five mouth old) colt Thistle to Messrs. Salisbury & McDowell for \$1,200. Thistle is by Sidcey, dam Fernleaf, 2:28 by Flaxtail; second dam Fannie Fern by Irwin's Tuckahoe, etc. Fernleaf is the dam of Ivy, two-year-old trial 2:26; Roseleaf, two-year-old trial 2:35; Shamrock, two-year-old stallion record 2:25, and Goldleaf. This last-named filly was sold to Mr. Salisbury last season, and is credited with showing fast trials in her two-year-old form. The fact that her owner and driver have bought her full brother Thistle would indicate that they have a deal of confidence in the family. Sidney will make the season of 1888 at Santa Rita farm.

King Fish.

Horsemen will regret to hear of the death of that excellent two-year-old King Fish, by Virgil, out of Kith, by imp. Anstralian. He was purchased as a yearling at D. Swigert's annual sale by Messrs. Dwyer Bros. of Brooklyn, for \$2,225. That the famous brothers made no mistake in their selection is proved by the fact that he won five races, ran second the same number of times, was three times third, and ran unplaced five times. His winnings for the season footed up to the splendid sum of \$31,665. For some time he has suffered from disease of the kidneys, which finally culminated in death on Friday, December 2d. The following record speaks for itself.

In the Hudson Stake at the Brooklyn Spring Meeting he won his first victory, five-eighths of a mile. With 115 lbs. up he defeated Gnarantee, 120 lbs.; Tea Tray, 115 lbs.; Omaha, 112 lbs.; Mercury, 115 lbs.; My Own, 112 lbs.; and Umpire, 115 lbs., in the fair time of 1:02½. At Jerome Park, in the Juvenile Stake, distance half a mile, he disposed of a field of ten, winning by six lengths in 51½ seconds. The Zephyr Stake at Coney Island was captured by him in the very fast time of 1:15, with 120 lbs. in the saddle. At Monmouth Park he won a great race in the Junior Champion Stake. With 115 lbs. up he won in a canter by three lengths from Los Angeles, 115 lbs. second; and Sir Dixon, 115 lbs. third. Sixteen started, and the time was 1:15¾.

At Saratoga he won the Flash Stake, half a mile, with 110 lbs. up, in 50 seconds; Badge, 110 lbs., second; Van Leland, 110 lbs. third; Cantolot, 107 lbs., fourth; and Tatian, 112½ lbs., fifth. On the first day of the Brooklyn Spring Meeting he ran a good second to Gnarantee in the Expectation Stake, distance half a mile, and the time was fifty seconds.

At the spring meeting at Jerome Park, in the Sequence Stake, five-eighths of a mile, he ran second to Tea Tray, each carrying 115 pounds. The track was very heavy, and the time was 1:05¾. At Horse Haven, in the Saratoga Stake, three-quarters of a mile, with 112 lbs. up, he ran second to Emperor of Norfolk; Satan, Quotation and Poente were behind him. The time was 1:17. At the same meeting, in the Kentucky Stake, he again played second fiddle to the Emperor, in 1:16. In the Equity Stake, also at Saratoga, with 105 lbs. up, he was second to Los Angeles, 103 lbs.; Satou, 109 lbs.; Geraldine, 102 lbs.; Persimmona, 104 lbs., and Albany 99 lbs., finished in the order named. In the Foam Stake, at Coney Island, he ran third to Omaha and Gnarantee; and in the Spring Stake, at the same meeting, he ran third to Satisfaction and Fordham. In the Virginia Stake, at Saratoga, he ran third to Emperor of Norfolk and Satan. In the Atlantic Stake, at Monmouth Park, he ran unplaced to Prince Royal. In the Select Stake he failed to get a situation, the race being won by Sir Dixon; in the Flat-hush Stake, at Coney Island, he again ran unplaced to Sir Dixon, and in the Great Eastern Handicap he failed to get a place.

The loss is a serious one to the Brooklyn stable, and the question arises, what is left to take the place of King Fish in the big events of the year. We may expect to see one or two good ones purchased in the spring.—Chicago Horseman.

Elward H. Garrison, better known as "Snapper," has finally signed a contract to ride next season for Mr. J. L. gin, agreeing to waste from his normal weight of 132 down to 106 if he can. His salary is reported to be a year as a retainer, with \$25 for each winning and each losing mount in addition.

Horse Notes From Sacramento.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Not many weeks ago the lover of horse-flesh, or retailer of horse gossip, would have found little to call him to a rural park. The annual migration of trainers and boys after the State Fair left the stalls vacant, and about that time the lessee abandoned his lease. To come into the precincts of Agricultural Park during the quiet, busy days of autumn, made one feel that the "melancholy days" had indeed come.

But such a state did not last as long as we, the old habitués, feared it might, for when Messrs. Gardner & Craig became the occupants of the long row of rooms under the great grand stand, a number of signs of vitality came to light. Even before their lease was signed they had begun giving purses for races, and we think all signs will fail if they do not arouse the apathy of Sacramento toward our local racing. Being largely interested in trotting horses themselves, they naturally love the sport of racing, and they appear to understand that contests are the places to bring out trotting merit. We believe they will be sustained in their efforts to rebuild interest in our smaller Sacramento races.

While I have not made a reporter's search, I note the following new comers to our list of trotting stock, brought here lately by H. Hogoboom, W. Gardner and N. Craig. Mr. W. Gardner has Alpha, brs by Privateer, dam Fawn by Marion; Cuck, b g, 1 year, by Prompter, dam by B. canner; Little Ro', ch c, 1 year, by Alpha; gr c, 2 years, by Sterling, dam by Tom Hal; Thistle, b f weanling, by Paula, 2:33, son of Echo, dam by Brigadier, 2:22, son of Happy Medium; g dam by Cal. Dexter, son of Whip's Hambletonian. He also has a bay weanling colt by Washington, the pacer.

Mr. Newton Craig has Harold Coesack, b c, 2 years, by Don Cossack, dam by Harold. This is a well-bred colt with a good way of going. The blood can't be too highly held, and is rare in this State. Mr. Craig lately bought of T. Snyder the b c, 1 year old, by Sterling, dam by Tom Hal. I have seen him move one-half mile in 1:20, and as he is a nervous specimen I expect him to train on well. Mr. Craig also owns the trotting mare Dolly Bloodstn; Ma apple, br c, 1 year old, and three weanlings, one of them by Don Cossack. Mr. H. Hogoboom, the well-known driver of the Northern Pacific section of this Coast, has announced his intention to drive down his pegs and camp with us in future. He has brought from "the wilds of the Oregon north" several colts, weanlings and yearlings by Bedouin, son of Sultan. They are from Bellfounder mares, and the cross should insure quality as well as speed. He brought with him a gray pacer that he is more than careful to say very little about. Mr. Hogoboom bought three mares at Mr. R. S. S. at Los Angeles in October, and his later purchase of the two-year-old Waldstein by Director, dam Nellie W. by Electioneer, shows that he is in the business to stay for a while.

It may not be generally known that Dr. M. W. Hicke has been kept in his room for two weeks past by paralysis of the motor nerves of the left side. To a man of his active habits and many out-door interests this must be a severe trial. However, we can report that he is slowly recovering, and in time hope to see him enjoy the full use of his bodily powers.

A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the patrons of the Sacramento Colts Sale was held December 10th. The old association was reorganized, and the addition of several active men as officers has strengthened the hands and increased the willingness of those who have managed the stakes for two years past. The election resulted as follows: President, Frank P. Lowell; Executive Committee, E. I. Robinson, N. Craig, S. C. Tryon; Secretary, Wilber F. Smith. The time of closing stakes for 1887 was set for February 1st, 1888. It was thought advisable to have one stake for Sacramento County representatives, and the Executive Committee will decide upon the debated and vexed question of eligibility and residence. The proposed stakes will be published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in time so that every horseman in the State may have "a hack" at them.

I may add that I am the possessor of what I esteem to be the latest trotting-bred colt foaled in this bountiful year of 1887. When I bought the mare at Los Angeles in October many and wise were the opinions pronounced by horsemen as to whether the dam of this new-comer was in foal or not. They had tests akin to superlatives that I was advised to apply and abide by. Each friend of mine used his own lucubrations, and the universal conclusion was that she might have a colt. Well, she has had one and hurried up as fast as need be. A brown filly (no marks), foaled Dec. 2, 1887, by Stamboul, dam Belle Blanche, by The Moor, grandam Bellevue Maid (dam of Centre), by Peck's Idol, great grandam Sue Monday by Pilot Jr., ggg dam Kate Taber by Membrino Messenger. I think this is a strong trotting pedigree, and in view of her late (or early) appearance, I remember my old friend Fred Warner, and console myself with the thought that I may save money by being debarred from entering her with colts near her own age. Fred Warner missed one of his best colts by Rattler. Far and wide over the plains of Solano he rode in search of the promising youngster. "At last he found him in a gully—dead. Musing awhile, he turned to his companion with the remark 'that it be just as well thus, for the race might have gone to trotting, and then we would have lost some money on him.'" Truly yours,

WILBER FIELD SMITH.

A Winning Owner of 1887.

The horses owned by Mr. Haggin were this season trained in three distinct divisions. The first division was handled by Matt Byrnes, and raced exclusively in the East. The second division was in charge of C. Littlefield Jr. and trained by Albert Cooper, while the third was under the management of W. Claypool.

Mr. Haggin opened his season with the spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association at San Francisco. The horses of the stable did fairly well at this meeting, winning three stakes and four purse races. Shasta captured the Ocean Stakes on the second day, Subraute the Gao Stakes on the third, and Aurelia the Cuyama and Shasta the Resaca Stakes on the fourth day.

Aurelia and Rosalind were winners in purse events, and the former ran a mile in 1:41, with 90 lbs. in her first start for the year.

This division was shipped to St. Louis where it won a number of races during the spring meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club. Daruna was the principal winner at this meeting, and along with a purse race she captured the Mercur's Eclipse Stake, beating Volante, and then had a walk-over for the Busch Stakes on the last day of the meeting. Blithesome began his racing career by beating a good field at the St. Louis Stallion Stakes, and Rosalind, Dynamite and Boccaccio each won a purse race.

At Chicago the horses of this division were even more successful, and their winnings at the great summer meeting of the Washington Park Club made a substantial addition to the

grand total of the year. Zuleika beat a large field for the Lakeside Stakes, going the five furlongs in 1:02; and Daruna captured the Maiden Stakes, one mile, in 1:43 with her stable companion, Miss Motley second. Aurelia captured four purse events out of five starts, in one of which she ran a mile in 1:41, while Rosalind landed four straight wins. Miss Motley, Danielle and Daruna also won money in purse events, and from the good form displayed by the members of this string it is fair to presume they would have made a big winning if they had been better engaged in the rich stake events.

This part of the stable was moved on to Saratoga where it was joined by the third division, direct from California. In the meantime the Eastern string had been actively engaged.

This division began its season with the spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and on the opening day three horses went to the post. Ichi Ban started in the first race and finished third to Bankrupt. Guarantee best King Fish and eight others in the Expectation Stakes, one-half mile, in 50 seconds, and Hidalgo ran third to Dry Monopole and Blue Wing for the Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap, the three finishing heads apart in 2:07, over a mile and a quarter of ground. This still stands as the best on record, the previous record being 2:07.

On the second day Guarantee finished second to King Fish in the Hudson Stakes, while conceding him five pounds; but on the sixth day he beat a fine field in the race for the Tremont Stakes, packing 122 pounds and running the six furlongs in 1:13. The previous day saw Mercury and Fitz James run first and second for the Bedford Stakes, while Guenn had won the Brooklyn Cup on the fourth day of the meeting. Firenzi beat a field of five in the race for the Gazelle Stakes, run on the tenth day, this being her only start during the meeting.

Ichi Ban was the only winner in purse races, but Hidalgo and Panx Pas each captured a second money.

At Jerome Park the stable won but two races. Firenzi captured the Ladies' Stake, and Ichi Ban finished first in a handicap sweepstake.

The spring gathering of the Coney Island Jockey Club next claimed the attention, but at this point they were but little more successful than at Jerome park.

Ben Ali went to the post a well backed horse for the Suburban Handicap, but was left.

This incensed his owner to a no small degree, and as Ben Ali beat the winner in a renewal of the event on the next racing day in 2:08—four seconds better than was made in the original race—with the same weight up (118 lbs.), it can be readily seen what a good chance he had to have won. The only other stake winner at this meeting was Firenzi, who captured the Mermaid Stakes, one and one-eighth miles, in 1:56. Mercury ran second to Torchlight in the Juno Stakes, and Guarantee was second to Magnetizer in the Surf, to Omaha in the Fism, and third to King Fish in the Zephyr Stakes.

At Monmouth Park the stable won a number of races and a large amount of money. Firenzi was the largest winner, and he captured the Monmouth Oaks, the West End Hotel Stakes, and ran second to Laggard in the Omicron, and second to Hanover in the Champion Stakes, beside winning a sweepstake. Fitz James beat a large field in the race for the Sapling Stakes, and then repeated the performance by winning the August Stakes from a field of eight in 1:16, packing 120 lbs. In addition to this he ran second to Sir Dixon in the Select Stakes while conceding the winner 5 lbs. Ben Ali captured the Fourth of July Handicap, Hidalgo the Long Branch Handicap, and Woden the Hopeful Stakes. Preciosa won a handicap sweepstake and ran second in four others. None of the other starters won a stake race, but Mirabeau, Glendora, Milton and Figaro added to the stable's account by a purse win or a second money.

At Saratoga the two Western divisions, with a few horses from the Eastern string, were fairly successful in purse races, but none of the horses earned a winning bracket in a stake event. Hidalgo ran second to Esle in the race for the Kearney Stakes, and Firenzi finished third to Wary and Grizette in the Pocahontas Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. In purse races, however, Touche Pas, Aurelia, Miss Motley, Rosalind, Santa Rita and Panx Pas were winners, while Blithesome, Fleurette and Oscar captured second moneys.

The stable enjoyed but moderate success at the fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, at which point all of the divisions were united. Rosalind was the only stake winner, and she captured but one, namely, the Green Stakes, at one mile. Touche Pas and Santa Rita each won a sweepstake, however, and Danielle secured a third money by running to that place behind Van Leland in the race for the Dash Stakes.

At the Fall meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club the united stable did not win a race, and had not Daruna finished second to Kingston in the Fulton Stakes, worth \$500, and Blithesome to Leo H. in the Willow Stakes, worth \$200, the stable would have been completely whitewashed at this meeting, although they started no less than fifteen horses during the eleven days' racing.

The autumn meeting at Jerome Park saw a different order of things, however, as Firenzi, who did not start at Brooklyn, won the Hunters' and the Jerome Stakes, and Ben Ali captured two handicaps and ran second in another, while Rosalind earned two second moneys and Santa Rita one.

Firenzi, Hidalgo and Glendora were the only starters at the Baltimore fall meeting, and the former was the only one to earn her way, which she did by running second to Kingstone in the Oriole Handicap, and Linden in the Citizens' Stake.

This meeting closed the stable's season in the East, but prior to the racing at Baltimore several of Mr. Haggin's horses had participated in a number of races run during the holding of the California State Fair at Sacramento. These horses, however, were a lot that had remained at the Rancho Del Paso farm and none of them had been East with the big strings of active racing material. When the fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association began this string was moved on to San Francisco, and it succeeded in winning a majority of the races contested during the running of the events at this point. Kenney won five races out of eight starts, and Shasta captured two, one of which was the Vestal Stakes, and ran second in his other four starts. Glen Echo won two purses and ran second in another, while Welcome won one and ran second in two others. Tom Daly started but once and he finished unplaced.

During the season of 1887 no less than sixty-one horses started in Mr. Haggin's name and under his colors. This is the largest number of horses that ever ran in America in one man's name during a season, and the three divisions of the stable must have contained nearly seventy-five horses, as it is known that they had a number in training that did not start.

Although the winnings of the stable aggregate some thousands more than the grand total of last season, yet considering the magnitude of the stakes and the number of meetings they covered, the grand total rolled up for the year is no doubt much below the expectation of the Messrs. Haggin—father and son.

Firenzi was the largest winner of the stable, with Fitz James, a first class two-year-old, next on the list. Guarantee is found in fourth place with four figures opposite his name, and considering his limited number of starts he ranks well up with the best two year olds of the season.

The stable lost by death the four-old Billy Guenn after she had won one race, and Ichi Ban, Ontario and Guenn have been sold to other parties.

In 1886 Mr. Haggin's horses started in 121 races, of which they won 38, ran second in 19 and third in 13, winning a total of \$88,343.

The following table gives the winnings for 1887 in detail:

STARTERS.	Times First.	Times Second.	Times Third.	Unplaced.	Winnings.
Firenzi, 4, by imp. Glenelg—Florida	8	2	1	1	\$130.00
Fitz James, 2, by Kyrie Daly—Electa	4	1	1	1	125.00
Daruna, 3, by imp. Mortimer—Explosion	4	1	1	1	8,857.50
Guarantee, 2, by Sensation—Elizabeth	2	3	1	1	6,888.00
Woden, 2, by imp. Woodlands—Berlesina	1	1	1	1	6,440.00
Ben Ali, 4, by Virgil—Ulrica	4	1	1	1	4,745.00
Rosalind, 3, by imp. Billet—Walling	8	4	2	7	4,600.00
Blithesome, 2, by Onondaga—Eastlode	1	3	1	3	4,075.00
Aurelia, 3, by Algerine—Imp. Santa Lucia	8	1	1	2	3,377.50
Hidalgo, 6, by Joe Daniels—Electa	1	3	2	6	3,175.00
Mercury, 2, by imp. King Ban—Flora	1	2	3	3	2,650.00
Guenn, 4, by Flood—Glend w	1	1	1	1	2,650.00
Zuleika, 2, by Enquirer—Bribery	1	1	1	2	2,600.00
Shasta, 3, by Spendthrift—Imp. Bombazine	4	3	1	1	2,475.00
Touche Pas, 3, by Spendthrift—My Nannie O.	1	1	1	1	1,975.00
Preciosa, 4, by imp. Glenelg—Stamps	1	4	2	4	1,750.00
Miss Motley, 3, by imp. Billet—Lady Motley	3	1	2	2	1,650.00
Kenney, 3, by Duke of Montrose—dani by Virgil	8	2	1	4	1,550.00
Santa Rita, 3, by Virgil—Malame Dudley	2	2	3	7	1,510.00
Subraute, 2, by imp. Kyrie Daly—Carrie C.	1	1	1	1	1,445.00
Welcome, 2, by Warwick—Acolla	1	1	1	1	1,435.00
Glen Echo, 2, by imp. Glenelg—Echoes	2	1	1	1	775.00
Figaro, 2, by Falsetto—Anxiety	1	1	1	1	600.00
Mirabeau, 2, by Enquirer—Fannie Mattingly	1	1	2	2	500.00
Daniella, 2, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca	1	1	2	6	500.00
Dynamite, 3, by imp. Prince Charlie—Blunder	1	2	2	2	600.00
Boccaccio, 3, by imp. Fechter—Imp. Dry Toast	1	1	1	1	600.00
Van Yum, 2, by Duke of Montrose—Gypsis	1	1	3	2	465.00
Faux Pas, 2, by imp. Prince Charlie—Blunder	1	1	2	6	395.00
Katisha, 2, by imp. Kyrie Daly	1	1	1	1	355.00
Fleurette, 2, by imp. Glenelg—Florida	1	2	2	8	220.00
Tom Daly, 4, by imp. Kyrie Daly—Columbia	1	1	1	2	200.00
Oscar, 2, by Onondaga—Pan Fan	2	1	6	2	210.00
Allanah, 2, by Duke of Montrose—Allen	1	1	6	1	150.00
Vengeance, 2, by Virgil—Began	1	1	3	2	100.00
Glendora, 3, by imp. Glenelg—Susie Linwood	1	1	7	1	100.00
Milton, 3, by Onondaga—Nana	1	3	7	1	190.00
Cleo, 2, by imp. Ill-Used—Cleopatra	1	1	2	2	50.00
Agnes, 3, by Onondaga—Skylight	1	1	2	1	50.00
Sentiment, 2, by Sensation—Minerva	1	1	1	1	50.00
Yum Yum, 2, by Duke of Montrose—War Over	1	1	1	1	25.00
Musie, 2, by imp. Glenelg—Acoustic	1	1	1	1	1
Prodigal, 3, by Spendthrift—Alta Vila	1	1	1	6	1
Dixiana, by imp. King Ban—Dixie's War Flag	1	1	1	1	1
Kiamath, 2, by imp. Glenelg—Ally	1	1	1	1	1
Don Carlos, 2, by imp. Prince Charlie—Anna Bush	1	1	1	4	1
Sleepy, 2, by imp. Ublan—imp. Sleepy Eyes	1	1	1	2	1
Magenta, 2, by Duke of Montrose—Gypsis	1	1	1	1	1
Baubridge, 3, by imp. King Ban—Dixie's War Flag	1	1	1	3	1
Ontario, 3, by Enquirer—Vanilla	1	1	1	2	1
Charlotte, 2, by imp. Prince Charlie—Thema	1	1	1	3	1
Reparier, 1, by Virgil—Retort	1	1	1	2	1
Love Knot, 2, by imp. Kyrie Daly—My Love	1	1	1	2	1
Alcaloe, 3, by Reform—Florida	1	1	1	1	1
Napa, 3, by Enquirer—Baudouin	1	1	1	1	1
Faust, 2, by imp. Billet—France Ca	1	1	1	1	1
Gilmer, 2, by imp. Kyrie Daly—Cinderella	1	1	1	1	1
Alfaretta, 4, by King Alfonso—Quickstep	1	1	1	1	1
Turk, 3, by imp. Great Tom—Saxony	1	1	1	1	1
*Acton, 3	1	1	1	1	1
Monterey, 2	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Total	72	59	61	187	\$101,620.10

*Finished first but disqualified.

RECORD BY MEETINGS.

MEETINGS.	No. Horses Started.	Races Won.	Times Second.	Times Third.	Total No. Starts.	Winnings.
San Francisco	13	7	3	4	22	\$4,400.00
St. Louis	11	7	4	5	28	8,632.50
Brooklyn	12	6	7	3	28	13,566.00
Jerome Park	4	2	1	1	6	3,826.00
Coney Island Jockey Club	10	2	6	3	21	6,600.00
Chicago	18	7	6	5	28	10,250.00
Monmouth Park	17	10	7	6	31	34,370.00
Saratoga	20	7	6	6	31	3,387.50
Coney Island Jockey Club (Fall)	12	3	2	2	24	3,485.00
Brooklyn (Fall)	16	2	6	3	31	700.00
Jerome Park (Fall)	16	4	3	3	32	7,640.00
Baltimore (Fall)	6	2	2	6	16	800.00
Sacramento (California State Fair)	6	1	2	3	10	755.00
San Francisco (Fall)	6	1	5	3	22	3,780.00
Grand total.	72	59	61	187	\$101,620.00	

ROD.

Our readers will accord with us in proffering salutations to Mr. E. M. Tod, who sends a "Christmas greeting" from far-away old England. Few can phrase so perfectly as Mr. Tod the experiences of the angler, and it appears that he is prince among the craftsmen by virtue of nearly a generation's span devoted to stream side recreations. Mr. Tod finds it hard to understand what a "brnsy trail" is, but if he could fight his way through the chapparral along a few of the worst of California brooks he would agree with us in thinking that without utter devotion to the sport no man would fish them twice. Certain it is that except in a few favored spots none of our readers can find trout streams flowing through meadows by comfortable farm cottages. Mr. Tod is Gray-like in describing the return from the day on the river, and we can envy him the delight of such a stroll. But it is not unlikely that more explosives than devotional words would embellish an account by him of a tramp to Sausalito after fishing Thrukenmorton Creek. Our thanks, with those of the angling ilk, go to our far-away friend, and warm reciprocation of his kind greetings. Long epens of virile years to him and his good rod.

Mr. John P. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration of North Carolina, is endeavoring to attract the attention of sportsmen and pleasure seekers to the Eastern shore of his State where game and fish abound. To that end he arranged an exhibition of oysters, fish and game, at Beaufort, N. C., on Dec. 14th, 15th and 16th, which was very interesting and successful. A huge tank containing such fish as are usually caught in North Carolina waters was shown, together with a complete collection of the birds and waterfowl of the State. The Menhaden industry was fully shown, as well as the Porpoise. The display of crabs, scallops and shrimps was very

attractive and included rare specimens of the famous stone crab, found only in the vicinity of Beaufort. A feature of the fair was a "Editorial Lunch Counter" upon which the choicest varieties of all the exhibits were at all times awaiting the editorial fork.

A Christmas Greeting.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—As Christmas is rapidly approaching, and as you and your readers most kindly appreciated my little article reprinted from the *English Fishing Gazette*, I thought that I might venture to write a few lines personally to you, sir, first to thank you for the kind words with which you introduced my paper on "Horoets," etc., and to ask you to convey a very hearty and a very kindly greeting to the many American consins, your readers, who are good enough to peruse my rambling and discursive essays without harsh criticism.

I suppose that I have not the slightest notion what your California rivers are like, but from one of your own letters to me I fancy that I see the fisherman coming out of some of your rivers after this fashion: He carries his basket by the tag in his left hand, and with the other elbow he shields his face. Before him lies a thicket of thorny shrubs with creepers entwined, and through this he has to go in order to cross over to the road, or to a bend of the river. It is a slow process and a tiresome task, but it must be done. Should one of my "horoets" fly in his face, or should he come on a hanging nest with his nose I need not say that the position is as ridiculous as it is perplexing. He can't run away without leaving his clothes hanging on the bushes, and he would be rather clawed about by the thorns if he did. Then suppose he finds a snake at his feet! How lively!! I have a fairly good knowledge of some of our Australian scrubs, and from them I can just imagine what your "brushy trails" are like. Is my picture still underdrawn, sir? If so I trust that your clothing is of rhinoceros hide, and also that I may never have to make acquaintance with your "brushy trails," though I confess I would like to see San Francisco and wander in an ecstasy of delight through the Yosemite Valley, of which the mere photographs are truly wonderful. And what trees! Not that we in Scotland, England and Ireland have no valleys worth visiting, far from that. I went for a week to the Valley of the Dove, in Derbyshire, in October, and, sir, I venture to think that your readers would be interested to follow me as I went to the old fishing house of Isaac Walton and Charles Cotton, built 213 years ago. My paper, no doubt, has been read by you, sir, already, in the *London Fishing Gazette*.

How well do I remember salmon fishing in the Tweed in the autumn of 1863, with Mr. Fox, a merchant of San Francisco, and who was one of the earliest settlers in that then rowdy place where revolvers were drawn as freely as beer at every bar. If this should meet his eye I hope it will remind him of an old friend who once stood godfather by proxy for one of his children, in Dean Ramsey's old church in Edinburgh (the genial writer of "The Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," now, alas, gone over to the majority.) Mr. Fox was then not only a good salmon-fisher but dressed a capital salmon fly. He was also an early riser, and many a time on a cold morning has his rod point tapped at my window pane while I lay mothered in the bed clothes. If he is, as I trust he is, alive and well, I hope that he will not be annoyed at my mentioning his name, and wishing him and his wife and family every good wish, in your column. I should be most happy, sir, to do anything in my power to benefit Transatlantic fishermen, and if you carry out your kindly threat, viz., "to write and consult me on various angling matters," I shall deem it a privilege to reply to the best of my ability.

In many ways you American consins are so go-ahead that I fear I can teach but little not already well known to every American angler of experience, and I know that in many instances I would gladly accept the position of pupil instead of teacher. What, sir, is more delightful than trout fishing? Let me sketch my early recollections when I was a citizen of Edinburgh, my native place, and young and ardent a fisherman as ever handled a rod. The following is not altogether imaginary, and takes me back twenty-one years at least. The cold, bleak months of an Edinburgh winter have passed away, and "genial spring," so called, is trying to cheer itself in by fitful gleams of sunshine, converted into a hollow mockery by reason of the bitter nor'-east winds which make Edinburgh, in early spring, nothing short of a "meteorological Purgatory."

One morning the post brought me a letter from my old schoolfellow and friend D— (he is my firm friend to this hour), and he writes: "The 'March browne' are on the water and the trout are feeding keenly." Then he adds a verse of an old Border ballad, and no man is more conversant with such literature than he—

"Though 'Cheviot's pow' be frosty,
He's green below the knee;
So don your plaid and tak' ye gads
And come along wi' me."

* A range of hills The Cheviots. † Head. ‡ Rod.

What delightful visions as I go and nearish my fishing gear and pack up my traps, jumping on my coat, etc., to squish them into the necessary small space—my portmanteau, pay a visit to worthy old Mrs. Hogg's fishing tackle shop in Prince's street, go to the railway station, and after three hours by rail find myself on the banks of the Teviot and under the hospitable roof of my friend's mother. Next morning I am out by 10—early enough in spring with its frosty nights—and I find myself at work just below the wooden bridge which spans the river at Niehet. Nothing comes of it, however, till midday, and then a few "March browne" flutter about the surface of the river. My blood is now on fire. There is a rise, and then a second. I am "over him" in a moment, and then comes that delightful wherf which tells the fisherman he has hooked a nice fish nearly one pound. In due course it is hasketed, and as "the rise" comes in, more deaths follow. And then comes a change. The stream literally awarm with "March browns." You couldn't believe it if you were not there, but the water is a mass of flies, and the quiet eddies soon get gorged with the dead and dying bodies. Now the trout cease to look at your artificial fly, and this is a rule. I suppose it arises thus: they have so many absolute certainties for the eating that they reject anything, however pretty, which is only a pretty possibility, and at last they get choked and cullen and lazy by reason of their gluttony. That is the worst of early spring fishing. If a moderate "hirth" of these comes on, or if a few flies here and there set the good fish on the feed, you ought to make a splendid basket if the day is mild and the sky grey. Likely tens of millions of flies come down the river. You will find that you make but little of it, except when the "take" is coming in or going out. I have noticed the same phenomenon in evening fishing before it is dark, and after a warm summer's day.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," and too many flies spoil

the day's sport. But we will take another day now. Some pale dnn flies come on the water, and I mount a cast forthwith. The rises are few but good; no wild lashing with the tail, but a quiet, firm, business-like rise followed by a hearty pull, and away we go! Now a lusty trout, now a whiting (the seatrout of Tweed and Teviot after spawning) and a good whiting from 2 to 5 or 6 lbs. weight on fine tackle leads you a dance, I can assure you. It is a strange fact that these fish which ascend the Tweed in the Autumn in tens of thousands will seldom or never rise to the fly at this season, and yet, after spawning, they are as keen as razors. It is quite legal to take them and they afford capital sport.

The day is at last over so far as the fishing goes, and with a light heart and a heavy "creel" I am wending my way homewards. The sun is slowly sinking behind the hills, and a red glow is lighting up the clouds which hang over the horizon. The wind, too, has fallen, and familiar sounds come from every farm house or cottage as I pass along, telling me that the carts are coming home for the day and the wives preparing has had its brief day, and then I fall to thinking and am just becoming quite the grave and thoughtful young man, when my hosts cheery voice greets me with, "Well, what luck, you poaching fellow? Have you left any for me?" and I walk hence to his bright fireside, happy as youth, health and a successful day can make a young chap, and with never a thought for the many troubles which have come and gone since we two lads walked home together in the twilight of that April evening.

Was it a waste of time, Censor? By Heaven, I should still hit out from the shoulder at any money-grabbing "grizzler" who said it was. No! I believe that the truest and warmest friendships are formed and cemented at the river-side, and as there is a time for work and as work demands recreation, in Heaven's name see to it that all our recreations are as pure, innocent and health-giving as trout fishing. Let the youth learn the art before he is engrossed in the whirl of life, and then, when he is a useful citizen, his holidays will have a special charm for him as he renews the invitation of Nature yearly and recalls the days which are no longer, but feels the younger and the better man for the very remembrance of the past. Oh! how different the reflections of the blaze, dissipated "young man about town" when old age begins to creep on him. So I say to young and to old—fish! Fish—while it is yet day; and again I say—fish!

I have been tumbling along like a mountain brook from pool to stream, from one subject to another, but in one thing I will not be rambling or discursive, and that is, sir, in wishing you and the angling readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN a very happy Christmas now, and a happy New Year in 1888. I am yours faithfully,

BRIGHTON ENG., Nov. 25, 1887.

EWEN M. TOD.

Steel-Centred Rods.

As an old professional angler, and one who in his time has killed some thousands of both trout and grayling, and who, in 1880, took the last day of March and the first day of September, took thirteen and a half hundred weight of trout, all caught with the fly, worm and minnow, in clear water, will you allow me to say a few words on this subject?

I will begin by endorsing the sentiment of "Fifty-Nine" when he "boldly asserts that these steel-centred rods are all bunkum." I find the greatest drawback is not in making long casts, but in making short ones. I am a purely upstream angler, and fish in wooded glens, where the fishing is much cramped and very difficult. I seldom buy any existing line. I usually take a walk up one of our rivers on the day after Good Friday, and on Easter Tuesday and the day after other Bank Holidays, and from my friends, the trees, I can supply for the season. In five or six miles of water, I can usually pick up a couple of dozen fine casts, a stray artificial minnow or two, and some sundries. One of these sundries on last Easter Tuesday was a very handsomely-colored meerschaum pipe, an egg in an eagle's claw, a clouded amber month-piece, and a silver hand with initial letters engraved thereon. If this should meet the eye of the lawful owner, my friend, the Editor, will on application give him my name and address, and on sending me all particulars as to where lost, and letters on hand, etc., he can have his "sundry." I must, however, hark back to the subject under discussion. My great objection to steel-centred rods, or to any built cane rods, is that they require very heavy reel lines to get them to go at all, and in making short casts the impetus required to get on the line causes the point of the rod to come, or rather to spring back too suddenly, and this spoils the effect of the cast. There is, to my mind, altogether too much vibration; and I consider it utterly impossible with one of these rods to lay your flies down on the water straight, and with the delicate precision so essential to successful fly-fishing, and which is so easily obtained from a properly-constructed and well-balanced rod made of any of the ordinary woods used for that purpose. Heavy reel lines are objectionable in more ways than one, but the great objection I have to them is that they sink and form too great an arc, and the pressure of the stream on the line causes the flies to come round too rapidly, and it also does away with anything like quickness and precision in striking, which, as a rule, is another great essential point to success in fly fishing. Another great objection to cane-built rods, either with or without steel centres, is their general inaptitude in hoisterous weather; in fact, this applies also to greenheart rods and all other rods built on the same principle as cane-built rods—that is, with very thin butts that spring right away from the hand, it is almost impossible to get any line away at all against one of those moderate breezes in which the fly-fisher delights, and in consequence of this and winding stream, one has either to be constantly crossing and recrossing the water in order to get into favorite holes and corners, or to leave much desirable water unvisited. But with a properly constructed rod of good tough hickory and greenheart, or pine and lancewood, one can command every inch of water against almost a gale of wind. I have an old favorite rod which I like very much, and which I have just done up for next spring. It is a two-piece splice-rod of ten feet, the butt is of pine, and the top is of lancewood ending in two feet of cane. I consider the Minton in Parvo rods turned out by Ogden, of Cheltenham, excellent. With regard to steel-centres for salmon rods and to built cane salmon rods generally, I have just the same complaint to make, they want pith. They are, I consider, only fine-day rods, and are not adapted for rough fishing from the bank of a river. The quotation from the *Field* by Messrs. Hardy, as to Mr. Burnett killing 7,210 lbs. of salmon with one of their steel-centred rods, is, I consider, no criterion at all to go by, as in all probability the fishing was done entirely from canoes, and when there was no casting against adverse winds and from high banks. Fishing in either lakes or rivers from a boat or a canoe is one thing, and an art easily acquired by the merest tyro, but fishing in a stream, especially one with thickly wooded banks, is another thing, and in this angling is, I consider, a high art, and one to be acquired only by practice, observation and experience, and for this kind of angling I consider cane-built

rods generally are indeed "all bunkum." With regard to Messrs. Hardy Brothers' work I find no fault at all. It is artistic and high-class, but these are merits which do not conduce to successful angling, or make steel-centred rods desirable tools to work with.—*Land and Water*.

Why Do Fish Take Flies.

Salmon fly dressers have a better chance of concealing their art than is the case with trout fly-makers. However, the time will come, if, indeed, it has not already arrived, when the whole question of flies must be viewed in a new light. It is wise to remember that he who does not study the art of fly-dressing in its relationship to natural characteristics, and distinctive types and features derived from life, can never rise to fame on a salmon river. Readily do I admit—if I may so express myself—that we come in contact with many unspected features which have to be viewed, as it were, through mist, so that it is not likely we can compass, or expect clearly to discern, every element, and be certain that this or that will succeed, happen what may. But by having certain impressions and regular theories, we are often led on to practical ends.

Compare the present day with that when there was a total absence of all principle in salmon fishing, and see the marked difference between a fisherman with a set principle and one who catches salmon accidentally and by chance with old gear and undecided patterns! Let me briefly say that, like many of our discoveries in art and science, the birth of a principle in fishing may be traceable to some exciting incident, justifying the remark that, "looking on the effect, we sometimes discover the very agent by which it was produced."

"What do salmon take flies for?" is of itself a question upon which seems to rest a considerable amount of doubt and some astonishment. People have different opinions; I, for instance, have mine, and venture to broach the subject, whether my notions tell for or against any particular theory.

To a conference of fishermen a much easier subject of inquiry, one better understood, and consequently more widely appreciated, would be set forth in the words, "What do trout take flies for?" Being, however, of a rather inquisitive nature myself in these matters, I would prosecute the inquiry further; therefore, by way of argument, let us just pop in the word "fancy," bringing the query to—"What do trout take fancy flies for?" It is the word in italics to which I would draw particular attention. At all events, we will begin with bleak; how is it with them? See how difficult it is to decide these acute little fellows! Anything the least atom coarse and they turn away in disgust, apparently. Mark the word "deceive." Peering on to deceiving what kills better than the closest imitation in size and color of a real ant or other of the living insects? Leaving the gluttonous chub to themselves, as we all know they will take anything in the way of "grub," and, ambling on towards trout, what kills better than a downright fancy fly?—the "Alexandra," "Governor," or "Holland's Fancy," for example. Does any one of these flies, in general, or the "Alexandra" in particular, actually deceive the wary trout? If so, in what way? What do they take it for? Who can say? So thoroughly, however, does it lure them, that in many rivers, like the kill-devil itself, the use of the "Alexandra," with its bewitching silver body, its fanciful light blue throat and blue peacock's herl wing, is prohibited altogether.

Our next step brings us to salmon. What now? Why, whereas in trout fishing we have, perhaps, a dozen fancy flies to choose from, we have in salmon fishing hundreds with which to try to deceive fish, and we succeed. But, on the other hand—and please mark this, too—how many patterns are there—also successful—whose perfection lies in the strictest imitation of nature? Any quantity. To begin with, the "Red Under-wing" is the image of a moth whose dull, black front wings have a narrow stripe of scarlet—represented by the dresser with Turkey and this—and a couple of red spots—for which he uses Jungle dyed red—on the outer margin, while the hind wings, being scarlet-red with a black margin, are admirably represented by the Australian Black Cock. This is a superb killer in localities where the living insect is found. Equally, or more so, is the caterpillar, which is of a golden yellow color with black rings, each color alternating. On that I need not dwell, but it is by the aid of very large ostrich that we imitate the head, naturally sprinkled over with short black hairs. To tell the difference in use even call for more than the keen and detective eyes of the salmon themselves. While talking of the chances of concealing art in fly dressing, it should be remembered that salmon inspect flies and determine to take them many yards from the point of presentation, a distance which is considerably reduced in other fishing.

Another great favorite, which I and many friends swear by on a few rivers, especially the Don and Usk, is a *fac simile* of the female of a moth intimately known at Kamsgate and glancing in the name of the spotlet "Footman," or large "Footman." Differing from the common "Footman"—a much smaller moth—it has two distinct black spots on the orange wings, right and left. Jungle fowl-dyed orange produces the appearance and challenges comparison, while the effect over swan-dyed orange is very striking. As a change fly—and a once-noted pattern on the Esk (Damfries) I can speak favorably of that called "The Collier" (*Lithosia Rubricollis* is, I think, the scientific nomenclature of the insect). This is a small moth, having black wings, in front of which, over the throat, is seen a belt of orange, the top being a bright, decided yellow. I am told that this particular insect was the one which led the fashion of using hackle-collared flies, such as we see on "The Major."

It was an accomplished naturalist who first incited me to these experiments, and I shall never forget the days when I used to enjoy exceptional sport in the Darent, after dressing a representation of a moth abounding in Kent, called the Beautiful Swift.

In summer weather, when the water was low, another excellent addition to the usual flies employed on this charming water, which I fished for thirty years, may be here mentioned. We used to call the pattern "Re Diana," after *Pyrodes Rhediana*, I suppose. Although a very emill moth, our imitations of it were invariably made still less in size, increasing rather than lessening the tone of the color in the wings.

If, therefore, in trout fishing it is feasible and legitimate sometimes to lighten the effect of nature by art, why not so in salmon fishing. As an illustration, who has ever come across a crawling "hacked-maggot?" But let this be as it may, that geoties are favorite bait with most anglers, none will deny. With some they are so highly prized as to be actually kept in their pockets; while one, far from being nescient of the nervous system, keeps them in his snuff-box! So the story goes of a certain enthusiast whose brain him day by day to the sick and suffering. "Twas dr in a moment unguarded, when an omnivorous friend himself to a pinch of—well, living rappee, let us call that, too, in the presence of one of his delighted parties loved fishing himself.

Can anyone doubt that salmon, impounded and hungry, would be likely to refuse gentles, living or artificial, any more than they would worms and their dearly-loved prawns? If so, I would urge him to try the experiment when the opportunity comes, using proper precautions in offering the natural bait, and then, with judicious care in presenting the "grub," he will soon find out "what's up," and no mistake.—Geo. M. Kelton.

Here Lies!

[Cl. Git, in "Land and Water."]

The following verses were inspired by an unprovoked assault (fortunately with no deadlier weapons than pen and ink) upon the life of that excellent fisherman, Thomas Wheeler, of Moulsey, who is familiarly known among some of his friends as "Mouldy." When I heard the report I exclaimed: "Never; old Tom's a great deal too tough to go under just yet; there must be years of life in him." And prognostications turned out to be true, for the report was promptly contradicted in the next issue, to the great joy of a numerous circle of Tom's admirers and patrons. More power to his elbow with rake and rypeck, and when he next doth put abroad may I be there to see.

Here might have lain (but don't) the bones
Of Mr. Thomas Wheeler;
For of this ancient mariner
Death tried to be the stealer.

He fished for Tom with aque cold,
And cramp, but never took him,
And since he couldn't strike him fair,
Determined to foul-hook him.

He cooked a lying paragraph
About poor Tom's condition,
And craftily contrived to get
The rumor spread in "fishin'."

No doubt he hoped the editor
The dismal news would swallow.
Thinks he—"I'll get a leader first,
And "Wheeler's" sure to follow.

"I've got a writ agin ye, Tom,"
Says Death, "So ship your tackle,
And come aboard old Charon's punt.
Says Wheeler, "Cease your cackle:

"This punt is good enough for me,
What do ye mean by 'Chair on?'
I've got a pair of 'em aboard,
So try and keep your hair on.

"The writ be blowed; just hand it here,
(For, like his hooks, was baited),
You ugly thief, the writing's forged,
And the time is antedated!"

Whereat he laid his pole in rest
And charged the King of Terror,
Who turned and fled, resolved no more
To serve a writ in error.

As back he slunk, the shades all laughed,
Of Mr. Charon said, "I told ye
'Twould take more than a drop of ink
To make 'Old Tom' turn 'mouldy'!"

That fish can be made to understand and appreciate kindness, and know their benefactor, has recently been demonstrated by Colonel J. M. Doling, who owns a beautiful park three miles north of Springfield, Mo. In the midst of this park is a beautiful lake, covering about three acres of ground, and having an average depth of five feet. No one is permitted to angle there without the consent of the owner, who for the past ten years has been stocking it with game fish from all parts of the country. The result is that he has a lake full of the most beautiful fish, and they have learned to know and love him. Not a day passes without his going to the lake to look after his pets, and it is one of the prettiest sights in the world to see him feeding the fish. He has a platform extending into the lake some thirty or forty feet, and only a few inches above the surface of the water. Going out on this platform every morning and evening, he rings a cowbell very vigorously for a few minutes, when the water around him becomes perfectly alive with fish. They churn it into foam with their antics and sports, and seem to be literally in a whirlpool of joy and excitement so long as their friend and benefactor is in sight. From a basket he scatters bread and morsels of meat upon the waters, and such capers as those fish cut it does one's soul good to see. The German carp are the most bold and voracious, and the black bass the most timid. The larger portion of the number are splendid specimens, ranging from 1 lb. to 6 lbs. After the feast they linger around the platform so long as Colonel Doling remains. If he takes a boat for a spin across the lake they show their appreciation and friendship for him by following him like so many dogs, proving beyond all question that they know him. They will respond to the ringing of the bell at any time. There is nothing very unusual in this taming of fish, which we very strongly suspect to be nothing more than cupboard love. The cod, it is known, is highly susceptible to taming, and we remember well seeing some follow Mr. Lloyd, when that gentleman superintended the Crystal Palace aquarium, and allowing themselves to be freely handled. Abroad the same thing is to be seen. In parts of Upper Burma, for instance, the fish in certain ponds come to the side at the sound of a bell, whilst high up on the Irrawaddy shoals of fish will follow the boats. Some of these fish have been removed from the water and gilded by the people on the bank and then returned to their element.—Ez.

THE RIFLE

Repeaters For Army Use.

An English writer to *The Rifle* speaks of the recent test of repeaters in England, as follows:

The new repeaters for the army have been under trial at the Small-Arms Ammunition Factory, at Dum-Dum, the results of which, for various reasons, have not been made public. There is no question that both the Lee-Burton and improved Lee are bad; but as to which is worse there seems room for much difference of opinion. As a matter of fact the American rifle, the Lee-Burton, has given the best shooting, but its excessive weight and clumsy stock are drawbacks which there is no getting over. The magazine, too, is awkwardly placed and is difficult to use from the lying-down position, and the American sights are a novelty which would be a stumbling block for some time to the British soldier. This might be overcome with time and patience, but the weight of the rifle is alone sufficient to put it out of the question as the arm of the future. Though named the "Lee-Burton," it has not yet been discovered, apparently, how it differs from the Burton pure and simple. In the Lee, on the other hand, the English authorities seem to have labored to turn out a rifle as un-American in appearance as possible, its calibre, proving, shape of stock, sights, breech mechanism and magazine all being different. The weight, moreover, is greatly

reduced, but at the expense of the strength. It has been effected by cutting away the breech mechanism until the parts have been too much weakened to stand the test of rapid firing. Nearly 80 per cent. of the rifles tested have failed in some way or other, and the defection of the bullet to the right at 500 yards is stated to average four feet.

The conspicuous failure of these rifles seems likely to cast fresh doubt upon the principle of a fixed magazine, so clearly have been shown its inseparable drawbacks. Where the cartridges are carried under the barrel or inside the stock we get an awkward, ill-balanced weapon, while if the cartridges are grouped around the breech section, the arrangement is clumsy to work, and, moreover, but few rounds can be carried in this form. The conclusion would seem to point to the preferability of a movable magazine, either of the Lee or some other pattern, to be attached or removed at will, and the compromise has much to recommend it. The indiscriminate waste of ammunition would be better controlled if the men could keep their magazines in reserve and only attach them by word of command when required. Whether this could be carried out in the din of battle must be left to the judgment of those who make these matters a practical study. A detachable magazine seems to promise a combination of the advantages of the single rifle and the repeater.

The Lorenz Ammunition.

All military and sporting rifles, both in Europe and America, being, as a general rule, of the calibre of .45 or thereabouts, giving a muzzle velocity of from 1,300 to 1,500 feet per second or thereabouts, with a comparatively high trajectory and its attendant disadvantages, the attention of experts in Europe was directed to the solution of the problem how to lower the trajectory and fit a longer "point-blank" range (that is to use a figure of speech). After five years' experimenting the military authorities in Great Britain determined to adopt a calibre of .40, and by thus reducing both the calibre of the rifle and the weight of the bullet, they raised the muzzle velocity, which in the Martini-Henry is 1315 f. s., to 1570; but experience showed that the lighter bullet was more affected by the wind in the proportion of about 10 to 7 at 800 yards. But while the British military authorities had been experimenting with the old combination of ordinary gunpowder and a paper-covered bullet, experts on the Continent had been successful in getting rid of the paper altogether, which, of course, is a source of weakness, owing to its liability to absorb moisture, by the substitution of an envelope of some lighter but stronger metal than lead; and it was found possible to reduce the calibre, the weight of the bullet and the weight of the powder charge, and, by the expedient of compressing the powder, to obtain a velocity of nearly 2,000 feet. Among the experts who made this department were Monsieur Rbnui, holding an official post in Switzerland, Professor Hebler in Switzerland, and Herr Wilhelm Lorenz at Karlsruhe in Germany. The principles of the reduced calibre and covered bullet have been definitely adopted by the principal European powers, France, Austria, Great Britain, Belgium, Portugal, and, last but not least, within the last few weeks, Germany.

The first experiments tried were with a lead bullet covered with skin of copper, but it was found that the penetration of such a bullet was very inferior to one with a steel skin; but the class of muffled bullet, of whatever metal the skin or mantle might be composed, was found to be very inferior in penetration, as compared with the "compound" bullet, in which an intimate junction is formed between the lead core and the mantle by soldering the two together. The process of manufacture of the compound bullet is as follows: A flat disc of steel, copper, or other metal is made by a punch just an inch in diameter; this is stamped in various machines exactly in the same way as the brass shells or cartridge-cases are prepared, until it ultimately assumes the form of a bullet, but too long; this is then turned inside; a core of lead, just fitting the inside is then introduced; heat is applied which melts the tin, and an intimate junction is formed between the mantle and core; this bullet is then subjected to enormous pressure, which gives it its final shape; the base end is then cut off in a lathe, and the finished bullet is the result.

Herr Lorenz has tried all kinds of experiments to determine the smallest calibre that can safely be adopted; the proper weight and shape of bullet; the powder charge, and best method of dealing with it; the cut of rifling and twist which gives the best results; and personally informed the writer that the margin lay between .32 and .34. If the calibre is made smaller than .32 the bullet becomes too small in proportion to its length. It requires an excessive degree of twist, and Herr Lorenz is of opinion that the Hebler bullet, which is .29 is too small in diameter and has passed the limit of safety. The calibre fixed on by France, Austria, Germany, Belgium and Portugal is .32 or thereabouts. It is possible that no two of the principal powers will have identically the same cartridge for obvious reasons; but .32 of an inch, or eight millimetres, may be taken to be the standard calibre for military purposes for the future, as that of .45, which was determined by Sir Joseph Whitworth's elaborate experiments undertaken at the request of the British government and at the expense of John Bull, has been the standard military calibre of the past.

The penetration of the .32 compound steel bullet may be judged from the following fact: Three dead horses were put in a line, tandem fashion, and a steel-clad bullet went clear through all the three horses; another bullet went through a block of pine timber 26 inches thick.

In May, of this year, the writer tried some experiments at the works of the Lorenz Ammunition Company, at Milwall, near London. Several 480-grain hard-lead bullets, in a regulation cartridge with 85 grains of powder, were fired into a block of beech 3½ inches thick, but not one came through, and the rear side of the block was not bulged; subsequent experiments made at Wimbledon proved that a regulation Martini-Henry cartridge would send its bullet through three inches of beech (see *October Rifle*, page 12); the path formed by the hard-lead bullet was a perfect cone, and the several bullets were recovered flattened and out of shape. Several Lorenz steel compound bullets were then fired and penetrated seven inches of beech, in two planks, each 3½ inches thick, and from six to seven inch planks of deal set in a rack behind; none of the steel-compound bullets were seriously distorted or out of shape, but were slightly oval in form owing to the pinch of the grain of the wood.

Several Martini regulation cartridges were then fired into a rack of inch deal boards, and the bullets passed through sixteen planks and were recovered, having assumed the form of button mushrooms. Several Lorenz steel compound bullets were then fired from the Martini, and penetrated all the seventeen deal planks and buried themselves an inch and a half deep in a block of beech at the rear; but the penetration of a .45 steel compound bullet is, by reason of its great diameter, far inferior to that of a .32 steel-compound bullet.—*The Rifle*.

THE GUN.

All sportsmen who can do so should attend the field trials next month at Hanford.

Dr. A. E. Buzard, whose excellent article about "Jaundice in Dogs," published this week will well repay study and preservation, writes from Fort Grant, Arizona, that he is having great sport with the deer and quail which have been driven down into the foothills about Fort Grant by the snow. The Doctor states that both the Gambel and Rock quail are there in myriads, and are hunted best without dogs.

The fall value of your powder trials may be yet to be discovered. Since carefully examining the new data which you have given to us, it has occurred to me to ask whatever could have been the use of long barrels—I mean barrels of upwards of 24 in. long. Clearly in the time of our fathers, who used very fine powder in their flint and steel, there could not have been more energy developed at the muzzle ends of their barrels than was the case with the powders tried by you. For all the benefit these powders give, after the passing of the projectiles 21 in. of their course, I cannot admit the wisdom of carrying on extra ounce. I am less inclined to believe that our fathers were fools than some people seem to be, and I think they must have had excellent reasons for the length of barrel which they have handed down to posterity as a fashion without a reason. I wish, therefore, to ask some of your gun-making readers whether it is possible to make a 24 in. cylinder shoot well. I do not mean a modified choke-bore but a cylinder such as was made before the invention of choke-bores. I cannot help thinking that in the days of cylinders length of barrel was the only means known to gun-makers of keeping the shot together sufficiently to make a good target; if this is the case, then, sir, is there any remaining reason why guns should not be shortened? Length in these days of choke-bores has not the advantage of keeping the shot together. The choke does that, and the short barrel in this respect is now fully equal to the long one. If length has ceased to have that advantage has it now any other?—*Shooting*.

Goose-Shooting in Washington Territory.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—Shooting at Eureka Flat, on 7th and 8th inst., Messrs. Al. Eberley and John Foster killed in four hours 54 geese. Shooting was over decoys on old stubble fields. They killed thirty the first morning in forty shots. The second day they flew very high and shied from the decoys, yet they pulled down 24 in good style, but it took more shooting. Both men use full choked, ten bore Parker guns, and as a team they form quite a lively pair. GAUCHO.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Dec. 10, 1887.

Quail or Partridge?

Mr. Parker Gilmore may offend some Americans in the remarks which follow, but since he is indisputably right there is no remedy but to reform the vulgar nomenclature. He says, with reference to a report of a day's sport with Bob White in Texas:

As there are no quail proper (*Coturnix communis*) in either North or South America, I fail to see how the sport therein reported could have been obtained.

Sportsmen are surely well enough educated nowadays to know the difference between a quail and a partridge, a woodcock and a snipe, or a turkey buzzard and a wild turkey. The last-named error many readers would deem to be impossible—merely a fabrication of my brain—but such is not the case, for well I remember, when shooting some years ago on the Embarras bottom lands in Illinois, a new "chummy" from the Eastern states knocking over one of these disgusting but useful scavengers, and being induced by some of the "larkies" of our party to carry his supposed valuable game several miles to my house, in spite of the redolent smell of putrid carrion which it emitted. However, misnaming birds and quadrupeds is constantly taking place, both in Great Britain and across the Atlantic, by persons who should know better and assuredly profess to do so. Thus you will find an illustration in Mr. Greener's ponderous tome on shooting and game, which is stated to represent the *Coturnix Communis*. If he had told his readers that it was a woodcock he would have been less culpable, for the difference that markedly exists between the bird represented in the eminent gunmaker and sportsman's plate owns a long tail, while the scolopex has a long bill. But, not to be hard on so great a celebrity, let me inform him that the drawing in question is a very good picture of one of the sand-grouse genus.

In using misnomers, American sportsmen are, as a rule, more careless than their English confreres, but then, in simple justice it must be stated that theirs is a new country, and further, that the squatters or first European inhabitants who took possession of those mighty western lands, between hostile Indians and constant attention to their farms, had something else to do than study natural history; so they christened the original inhabitants of their new homes after those specimens of the animal creation that they had known were entering their adopted country. From father to son the appellation descended, the youth knowing no better, and never for a moment doubting the correctness of his sire's designations.

In the Far West the Wapiti deer is always spoken of as an elk, whereas the moose is the elk, and so on and so on. These instances might be repeated *ad nauseam*.

It is not because such errors were pardonable half a century ago that they should be so now. The United States were then comparatively in their childhood, but at the present time they are the most robust of mature nations, and have produced orators, statesmen, poets and historians that would do honor to any country that exists. They have also been the schools of sound, practical naturalists whose memory and works will continue verdant when the writings of Buffon and many others of his contemporaries have passed into oblivion. The names of these eminent men of science are Audubon, Bachman, Wilson and Agassiz.

With the works of these great men in their hands, sportsmen need never be in ignorance of what they have got in their game-bags or fish-creeks; and when time or weather does not permit them to go forth practically to enjoy field sports, in a snug armchair or quiet corner they may almost have as much pleasure in studying the habits and modes of life of those treasures of creation that have so often afforded them hours of unalloyed happiness.

The bird alluded to is the American partridge (*Ortiz virginianus*), and well may he and his three friends have enjoyed themselves when, after their labor, they found that they had 102 brace for their day's reward—102 brace of the most perfect and possibly the most beautiful game bird in the world. Because I speak in such strong terms of the Virginian par-

tridge, that is no reason that your readers should accept my dictum; no, nothing of the kind. If anyone will prove that I am in error or guilty of partiality, I am open to conviction; but before they attempt to do so let them go to America and enjoy a day in Texas, or, nearer at home still, on the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, shooting *Ortiz virginianus*, when the helleberrers will both be equally armed for so interesting a controversy.

In some of the finest coverts of Ireland I have enjoyed wonderful woodcock shooting, on the prairies of the Western States magnificent snipe shooting, and both on the Kanakee and Chesapeake the finest duck-shooting that the world produces. I have had a large experience of the game of China, Japan, India and Africa, but never have I enjoyed the sport of shooting more than when I have been in pursuit of the Virginian partridge.

One reason for this is that it is essentially a description of game that displays all the sagacity, intellect or talent that well-bred setters or pointers possess. I have often thought that if our special breeds of field dogs were not made for bagging these birds the birds were made to show to what perfection breeding and breaking can be brought to.

Out in the open—for instance, in a stubble field—the subject of this communication is far from an easy bird to hit; but when it has taken shelter in swales, timber, or partially-cleared land, where brush heaps have been left, well, it requires quick and correct marksmanship, or else the reward for your day's labor will be far from satisfactory.

I am a great admirer of American sportsmen. No better have I ever met. They shoot well, and invariably hunt and break their own dogs, the majority of which are descended from the best striae Europe possesses. The United States is essentially a setter's or pointer's elysium, for, independent of the abundance and variety of game that can be killed over them in that country, their masters, I almost would say, spoil them with kindness, not only making companions of them in the field but in their homes.

But this goodness of heart to their dumb friends deserves its reward, and the reward our transatlantic cousins derive in being possessors of the most perfect bird for field sports, the Virginian partridge, not unfrequently known by the familiar homely name of "Bob White."

Powder Trials for Pressures Within Gun Barrels.

In connection with the interesting article by "Guacho," which appeared last week, may be read the results of a series of experiments conducted by Mr. S. B. Allport and the editor of *Land and Water*, in England, for the purpose particularly of ascertaining the peculiarities of the various nitro-compounds, all of which are quite similar, we believe, to the ordinary wood powder. The experimenters mentioned report as follows:

Experiments for the trial of internal pressures are common enough as applied to big guns, but it is a curious fact that until a few years ago, on the introduction of new powders, no one had thought it necessary, except by rule of thumb, to settle what strain an ordinary charge of gunpowder developed in a sporting gun. A few hunt guns, which had given way, after proof, to ordinary charges of Schultze powder, set people enquiring whether the blow delivered by the explosion of nitro-compounds was greater or of a different nature to that given by the burning of black powder. Several experiments were carried out by various gunpowder makers and they obtained a certain amount of credit from the public because they were too good to be true. In making these remarks we do not allude to some crude attempts to discover pressure by the explosion of powder in lead cylinders and afterwards measuring the amount of expansion of those cylinders. This plan was open to no check whatever, and it was impossible to say whether one cylinder bore any comparison in strength to another, because there was obviously no means of testing them. Moreover the lead used was by no means of good quality, and exhibited many air cavities when cut. It was not, therefore, to be wondered at that some very curious assertions should have been made on the basis of results from these lead cylinders. Some of these were highly in favor of nitro-powders, and, as the army authorities are now considering the use of these powders for the new army rifle, we think the results obtained by us will have a very general interest amongst those who hold the proficiency of the British army in high esteem.

We may, perhaps, say a few words on the history of public opinion in regard to the nitro-powders before speaking of the knowledge acquired from the present experiments. The first users of the Schultze powder, the first of the class, experienced many curious sensations when using it, amongst them the prolonged hang-fire, the gentle fizzle and the sharp crack peculiar to dynamite or gun-cotton. We have experienced them all. It was discovered, apparently, in a hundred quarters about the same period, that the turning over or the initial resistance had a great deal to do with the shooting qualities of the powder. The reason of this was afterwards made clear—some five years ago. It was owing to the fact that the power of all nitro-powders depends upon the unity in point of time of ignition of each granule. It was shown to differ from black powder in this, that the strength of black increases as its combustion—practically with the smallness of its grain—and the strength of the nitro-compounds is wholly dependent upon keeping them or their developing gases together in as small a compass as possible until the whole of the granules have ignited; and in this case ignited is equivalent to exploded. It was shown that a cartridge which had become damp or wet and afterwards dried would be enormously increased in power, because the turning over would have become stiff and would therefore not give way as soon after partial ignition of the charge as would have been the case prior to wetting and drying.

It was then discovered by the lead cylinder test that the drying of these powders caused much more powerful explosions, and no doubt this was the only service the lead cylinder did render. Unfortunately, however, some time after this the Schultze Company professed to have discovered a means of rendering their powder waterproof, so that it could not be dangerously dried. This new production was subjected to the lead cylinder test again, and the claim of the powder-makers was supposed to have been established. After this the crusher-gauge test was applied by the company, and the results appeared confirmatory to the lead cylinder results. These crusher-gauge trials placed the highest pressure in the barrels from Schultze powder at a point between 2 in. and 3 in. from the breech, and that from black powder of all kinds at 1 in. from the breech.

The experiments which Mr. S. B. Allport and ourselves have carried out go, we are sorry to say, to disprove these results in both of the most important points. First, as regards the point of highest pressure of the nitro-powders,

and second, as to the effect of drying on these powders, for although the small caps were used in Ely's ordinary sea-colored cases, the ignition was rapid enough to ensure the highest pressure being felt in all cases with ordinary charging at the plug 1 in. from the breech. Second, the drying of E. C. and Schultze for one and a half hours at 160 deg. Fahr. had the effect of producing double energy at this point—equal to fine grain black powder. And about double the "energy" developed at this point by seventy grains of the same powder in the state in which it was delivered to us from the mills. But although this large charge of Schultze produced no great increase of energy at this point in the barrel, its effect at 2½ in. from the breech, and at 6 in. was enormously increased beyond normal pressures at these points. It will therefore be obvious that a proof charge of Schultze powder could only be used with effect by being stimulated in its ignition. This, as we have shown, can be done by drying, and it can also be done by igniting the Schultze by the flame produced by the combustion of black powder. This priming with black powder was one of the tests used five years ago, in order to settle the cause of variations in these compounds, when they were found to depend wholly upon ignition. It may be accepted that Schultze powder is not sensitive of ignition to the flame produced by its own explosion, but that it is sensitive to it if dried, and that it is at all times sensitive to the flame produced by the combustion of black powder. Two grains of this powder used to prime Schultze powder has a wonderful effect, as Mr. S. B. Allport has discovered in his many previous careful experiments.

It will be noticed that in speaking of the effect produced on crusher-gauges we have used the word "energy," and we think advisedly, for the following reasons: The lead crusher-gauges used have been subjected to the same tests of pressure, and have time after time been measured to record the same amount of compression to the 1/1000th of an inch by impacts of similar forces. It was found, however, that these crushers, when subject to dead-weight pressures, went on crushing for hours, days, and even weeks, and herein lies an element of uncertainty of all crusher-gauges as tests of highest pressures; because, although the time occupied by the explosion of the shot from the gun barrel is very short, yet it is after all "time;" and as it is so, effects go during time, and varying according to spaces of time cannot be regarded as the basis on which to calculate highest pressures, which may be said to be delivered at a point of time, not in a space of time. As it was obvious that these crusher-gauges would be affected by the pressure of the gas until it became so weak as not to overcome remaining resistance, we are compelled for the present to confine ourselves to representing the effect in energy which represents in our own opinion the accumulative force exerted upon any given point of the barrel during the period from ignition to the time the shot has left the barrel. To overcome this defect in the ascertaining of highest pressures, Mr. Allport, seeing the desirability of corroborating the results of the crushers to insure accuracy, invented the application of a spring as a check upon the accumulating pressures which go to make up the energy recorded by the lead crushers. The springs which were used for this purpose were three in number, and each one had been tested by impact, and the effects on them tabulated with the effects produced by similar impacts on the lead crushers. The finding of highest pressures was not only brought by this means within the range of the practical, but a very interesting study has been opened out as to the different nature of the blows inflicted by the different powders, different loads, and by the drying of the powders. Mr. Allport, however, intends to check both the lead crushers and the springs by other lead crushers so graduated to the blow expected to be received that nothing but the highest pressures at the points where they are placed will be efficient to contract them, and inferior pressures will not overcome their initial resistance; by this means he will not only do away with the uncertain quality of accumulating pressures, but he will be able to check another unknown quantity—that of the accumulating resistance offered by springs.

For, when the initial resistance of the springs is more than overcome, an equal element of uncertainty is introduced, increasing with the lineal contraction of the spring. Our scientific readers will not require to be reminded that a blow or impact of a falling body upon a spring cannot be faithfully recorded by it except the spring be set in a manner to register at the instant of highest velocity; that is, before the resistance of the spring has itself materially reduced velocity. These springs, for instance, were tested with a falling weight, which, of course, gives an invariable blow; yet they would only record the true energy of the blow given when it was administered upon a spring so strong as barely to register at all. Every extra contraction of the springs reduced the velocity of the falling body, and it did not, of course, collapse to its full extent until a considerable amount of time had elapsed from the first impact. It is clear, therefore, that unless the pressure from the powder was developed upon the spring by degrees of time sufficient to collapse the spring in equivalent degrees, that the highest pressure could by no means be discovered upon a much compressed spring. Our own opinion is that the highest pressure, given immediately after the passage of the wad over the plug, would be very sudden and as suddenly removed, and that this removal would not allow the highest pressure to be registered except on springs set, as we said before, with an initial resistance equivalent nearly to the highest pressures developed at the point. This is Mr. Allport's opinion also, and he is therefore chosen his springs to give low lineal compressions. He is not, however, satisfied that he has done this to a sufficient extent, and he is now engaged in having more made, just as he is having more crusher-gauges made to eliminate opposing sources of inaccuracy in order to carry out his scheme of pressure tests to absolute perfection. Then we shall have the pleasure of correcting possible inaccuracies and adding to the tables we now give.

The gun used for these experiments was a cylinder with seven plugs at distances from the breech of 1 in., 2½ in., 6 in., 9 in., 15 in., 21 in. and 27 in. The leads were used in all cases towards the breech, and the springs at the same time were placed one plug-hole nearest the muzzle. The arrangement for the crusher-gauges was nearly similar to those used in the service for big guns, and the spring arrangement is an invention, and a very clever one of Mr. Allport's. It will be seen that by this arrangement the highest pressures were never prevented from acting upon the crusher-gauges, as the powder was, of course, to pass before anything more than the lateral pressure of the charge of shot is developed upon the barrel. We may take it that the spring was slightly affected by the increased space in the barrel caused by the compression of the lead nearer to the breech. It will be observed that we had no inefficient weak crushers to take pressure at the 27-inch hole, and in some cases they did not register even in the 21-inch plug-hole, but the springs did in each case, and we have no doubt that we shall find that the nearer the muzzle we get the more will results from the two tests approach each other, both as regards energies recorded

and highest pressures attained. The reason why this should be so is that near the muzzle the velocity of the projectile is greatest and the distance it still has to travel is smallest; hence accumulative pressures are reduced to the minimum; and, on the other hand, as springs record at least lineal contraction, two sources of inaccuracy are greatly reduced.

We will suspend our further remarks until another occasion. In the meantime we throw our columns open to criticism of these trials to the powder companies interested, and we shall be pleased to describe or explain anything we have not made clear.

We should add that Mr. S. B. Allport has carried his experiments much further, with the object of settling proof charges, and, although we know what results he has obtained with crushers of varying initial resistance, we have no right to give this to the public without Mr. Allport's leave.

No. of Shots.		Effect on Spring.	Rebounding length of 250 of an inch lead.	Average Compression of Leads.	Value shown in Foot Pounds.
		Strength of Spring.	Distance from Breech.	Compression of Spring in inches.	
1	Coppsal, 4½ gr., 1½ oz. No. 6 shot.	At 2½ in.	from breech	.077	.04
2		from breech		.076	.037
3		At 6 in.	from breech	.072	.061
4		med	from breech	.071	.067
5		from breech		.063	.070
6		At 9 in.	from breech	.052	.172
7		from breech		.037	.167
8		from breech		.037	.165
9		weak At 15 in.	from breech	.045	.204
10		from breech		.026	.210
11		from breech		.027	.207
12		At 21 in.	from breech	.010	.24
13		from breech		.007	.246
14		from breech		.007	.244
15		At 27 in.	from breech	.003	.246
16		from breech		.000	.248
17		from breech		.000	.248
18	Schultze, 42 gr., 1½ oz. No. 8 shot.	At 2½ in.	from breech	.069	.777
19		from breech		.058	.556
20		from breech		.054	.564
21		med At 6 in.	from breech	.059	.087
22		from breech		.059	.108
23		from breech		.079	.170
24		At 9 in.	from breech	.047	.196
25		from breech		.012	.166
26		from breech		.018	.189
27		weak At 15 in.	from breech	.037	.220
28		from breech		.040	.202
29		from breech		.040	.219
30		At 21 in.	from breech	.014	.247
31		from breech		.013	.248
32		from breech		.014	.243
33		At 27 in.	from breech	.013	.250
34		from breech		.01	.250
35		from breech		.004	.250
36	Pigon-Wilks, No. 2.	At 2½ in.	from breech	.071	.025
37	T. S., 82 gr., 1½ oz. No. 6 shot.	from breech		.063	.018
38		from breech		.049	.029
39		med At 6 in.	from breech	.079	.060
40		from breech		.077	.060
41		from breech		.076	.064
42		At 9 in.	from breech	.049	.150
43		from breech		.018	.148
44		from breech		.018	.158
45		weak At 15 in.	from breech	.041	.206
46		from breech		.046	.207
47		from breech		.045	.205
48		At 21 in.	from breech	.018	.243
49		from breech		.018	.243
50		from breech		.019	.246
51		At 27 in.	from breech	.008	.247
52		from breech		.016	.250
53		from breech		.007	.249
54	Pigon-Wilks, 82 gr., 1½ oz. No. 6.	At 2½ in.	from breech	.046	.087
55		from breech		.047	.083
56		med At 6 in.	from breech	.072	.076
57		from breech		.072	.114
58		from breech		.071	.115
59		At 9 in.	from breech	.045	.172
60		from breech		.046	.190
61		from breech		.035	.197
62		weak At 15 in.	from breech	.049	.227
63		from breech		.019	.208
64		from breech		.043	.227
65		from breech		.023	.246
66		from breech		.024	.247
67		from breech		.021	.242
68		At 27 in.	from breech	.002	.248
69		from breech		.007	.250
70		from breech		.00	.250
71	Schultze, 70 gr., 1½ oz. No. 6 shot, cloth w.d.	At 2½ in.	from breech	.068	.198
72		from breech		.033	
73	Schultze, 70 gr., 1½ oz. No. 6 shot.	At 2½ in.	from breech	.069	.240
74	Schultze, 56 gr., 1½ oz. No. 6 shot, a felt wad pushed down on to cartridge to make up for turn-over.	At 2½ in.	from breech	.117	two leads
75		from breech		.117	two leads
76		from breech		.117	two leads
77		from breech		.117	two leads
78	Schultze, 56 gr., 1½ oz. No. 6 shot, a felt wad pushed down on to cartridge to make up for turn-over.	At 2½ in.	from breech	.076	.067
79		from breech		.076	.067
80		from breech		.076	.067
81		from breech		.076	.067
82	Schultze, 70 gr., 1½ oz. No. 6 shot (cloth wad only between powder and shot).	At 2½ in.	from breech	.054	.198
83		from breech		.054	.198
84		from breech		.054	.198
85		from breech		.054	.198
86	Schultze, dried for 1 hour and 10 min at 160 Fahr. (about) 4 gr., 1½ oz.	At 2½ in.	from breech	.032	.219
87		from breech		.032	.219
88		from breech		.032	.219
89		from breech		.032	.219
90	Coppsal, dried 1½ hours at 160 Fahr. (about) 4 gr., 1½ oz.	At 2½ in.	from breech	.032	.219
91		from breech		.032	.219
92		from breech		.032	.219
93		from breech		.032	.219
94		from breech		.032	.219
95		from breech		.032	.219
96		from breech		.032	.219
97		from breech		.032	.219
98		from breech		.032	.219
99		from breech		.032	.219
100		from breech		.032	.219
101		from breech		.032	.219
102		from breech		.032	.219
103		from breech		.032	.219
104		from breech		.032	.219
105		from breech		.032	.219
106		from breech		.032	.219
107		from breech		.032	.219

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent,
a visitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Dec. 17, 1887.

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been
removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office
not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in
the issue of the following Saturday.

Half-and-Half.

Before taking up the illustration presented by half-
and-half sires, we will complete the sketch of the
great brood-mares. Sketch it can only be, as a full pic-
ture would require a large canvas, and entail a vast
amount of work on the part of the artist who undertook
the task. An etching is all that it can be termed when
only a few columns are taken, though as oftentimes mere
outlines will give a very good idea of a scene, brief state-
ments may be of service in calling attention to works
where fuller knowledge may be obtained. In the De-
cember number of Wallace's Monthly the editor direc-
s people who have requested his advice regarding stallions
to carefully peruse a long letter which he had written on
the subject. The epistle referred to is the "Year Book"
and it is a laudable feeling which prompts the compiler
to call attention to what has cost so much labor, and
with work so well done. The article in the paper of
last week mentioned Fleetwing the dam of Ruby and
Stamboul. We have learned within a few days that
Fleetwing was dead, and though the loss is a serious one
to Mr. Rose, having left a son and a daughter owned by
Wm. Corbitt of such high stamp as the two named,
amends are made for the loss. The pedigree of Fleetwing
is given in the table by Hambletonian (10), her dam by
Geo. M. Patchen (30). These are trotting strains although
backed with thoroughbred blood not far distant. But as
Sultan is the sire of both Ruby and Stamboul, it comes
within the legitimate province of enquiry to take his blood
into consideration. His blood lines are emphatically "trot-
ting strains." Although the dam of The Moor, the sire
of Sultan, is now claimed to have been got by a Copper-
bottom colt, we have not seen the evidence which just-
ified the change. John Williams, who knew Belle of
Wabash from colthood up, who drove her in many if
not all of her races, is emphatic in characterizing the
lately given pedigree as false, and that the former was
true. Be that as it may the hearing is so slight that
whether by a Copperbottom colt from his own dam or
Lieutenant Bassinger, the facts are that The Moor got
trotters and that his son, Sultan, gets them nearly every
time. But the progeny of Fleetwing is potent evidence
in favor of inbreeding when the right kind of blood is
doubled, and in the case of Ruby and Stamboul three
plies of Hambletonian cord in the rope.

The above tabulation shows that Hambletonian was
grandfather of Stamboul on the side of the dam. Delmonico,
the sire of the dam of Sultan, was by a son, and his
dam a daughter of Hambletonian. This gives Stamboul
five-sixteenths of the blood. Now, no one of any sense
will claim that there are any near thoroughbred crosses
in this, the second fastest (when measured by actual
record) stallion ever bred in California, for even if there
was no dispute about the dam of The Moor, it would be

as far off as that in the grandsire of Hambletonian, Mam-
brino

We have to reiterate and proclaim in nearly every
article bearing on the subject that we do not deny the
excellence of what is termed trotting blood, and still
those who take the opposite side are prone to represent
that all of those who advocate racing strains in fast trot-
ters ignore "plebeian blood" in toto. In the last number
of Wallace's Monthly the associate editor "L" (and who
by the way is a forcible writer) endeavors to lessen the
merit of Ansel. He writes that one hundred and seventy-
six have trotted faster than 2:20, but is careful not to say
how many of them were entire horses, and does not
allude to Palo Alto, who, at four years old, trotted within
a quarter of a second of it. If Ansel and Palo Alto were
from "unknown" mares, due credit would have been
given and a fairer balance struck. But to resume,
Ruby and Stamboul trace to Mambrino Chief and an-
other branch of the Clay family through Geo. M.
Patchen. The Mambrino Chief came through a family
which has produced Ericsson, Clark Chief, Phallas and
others. Clark Chief is a "full brother" in blood to
Celeste, the dam of Sultana, their dams being sisters.
Phellis has two crosses of Mrs. Caudle, the dam of
Ericsson, Big Nora and Little Nora. We will heartily
agree that the trotting lines are very strong and that the
union of Sultan and Fleetwing should result in produc-
ing fast trotters. There is another prominent feature
in the table of great brood-mares which cannot be lost
sight of, that being the piling up of the evidence in favor
of inbreeding to Hambletonian blood. Alley, by Ham-
bletonian, her dam by Flying Morgan, is the dam of
Milton, 2:19½, and Albert France, 2:20½, both being by
Geo. Wilkes. Belle Brandon by Hambletonian, her dam
Jenny by Young Bacchus, is the dam of Amy, 2:20½, by
Volunteer, and Gov. Sprague, 2:20½, by Rhode Island;
Duroc Maid by Messenger Duroc, her dam by Edward
Everett, is the dam of Editor, 2:23½, and Femme Sole,
2:20, both by Princeps, who is a great grandson of Ham-
bletonian. Factory Girl by Hambletonian is the dam of
King Phillip, 2:21, by Jay Gould, son of Hambletonian.
Reina Victoria is a singular case of inbreeding. Her
dam, Hyacinth by Volunteer, was bred to her grandsire
Hambletonian. Reina Victoria is therefore five-eighths
the blood of her sire. She was bred to Glenview, in-
bred to Alexander's Abdallah, his sire being Belmont by
Abdallah and his dam Fadette by Abdallah, and the
result was Euclid, 2:28½. It may be as well to tabulate
this pedigree in order to obtain a proper conception of the
mingling and remingling of the blood:

EUCLID	{	Glenview.....	{ Belmont.....	{ Abdallah..	{ Hambletonian
			{ Fadette.....	{ Abdallah..	{ Hambletonian
		{	Reina Victoria	{ Hambletonian	
			Hyacinth.....	{ Volunteer..	{ Hambletonian

Reina Victoria was bred to Princeps, with a result of
Princeton, four years, 2:23½. Inasmuch as the inbreed-
ing to Glenview was closer than to Princeps, it may seem
that it had been carried too far, but as Euclid is the
only one of the get of Glenview which is in the list, while
Princeps has fourteen, the greater speed of Princeton can
be credited to greater potency in the sire.

While cogitating over inbreeding, it may be well to
bring Ned on the witness stand. That a mare should
be dubbed Ned is one of those inscrutable things so
often met in nomenclature. She was by Berkley's Ed-
win Forest, her dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam
by Grey Eagle. Magic was by American Clay, his dam
Lualaba by Berkley's Edwin Forest, second dam by
Grey Eagle. The coupling of Ned and Magic pro-
duced Clemmie G., 2:15½, Post Boy, 2:23, and Mystery,
2:25½. Ned had also Alice Stoner, 2:24½, by Strath-
more, being one of the very few mares with a quartet
which have beaten 2:30.

But there are two mares which were brought to Cali-
fornia by L. J. Rose in 1870 or 1871, which demand
a place among the greatest brood-mares; these were Gret-
chen by Mambrino Pilot and Minnehaha by Bald Chief
(Steven's). The dam of Gretchen was Kilty Kirkman, a
fast pacing mare by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crock-
ett, second dam by Fanning's Tobe, and her third dam
by imported Leviathan. Among her progeny are Inca,
2:27, by Woodford Mambrino; Sable (dam of Sable Wilkes,
2:18) by The Moor; Del Sur, 2:24½, by The Moor;
Romero, 2:19½, by A. W. Richmond. Sable had probably
the greatest turn of speed of any of her colts, as Mr.
Rose has often told us that up to her time she was the
fastest trotter he ever saw. As the dam of the cham-
pion three-year-old, and that championship won by so
wide a margin, there is scarcely a question that she will
excel her mother by many points. She is comparatively
young yet, having been foaled in 1875. Another of
Gretchen's daughters, Neluska, was also very fast, and
she is the dam of Nehusta by Stamboul, which is reported
to be a veritable flyer. A fast family is not expressive

enough when writing of the progeny of Gretchen in the
first and second generations. Sable Wilkes is the first
from Sable which has been regularly trained, and as Mr.
Corbitt has more of the "same sort" there is not much
risk in making the rosiest kind of predictions as to the
future of the family.

Minnehaha was a fitting companion—Alcazar, 3 years,
2:23, by Sultan; Sweetheart, 3 years 2:22½, by Sultan;
Eva, 2:23½, by Sultan; Beautiful Bells, 2:29½, by The
Moor, are a portion of her offspring, and she takes rank
in respect to numbers with Ned and Maid of Clay, Green
Mountain Maid the only instance of a dam with five
"regulation" performers to her credit. The dam of
Minnehaha was Nettie Clay by Strader's Cassius M. Clay
Jr., second dam by Abdallah, third dam by Engineer
2d, the sire of Lady Suffolk. To prove that it was no
chance shot in favor of the California climate, when
Gretchen was outdone by her daughter Sable, Beautiful
Bells has already excelled her mother in the way of
speed production, and in fact dropped three seconds
from the records of the family. She has three in the
list, although her first was dropped in 1880. Hinda
Rose, 3 years, 2:19½; St. Bal, 4 years, 2:24½; Bell Boy, 2
years, 2:26, and Cimbes so close after these paragone
that he is likely to catch up in the not-far-off future.

A few more half-and-half illustrations and we will
bring this number of the series to a close.

RYSZYK	{	Hambletonian (10).			
		Lady Duke.....	{	Magdelene.	{ Medoc.
			{	Lexington...	{ Daughter..	{ Sumpter.

fourth dam by Buford's Eclipse, fifth dam Maria by
Craig's Alfred, etc. Rysdyk is half Hambletonian the
other half thoroughbred. Now if a purchaser contem-
plated buying a half-and-half sire, and were to consult Mr.
Wallace's long and very able letter to aid him in select-
ing a stallion, he would scrutinize this pedigree very
closely and the "performances" which had resulted. He
would find:

Bertrace, b m, dam Polly Barber, by Bully King,
2:27½.

Clingstone, b g, dam Gretchen by Chosroes 735, 2:14.
Geo. M. Rysdyk, b g, dam Lady Patchen by Geo. M.
Patchen 30, 2:29½.

Maud A., b m, dam Jessie by Rosebud, 2:26½.
Victor, h g, dam Dolly by Phenomenon, 2:21½.

Clingstone being the fastest he would trace his course
with the greatest interest. He would find that Harold.
Dictator, Happy Medium, Conklu's Abdallah and Vol-
unteer were the only sires which had progeny of greater
speed at the close of 1886, the two fastest being from
mares with the same amount of thoroughbred blood as
Rysdyk possessed. On the side of the dam of Clingstone he
would find American Star and Long Island Black Hawk
blood, and in her sire Chosroes another strain of Ham-
bletonian, and the grandam of Chosroes by the thorough-
bred horse Post Boy. Looking over the Palo Alto cata-
logue Ansel would "strike his eye" as being something
after the pattern of Rysdyk. Putting Ansel's pedigree
in tabular form it would stand thus:

ANSEL	{	Electioneer	{ Hambletonian 10
		{	Green Mountain Maid
			Lexington
		Annette.....	{ dam.....	{ Grey Eagle

fourth dam Miss Obsolete, by Sumpter, and so on until
the twentieth dam was the Layton Barh mare. The
points of resemblance are apparent. Half as much
Hambletonian blood as Rysdyk, the same amount of
Lexington, each with a cross of Medoc and Sumpter,
with a Grey Eagle between Lexington and Medoc in the
case of Ansel. The advantages which Ansel possesses
are first three heats "in a race" in 2:28, 2:20, 2:20,
whereas Rysdyk had no record. Electioneer has nine
sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:20 or
better. Hambletonian has only three. Never having
seen Rysdyk we cannot compare the forms of the two
horses, though it is seldom, indeed, that a "better-shaped"
horse is found than Ansel. So far the result of the study
would not discourage a purchaser from buying a half-
and-half stallion of that class. A close scrutiny of that
comprehensive letter will reveal many startling facts.

As we have written before, there is a mass of infor-
mation, and that in a shape which can be understood.
Still, it requires some knowledge of pedigree to "get at"
the truth, or if without that knowledge a more thorough
research. Were the second dams of the winning sires
and great brood-mares given it would facilitate enquiries;
but with so much to praise it would flavor of hyper-
criticism to find fault. We will resume the subject here-
after.

Mr. John H. Shults, proprietor of the Parkville Farm,
Long Island, has gone to California, and it is understood that
his visit to the Pacific Coast is for the purpose of purchasing,
if possible, the great stallion Guy Wilkes, 2:15½, by George
Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen. Mr.
Shults has a very long purse, but I do not believe that he
will hag the game he is supposed to be gunning after.—*N. Y. Sporting World.*

More Light.

"L." claims that there have been thousands of attempts to breed fast trotters from thoroughbred mares. If this be the case there must be some evidence to sustain the position. We get catalogues from all the main breeders of trotters, and outside of Palo Alto it is rare, indeed, to find a thoroughbred mare in the list.

Some years ago a writer went over Bruce's American Stud Book, and as the plan followed in that is to class every colt not got by a thoroughbred as the son or daughter of a trotter, he blew his trumpet loudly over the discovery. Horses never heard of outside of their immediate neighborhood were set down as trotters, and to follow that rule, every H. B. in England could be classed as trotting-bred.

How many thoroughbred mares did Hambletonian serve? We can recall two, viz: the dams of Edward Everett and Rysdyk, the first having twelve representatives, the second five. Stallions which stood in Kentucky had a better chance, and we find that Pilot Jr. served the dams of John Morgan, Tattler, Midnight and Miss Russell, Mambrino Chief served Utila by imported Margrave, and got Ashland, and his blood has proved "potent." Mambrino Chief, from a thoroughbred mare, got Ashland Chief, the sire of Black Cloud, 2:17½, and two others. From Susie, by imported Margrave, he got the dam of Hambrino, and further search would, in all probability, show others which have not been entire failures. Mambrino Patchen served Estrella, by imported Australian, and got Alma Mater, the dam of Alcantara and Alcyone, and as the dam of M. P. was by the thoroughbred horse Gano, there was a doubling of the red currents. As so much appears this week in regard to this phase of the question of the breeding of fast trotters, further consideration will be postponed.

In the meantime, however, we will be highly pleased to learn of many thoroughbred mares there are on the trotting breeding farms of the United States outside of Palo Alto. It has been stated that the late R. A. Alexander bred a great many thoroughbred mares to trotting stallions. In 1864 he determined to "sell out," and sent us a list of his mares, thinking that one division might be purchased in Illinois. There were fifty-seven all told. He had three stallions, Lexington, Scythian and Ruric. He made three divisions of nineteen mares and one stallion in each, and the prices for the mares ranged from \$300 to \$8,000. If Mr. Broadhead will refer to the old books of the Woodburn stud he will be able to state exactly the number of thoroughbred mares bred to trotting stallions. If our memory be correct, the fastest bred at Woodburn up to 1863 was Tattler.

Out of the Woods.

We cheerfully acknowledge that Mr. Wallace has proved that imported Messenger was not thoroughbred. The "leader" in the December monthly establishes the point, and his arguments cannot be controverted. In fact there are no thoroughbreds when to constitute such all of the lines must end in oriental ancestry. That is, with the exception of a few imported Arabs, and about the only man in England who has a thoroughbred stud is Sir Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.

After the first shock resulting from the dethronement of the idol so long worshipped there is a feeling of relief. There is no longer a necessity for going over the dusty tomes of long ago. Race-horses are not thoroughbreds. Can a horse be shown which is entitled to wear the purple it is a hundred to one that he is not a race-horse. Although an animal may trace on both sides to the "royal mares," there will be intervening currents flowing from the unknown region; that is if he and his ancestors have secured rank on the turf. Hereafter we will endeavor to discard the word thoroughbred.

It has no significance, it is only appropriate from habit and expresses nothing. According to our remembrance Mr. Wallace is the originator of "running-bred," and though at first it had a grating sound to the ear of those who had been so long accustomed to other appellations, it certainly signifies the intention to breed an animal which can run. As all horses can run it may need further improvement. How will racing-bred do? There is a difference between running and racing. The former is within the compass of every animal which is not crippled, only a few of even the quondam thoroughbreds can race, and still fewer of those outside of the pale.

We are absolved from a great deal of trouble. "No thoroughbred has ever trotted in three minutes," shouts an opposer of that blood. "Captain Jenks has a record close to 2:30," is the reply. "Yes, but what is his sixth dam?" is retorted, and though you call attention to the good races he ran, that ends it.

Venture, 2:27½, was bred for a race-horse, but the sire of his dam had only three thoroughbred crosses, so that Venture had one part in thirty-two of unknown blood. As he was the sire of Chance, from the dam of Ansel, a rattling good race-horse, we can call Venture racing-

bred. No more thoroughbred in ours. Mr. Wallace has blazed the path to lead us out of the woods, and we cordially thank him.

The Golden Gate and C. M. Chase.

We think that when due consideration is given, the Golden Gate will reconsider its action in expelling Mr. Chase. The laws will not sanction the punishment, and if they did there would be an end to the sports of the turf and track.

Briefly expressed, it stands: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the California State Agricultural Society a violent attack was made on the management. The Board was accused of wrong-doing, and the accusations couched in language not only disrespectful but abusive. Mr. Chase retorted, though not exactly in the language reported. The attention of the accuser was directed to what had been done in another society of which he was also a director, and the much stronger grounds for animadversion presented. A reporter changed the matter so as to implicate the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, and this Mr. Chase requested to be corrected in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which was done. The correction is the ground for the indictment. If an action would stand on that basis every paper which gives space to chronicle the turf sports would be liable. Every editor and reporter could be ostracised, and private pique or enmity on the part of a few managers be gratified. The rules very properly protect the judges in the discharge of their duties. No matter if fraud is so palpable that all can see the swindle, should the judges err in not properly punishing the perpetrators, they must be protected from abuse. But their authority only extends over the grounds on which the races are held. Outside of that they have no jurisdiction. When they attempt to punish a man for words spoken in a body convened a hundred miles away, and months after, it borders on the ridiculous. A judge, when holding court, can inflict summary punishment on a person who is in contempt, but no matter how abusive a person may be outside of that court, he cannot commit.

John DeVaul, Jr.

JOHN DEVAULL JR.—In San Francisco, December 10, at 7:40 P.M., of heart disease, John Jr., son of John and Mary DeVaul.

All such notices as that just written bring sadness in measure proportionate to ties of relationship or friendly intimacy, and it is with an acute sense of personal loss that we record the departure of our valued young associate and esteemed fellow-sportsman, poor John De Vaull Jr. Born in San Francisco, on November 20th, 1866, he had passed from a pure childhood through an unusually thoughtful and temperate adolescence, into a manhood of rare gentleness and beauty. Studious by nature, and thoroughly devoted to a father and mother who are proud to live in their boys, John had developed all that was best in his nature, and had avoided all that would have debased or besmirched his character. And without diminishing his capacity to meet the demands incident to active business life, he was quite the embodiment of tenderness and conscientiousness.

A San Franciscan by birth, he received a thorough elementary education in the public schools, graduating early, with honor, from the grammar grade, and entering at once the employ of the San Francisco Street Sweeping Corporation, where he remained in a position of trust until death brought relief from years of distress caused by organic derangement of the heart.

Slight in physique he was nevertheless capable of enduring almost any amount of fatigue, and was from childhood devoted to the sports of the field. When only nine years of age he was a good shot with a rifle. At ten years he was given a Remington shotgun and instructed in its use by his father, in whose company most of his shooting was done. He soon developed remarkable skill in the field, and when sixteen years old began trap shooting, at which sport he soon became so proficient as to rank with the first-class of trap shots. Almost from the beginning he rarely visited a trap meeting without bringing away some evidence of ability in the way of prizes. Beginning at artificial targets, and then entering the California Wing Shooting Club of which he was made secretary, his scores compare favorably with those made by any of the distinguished marksmen of whom so many can be called to mind. In shooting his style was a model. Standing erect, and using a gun with perfect ease, he was quick and accurate, although at all times adhering strictly to rules. In all of his trap shooting he never challenged a bird, preferring to lose rather than to annoy a competitor. In social relations with the friends of his life, John was generally accorded the position of confidant and adviser.

The youths of the neighborhood found in him an arbitrator in all little disputes and went to him without reserve, because it was one of his peculiarities to inspire confidence in those with whom he came into contact.

Gifted with an insight that sometimes seemed marvelous, his judgments were always in perfect accord with equity, and were so tempered by kindness as to deprive even the refusal of a request of unpleasantness. He exercised a great influence over the men with whom he was associated in business relations. No man so poor or rude that John could not enter into sympathy with him if in trouble, and it was a pleasure to be about assisting some one all the time. His friends were many and were strongly bound to him by ties both of love for his milder qualities and of respect for his sterling strength. On Tuesday last, a requiem was sung over his earthly tenement, and an eloquent discourse pronounced at Plymouth Church by the Rev. Mr. Scudder. The church was filled by friends, and floral pieces in profusion only made the gloom deeper by contrast. Nine of his young friends, Messrs. W. P. Lewis, J. Newbauer, F. Bauer, J. Schroder, F. Applegate, Geo. Brown, J. Schwartz, F. Casey and F. Nippert bore him tenderly from the sanctuary, and with burdened hearts laid him at rest in the windowless chamber. Embodied he has gone, but the essential man and gentleman will live on in the minds and hearts of all who knew him—and they are many. Toward his idolizing parents goes our sympathy, not less sincere because of no avail in assuaging grief so bitter it seems that heart-strings must break. They have done well in guiding to perfection a son so true and so polished.

Auction Sales.

On Tuesday next Killip & Co. will offer at public auction, on the Bay District Course, some finely bred animals.

Mr. Prather of Maryville, Mo., has lately brought to this coast four very fine stallions. At the head is the English-bred thoroughbred stallion Intruder, a grand horse in every respect. His breeding is of the best, the most fashionable strains represented in his genealogical tree. He is of commanding size and of very high form. His stock are in demand at the East, Intruder mares being highly valued in the stud. A son of Almont, from a mare by Mambrino Chief, and his second dam a thoroughbred mare, is a capital representation of this celebrated family. He bears quite a strong resemblance to Piedmont, and is three-quarters of the same blood. A grandson of Almont is in the list, and the saddle stallion would stand in the front rank in countries where the breeding of saddle-horses has been reduced to a science.

Owing to ill health Mr. Waldstein has determined to close out his horses without any reservation. The dam of Albert W. is at the head of the string, and from her appearance it is reasonably certain that she is in foal to Antevolo. The young animals are of great promise. The "twin filly" by Albert W., and the "white-legged colt," are sure to trot fast, and the "boys" say that there is another still better. We have seen enough of the filly and colt to feel warranted in giving a recommend.

The Field Trials.

Few pleasures can be so cogently defended as participation in field trials. So many elements enter to form an intelligent appreciation of the work of pointers and setters that the result might almost be termed a liberal education.

No other sport with which we are acquainted engages so many faculties and leaves so little to regret. One must possess a fair degree of physical power or he cannot endure the days of hard walking or riding. The power of observation must be cultivated or he lose much of the finer work of the dogs. Calmness and patience in large degree are essential to success at trials. Knowledge of the habits of quail, and fair skill in shooting, conduce largely to the enjoyment of the recreation, and last, but not least, there is necessity for scrupulous regard for the rights of competitors.

It is little wonder that so many of the better sportsmen of the State are preparing to visit Hanford on January 16th, when the Pacific Coast Trials begin. A rare company will be present, and the trials will be by far the best ever held on the Pacific Coast. If those who can go will communicate the fact to President J. G. Edwards, at 320 Sansome street, city, they will confer a favor.

The American Trotting Association Notice of Reinstatements.

The following persons and horses suspended for non-payment of entrance have been reinstated:

J. W. Mitten, Corsicana, Texas, and s/g Charlie M., suspended by order of the Detroit Driving Club, Detroit, Mich.; claim paid under protest.

M. Campbell, Wisner, Neb., and s/g St. John (pacer), suspended by order of the Kansas City Agricultural and Horticultural Fair Association, Kansas City, Mo.; claim paid under protest.

Laurelwood Stable (W. L. Appleby, Prop.), Santa Clara, Cal., and ch f Carmen (runner), suspended by order of the Sixth District Agricultural Association, Los Angeles, Cal.; settled by member.

M. F. Tarpey, San Francisco, Cal., and ch f Notable (runner), suspended by order of the Sixth District Agricultural Society, Los Angeles, Cal.; settled by member.

DETROIT, Dec. 3, 1887.

J. H. STEINER.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Whelps.

Mr. T. N. Andrews' St. Bernard Lily whelped, Nov. 16, 1887, eleven, to owner's Jumbo; six living—five dogs. Same owner's St. Bernard Midget whelped, Dec. 4, 1887, eight, to owner's Sailor; three living—one dog.

Oakland Coursing Club.

The club met on December 7th, and Mr. A. A. Bonton was present to substantiate charges of improper conduct made by him against a member named J. Harkins in connection with the recent coursing meeting of the club at Stockton. Mr. Bonton restated his charges in open club, and Mr. Harkins, who was present, admitted that they were correctly stated, at the same time tendering his resignation from the club. The resignation was accepted without opposition.

Eastern Field Trials Club All-Age Setter Stake.

The stake began on Friday, November 25th, and ended on December 1st. The weather was favorable throughout the competition, except for a short rain. Birds were plenty, and a large number of spectators attended. The winner of first, Gloster, by Dashing Rover—Trinket, was bred by Mr. Edward Dexter, at the Charlottesville Kennel, Virginia, and purchased by Mr. James L. Breese during the All-Age Stake last year. Gloster is a dog of medium weight, very good form, although not particularly racy. He is very level-headed, and a thoroughly cautious, good dog to shoot over. There is nothing of the brilliant about him, but he shows good nose and is perfectly staunch. Second was won by the Memphis and Avent Kennel's Chance, by Rodrigo—Bo Peep. Chance is an animal of high form, and is an accurate, stylish performer, albeit the fact that one side of his face is black gives him a queer, homely appearance. Last year he was disposed to be a little headstrong, but in the opinion of Colonel Merriman was a very likely dog. Third was divided by Jean Valjean (Mingo—Twin Mand) and Nat Goodwin (Rodger)—Bo Peep, both owned by the Memphis and Avent Kennels. Allie James is very plain in markings, but is very fast and a superb little creature on birds, while Nat Goodwin, the especial pet of Colonel Merriman, is a very handsome dog, and as full of business and snap as could be desired. At High Point last year he "got little birds in his head," in the opinion of Colonel Merriman, but that gentlemen prophesied then that this year Net would show himself a great dog.

The judges were Messrs. D. C. Bergundthel, Washington A. Coster and H. B. Duryee, and they did their work well, although they were rather too lenient in permitting some of the handlers to jockey. Roading dogs were cut out by opposing baulders and much work allowed that should have been forbidden.

Friday.

JOE B—COUNT NELLIE II.—At 11:41 Joe B., by Baron—Nellie, handled by H. Haight, and Nellie II, by Count Noble—Rosaland, handled by W. Tallman, were cast off in an open weed field on completion of the Derby. Joe began the work by pointing a bevy in some sedge along the edge of woods; Nellie backed nicely; both were steady to shot and wing. Joe pointed in pines where the scattered birds were marked down; Haight said a bird flushed from the point, but the cover prevented a good view of the work. Tallman shot and killed to Nellie's point on a single in sedge, and she retrieved. Joe made a false point. Nellie flushed a bevy and dropped to wing, and the birds went to the oak woods near by. Nellie pointed and moved on; Joe pointed, roaded a few feet and flushed a bird. A few yards further and Joe flushed again and was slightly unsteady to wing. Some open fields were drawn blank. In sedge grass, in pines, Joe pointed a bevy; Nellie came down with a swoop and backed instantly when she saw Joe on point; about fifty yards ahead of the point Haight flushed, shot and killed, and Joe made a poor retrieve. After making a false point Joe pointed, roaded and pointed a single bird nicely, and Nellie, twenty yards ahead, flushed. The heat ended at 12:15. Joe was the wider ranger, with better style in motion; in pace they were about equal. The party then went to lunch.

JEAN VALJEAN—DAISY F.—At 1:14 the Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Jean Valjean, by Mingo—Twin Mand, handled by J. M. Avent, and Messrs. Dudley and Fisher's lemon and white bitch Daisy F. by Glenn—Dean, handled by D. E. Rose, were cast off in an open weed field. Daisy pointed, then began roading. Jean, fifty yards further on, pointed the bevy; both were steady to shot; Jean made a good retrieve. On one of the scattered birds Daisy made a good point and only a fair retrieve. In a dense thicket Jean made a good point on a single bird, and his handler called two other points for him, but the cover was so dense that it was very difficult to see the work, and at times impossible. In the thicket Daisy pointed a bird in thick briars; the bird was not far from her nose; when it ran Daisy jumped in, it having the appearance of a wounded bird. She was steady to wing. Some fields were drawn blank. Daisy, in sedge grass, pointed a bird and Jean backed handsomely. Moved on, Jean roaded to a point on two or three birds; he was steady to wing and shot. Daisy roaded about two hundred yards in a point of sedge, probably on the back track of the bevy, as she failed to locate. Jean flushed a bird, then pointed nicely. The dogs were ordered up at 2:16 and Jean won. Daisy ranged better; Jean was faster and had better style.

GLOSTER—GALATEA.—At 2:26 James L. Breese's black, white and tan dog Gloster, by Dashing Rover—Trinket, handled by Charles Tucker, and E. E. Pray's black, white and tan bitch Galatea, by Mac B.—Cibica, handled by W. Tallman, were cast off in an open field. Soon after starting Gloster pointed by a fence on some birds scattered during the last heat. By a run Galatea pointed and Gloster backed; Galatea moved, Tucker sent Gloster in and he pointed up wind of the birds. The bevy was flushed to Galatea's point; Tallman shot and killed, and Galatea retrieved nicely. Next, Galatan pointed false. In oak woods Gloster pointed a single bird and was steady to wing; next he pointed in weeds by the edge of a thicket, and two birds flushed wild while he was being held for Galatea to back. Gloster roaded to a point and retrieved well. The handlers flushed a bevy while walking along. Galatea next false-pointed; soon afterward Gloster pointed a single bird. The dogs were ordered up, and Galatea had a point on a single bird at the same moment. At 4:52 the heat ended. Gloster was the wider ranger; in speed and style they were nearly equal.

NAT GOODWIN—RUBY BUCKLELL.—At 2:57 the Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Nat Goodwin,

by Rodrigo—Bo Peep, handled by A. Merriman, and T. W. Stotenburgh's orange and white bitch Ruby Bucklell, by Bucklell—Brimstone, handled by A. J. Gleason, were cast off in an open sedge field. Nat soon found a bevy and pointed it nicely, and was steady to wing. Next he pointed on the foot scent of a bird which had flushed. In weeds Ruby pointed, discovered error and moved on. Nat took a cast back and pointed in some thick weeds by a small creek. Nothing was found to the point. Ruby pointed and nothing was found. In a hollow in sedge Nat pointed and Ruby backed. Nat began roading down the gully on the trail. Ruby went in an opposite direction. Ruby made three flushes on the birds of the bevy. In the sedge grass Nat pointed a bird well, and was steady to wing. Moved on Nat soon found and pointed another bevy, and was backed promptly; both were steady to shot. Nat retrieved a dead bird which was thrown out by one of the judges. Nat won. Time, 3:34.

BELLE OF PIEDMONT—ROYAL PRINCE II.—At 4:15 Edward Dexter's black, white and tan bitch Belle of Piedmont, by Dashing Rover—Ranee, handled by Captain C. E. McMurdo, and Frank Leonard's black and white dog Royal Prince II, by Sir Allister—Novelty, handled by Luke White, were cast off in open sedge. The heat was hardly up to the average in point of merit. Belle roaded and pointed, and roaded into a hollow end pointed on what proved to be the heck track. Prince pointed, then moved on and flushed a single bird where he had pointed. One of the judges flushed a bevy where Prince pointed. Prince pointed one of the scattered birds. White flushed and killed. The bird was crippled and in a bad place, and Mr. White objected to retrieve it. Prince soon afterward made another point on a single in briars in oak woods, and retrieved well. Belle was lost for a short time and was found on a point in a thicket. She drew about and pointed; but failed to locate any birds. A long hunt was then taken without finding. In oak woods Prince ran through a bevy without being aware of its presence. Belle repeated the same act. McMurdo shot and wounded a bird but it did not drop. Moved on and Belle pointed nicely on one of the birds, and at the same time Prince pointed a woodcock. Belle roaded the bird, which McMurdo wounded, to a flush and broke in, probably to retrieve it, recognizing that it was wounded. At 5:10 the heat and running for the day ended. Belle was superior in range, pace and style.

Saturday.

The weather was uncomfortably warm, although clear. There was no wind in the forenoon; during the afternoon a gentle wind would blow from the southwest at times for a few moments, then it would become a dead calm. Birds were not found so plentifully as on previous days. A start was made at the Snow farm.

ALLIE JAMES—CAN CAN.—At 8:17 the Memphis and Avent Kennel's lemon belton bitch Allie James, by Mingo—Twin Mand, handled by A. Merriman, and Dr. R. I. Hampton's black, white and tan bitch Can Can, by Count Noble—Belle Boyd, handled by D. E. Rose, were cast off in oak woods. Can pointed soon after starting, and discovered error and moved on. In an open field in weeds Allie was close to a bevy that flushed wild. Can flushed a single bird of the bevy that was left. The birds went to oak woods and were followed. Allie pointed and the point proved false. Can backed. Then Can secured a point on three or four birds, and shortly afterwards repeated the performance. Both roaded but could not locate. In a hollow Allie flushed a single bird by the edge of a cornfield. In sedge Allie pointed a bird. Can backed. Allie retrieved moderately well. Next Can roaded to a bevy, and both dogs pointed the same bevy. On the scattered birds Can flushed one. They were ordered up at 8:54. Allie won.

ROY MONARCH—FOREMAN'S LASS.—At 9:01 Chae. C. Gray's black and white dog Roy Monarch, by Dashing Monarch—Liet, handled by Tom Aldrich, and C. Fred Crawford's black, white and tan bitch Foreman's Lass, by Foreman—Grace B., handled by W. Tallman, were cast off in a cornfield. Roy drew to a point on some tame turkeys. Several fields were drawn blank. As Aldrich was crossing a ditch with Roy close in front of him, they flushed a bevy. Less flushed one of the scattered birds. Lass roaded to a flush on a single bird. Both dogs pointed on foot scent. Moved on and Roy pointed on bare leaves in oak woods. Two birds were flushed near him by judges as they rode up. Next Roy pointed; ordered on and Less flushed a single near where Roy pointed. Moved on and Lass flushed twice. Several birds then flushed wild. At 10:16 Roy won. The heat was not very high in point of work. Range, pace and style about alike.

DASHING NOBLE—ROGER.—At 10:38 the Pittsburgh Kennel Club's black, white and tan dog Dashing Noble, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice, handled by W. Seager, and L. Gardner's black, white and tan dog Roger, by Count Noble—Queen Meg, handled by Tom Aldrich, were cast off in open sedge. Roger soon made a false point. Noble pointed two birds very neatly in sedge, and was steady to shot. A large field was drawn without finding birds. Roger pointed in open sedge, Noble refused to back, drew up and took the point. Nothing was found to the point. In weeds Roger pointed a single bird; Noble backed; Roger drew on a short distance, lost scent and abandoned the bird which was flushed by the handlers immediately afterward. The dogs were watered. On the scattered birds of a bevy which flushed wild, in sedge grass by the edge of some pine woods, Noble pointed a bird and was backed by Roger. He was steady to wing and retrieved. Noble took a cast into the hollow and flushed two birds while Seager was bringing the dead bird to the judges. The heat ended at 11:20 and Dashing Noble won. Range and pace about equal. Both were stylish, but had entirely different styles.

BREEZE GLADSTONE—CASIO.—W. A. Buckingham's black, white and tan dog Breeze Gladstone, by Gladstone—Sue, handled by Charles Tucker, and the Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Cassio, by Count Noble—Lizzie Hopkins, handled by J. M. Avent, were cast off at 11:31 in open sedge and corn. Breeze pointed a single bird in sedge grass in pine woods, and was steady to wing. Cassio soon afterward made a point, discovered error and moved on. Breeze then made another fine point on a bird in pine woods in sedge grass and was steady to wing and shot. The dead bird could not be found. One of the judges threw out a dead bird and Breeze retrieved it nicely. In a bottom Cassio pointed a bevy, Tucker whistled Breeze in to back or to get him closer to him, and as Breeze came in to order he pointed a bevy and the point was allowed. The rule that when a dog was locating or had birds he should be allowed to get the benefit of his find without competition, was repeatedly violated and wholly ignored. Avent flushed a large bevy to the point and killed, and Cassio retrieved well. In pine woods Cassio pointed and was well backed by Breeze. The bird was flushed by a horseman. In sedge Cassio pointed and was steady when his handler flushed the bird. The scattered birds of the main bevy were followed, and by a

rail fence at the edge of the pine woods, Cassio pointed and Breeze backed. The birds were across the fence in the woods. Cassio was ordered over and resumed his point. Avent flushed a bird in front of him. He was ordered on and came to another point within a few yards. A single bird was flushed to the point and several birds flushed wild a few yards ahead. Moved on and Cassio pointed on the foot scent where the birds had been. After going about one hundred yards in the pine woods Cassio pointed a single and was well backed. Both were steady to wing. About two hundred yards further Cassio dropped instantly to a point while going at full speed. He was steady to shot and wing. At 12:05 they were ordered up and the judges held a consultation. At 12:15 the dogs were ordered on. Cassio pointed by the fence along the pine woods; he jumped over and held his point. Nothing was found. It was then very close and warm. They were taken out in the open to where a bird was marked down in thin sedge. Cassio flushed the bird down wind. The dogs were ordered up at 12:25 and Breeze Gladstone won. Cassio had the advantage in speed, range and style in motion; in style on point Breeze was superior. The decision was decidedly erroneous.

KING LEO—ROYAL VICTOR.—At 1:27, after lunch, E. F. Thomas' black, white and tan dog King Leo, by Count Noble—Hamilton's Ruby, handled by John Lewis, and the Pittsburgh Kennel Club's blue belton dog Royal Victor, by Sir Allister—Novelty, handled by W. Seager, were cast off in open sedge. In a hollow by a run, Victor flushed a bevy. There was hardly any wind blowing at the time. Leo flushed three or four remaining birds of the bevy. On scattered birds, in oak woods, Leo pointed and Victor flushed a bird. Next Victor dropped to a point on the foot scent. Next Leo, in a pine thicket, pointed a bird and was steady. A run was crossed into some pine woods. Victor pointed, Leo backed, then roaded. Leo pointed and was backed by Victor. A bird was flushed to the point. At 1:52 the heat ended. King Leo won. He had the advantage in pace, range and style.

CHANCE—DAN NOBLE.—At 2:00 the Memphis and Avent Kennel's black, white and tan dog Chance, by Rodrigo—Bo Peep, handled by J. M. Avent, and the Pittsburgh Kennel Club's lemon belton dog Dan Noble, by Count Noble—Lewie Nellie, handled by W. Seager, were cast off in an open field. A large tract of land was drawn blank. Dan pointed some tame chickens near a house and Chances took a long cast in an open field and pointed a bevy in sedge grass. Noble backed but did not hold his back. Chance had a decided advantage in pace, range and style.

KEYSTONE had a bye.

SECOND SERIES.

JOE B.—KEYSTONE.—They were put down at 2:48 in an open field. Joe flushed a single bird and was steady to wing. Keystone backed. In an orchard, in high weeds, Joe pointed a bevy and was backed by Keystone. Haight killed and Joe refused to retrieve. In oak woods Keystone pointed one of the scattered birds and Joe honored the point. Both were steady to wing. Next Joe made a mistake in pointing. By the edge of a cornfield Keystone pointed a bevy and was steady to shot and wing. He made a good retrieve. Both pointed in pines and nothing was found. The owner of the land suggested the propriety of going elsewhere, at this juncture. Crossed the road and Joe dropped to a point on a bird in open sedge. Keystone backed. Both were steady. Joe flushed a large bevy in woods. There was hardly any wind blowing at the time. On the scattered birds in woods several flushes and mistakes were made by both dogs. Joe dropped to a point on a single bird and Keystone backed. They were ordered up at 4:00. Joe B. won. Range, pace and style in motion about equal.

GLOSTER—JEAN VALJEAN.—At 4:05 they were cast off in open woods. Several fields were drawn blank. Both dogs made a false point. Moved on Jean roaded and pointed. Jean moved. Tucker sent Gloster in ahead and both pointed. They roaded further and both pointed the bevy. Avent shot and killed. Ordered on Jean moved on about ten yards, and pointed a single and was steady to shot. Gloster was sent in to order of the judges and retrieved the dead bird. The judges threw it on the ground and Jean retrieved it well. Moved on Gloster pointed a bird, and at the same time Jean had a point. Tucker flushed and shot. Jean moved forward on the trail. Tucker rushed Gloster in ahead and stole the point. The judges consulted a few moments and ordered the dogs on again. Jean pointed in briars and the bird flushed at the same moment. Moved on in thick briars and Jean pointed after going a few yards. The birds began to flush wild. Moved on and Gloster pointed nicely on a single bird. At 4:52 Gloster won. He had the wider range. In pace and style Jean was superior.

NAT GOODWIN—BELLE OF PIEDMONT.—They were cast off at 5:08 and ordered up at 5:21. No work was done on birds. This finished the running for the day.

Monday.

The weather changed from the uncomfortable warmth of Saturday to cooler weather. A cold drizzling rain set in during the forenoon, and heavy clouds threatened a heavy rain-storm, but at noon the weather cleared up and turned cooler, a raw wind blowing from the northwest. Birds were difficult to work, being wild and disinclined to lie to a point. A start was made at the Glase house.

NAT GOODWIN—BELLE OF PIEDMONT.—At 8:23 they were cast off in a cornfield. Capt. McMurdo suffered so much from an injury to his eye, caused by the limb of a small tree striking him in the eye while he was handling his dog on Saturday, that he was unable to continue the running, and returned to his home. C. E. Buckle handled in his place. Soon after starting Net pointed some tame chickens. In the cornfield Belle made a stannch point, and as the judges and handlers were going toward her they flushed the bevy some seventy yards from her. On the scattered birds each secured an independent point on single birds, and both were steady to wing. Belle backed indifferently to Nat's point on foot scent, which he made soon after being ordered on. Then Belle pointed and Nat made a handsome back and the point proved barren. Belle pointed a rabbit and Nat false-pointed, both in sedge grass. Nat pointed a sparrow. Next, in pine woods, Nat pointed, probably on foot scent, as a bird was flushed close by by spectators. Belle backed well. He next pointed a bird which was flushed by the judges as they rode up. Then several flushed wild. At the edge of a thicket Belle pointed a bird and Nat backed. Belle dropped to wing. Next Belle pointed on foot scent. They were ordered up at 9:05, Nat Goodwin winning. Both had good speed and range. Nat had the better style. There was not efficient work done to determine which was the better dog. The heat was decided on very little actual work.

ROY MONARCH—ALLIE JAMES.—At 9:12, they were cast off in open sedge. In oak woods Allie dropped to a point and was backed promptly by Roy. They both began roading and pointing. They roaded quite a distance but failed to find any birds. In a hollow in sedge grass, Allie pointed and Roy again backed well. Roy roaded about one hundred

yards to the right and pointed the heavy and Allie backed well. Both were steady to wing and shot. Soon afterward Roy roared and pointed, and repeated the act several times, and passed the heavy, which was flushed by the judges. The scattered birds all flushed wild. In oak woods Allie found and pointed a single bird and was steady to wing and shot. Next she flushed a single and was slightly unsteady to wing. Roy made a point in leaves in the woods. Aldrich shot and killed and Roy was not quite steady, he retrieved well. The heat then ended, time 9:53, being given to Roy Monarch.

BREEZE GLADSTONE—DASHING NOBLE.—They were cast off at 9:59. Soon after starting, Nobles flushed an outlying bird of a heavy, then pointed the heavy. Breezes flushed five or six. A heavy flushed wild. Moved on and Breezes flushed a bird and Nobles pointed. After pointing one of the scattered birds in oak woods Nobles was slightly unsteady, Breezes turned to a point on a bay in some sedge. Two of the birds were killed and fell on bare plowed ground in plain sight of Nobles. One of the birds fluttered and Nobles attempted to break in and retrieve, but after going a few steps stopped to order. Each secured a good retrieve. The heat then ended; time, 10:16. Both ranged well and had good paces and style. The heat was no test of the relative merits of the dogs. The work and errors were too trifling and the time too short to form a correct estimate of the dogs' relative merits.

CHANCE—KING LEO.—At 10:25 they were cast off in sedge. Soon after starting Chance made a long cast and stopped to a point on a single bird. Leo backed, the bird was wounded. On the top of a hill, in pines, Chance pointed a bird which was wounded and Leo backed well. After heat about in front of him and at last flushed the bird, a wounded one. Both were steady to shot and wing. Moved on and the dogs began drawing and roading on scent. Leo found the wounded bird and retrieved it. In sedge Leo pointed and was backed promptly by Chance; they then roared and pointed. Chance crossed a fence, flushed a single bird, then pointed in a fallen tree top. Two or three birds were flushed to the point. The point was not allowable as the judges had told the handlers to take their dogs in another direction, and Leo was so taken. At the edge of some pine woods Chance pointed and was promptly backed; the point proved false. In pine woods Chance pointed a bird, Leo forty yards to the left made a false point. At 10:53 the heat ended, Chance winning. Chance had the advantage in speed, range and style in motion. On point, they were about equal in respect to style.

THIRD SERIES.

GLOSTER—JOE B.—They were cast off at 11:32. A cold drizzling rain had set in and the reporters left. The account of the work done in this heat and the following heat was obtained from the judges. Gloster roared and pointed a heavy and Joe backed; they were steady to wing and Gloster retrieved. On a single bird which was marked down, Gloster got a flush. In woods Gloster pointed and moved on. Joe pointed. Gloster moved on about ten feet and pointed a single bird. Gloster had better pace, range and style, and won easily.

NAT GOODWIN—ROY MONARCH.—At 11:32 they were cast off and a long walk was taken without finding. Aldrich flushed a heavy, and it was marked down on a hillside. Nat was out of sight and was found on a point on a heavy, and it was flushed to his point. Nat got a point on one of the heavies, and Roy came in and flushed. They were ordered up at 12:35 and Nat won. Nat had the advantage in pace, range, and style on point. In motion Roy had the advantage. The party then went to lunch.

CHANCE—BREEZE GLADSTONE.—They were cast off in a sedge field. Breeze pointed nicely in a cornfield, then took a short cast, came back up wind and flushed the heavy, a small one. The birds were followed into oak woods. Chance soon made a good point and was nicely backed; both were steady to shot and wing. Next, Chance pointed a bird which flushed wild. The heat then ended. Time, 2:27. Chance had the advantage in pace, range and style in motion; on point their style was about equal. Chance won.

FOURTH SERIES.

GLOSTER—NAT GOODWIN.—They were cast off in sedge in a thin growth of pines. Gloster pointed a sparrow. A large area was drawn blank. In weeds Nat pointed a bird and was steady to shot. Gloster was not near. Gloster made a false point and Nat backed; they both drew on and pointed; Tucker beat the ground over but failed to find. Nat took a long cast and on mowed ground, three hundred yards away, made a stylish point; Gloster backed indifferently. Nothing was found. Next, Gloster false-pointed. Gloster pointed a heavy nicely and was steady to shot and wing. Nat started the closer ranger, but was ranging the wider when the heat ended. Up at 3:30. Pace was about equal. Nat had better style in motion and a trifle better on point.

CHANCE had a bye.

FIFTH SERIES.

GLOSTER—CHANCE.—At 4:00 they were cast off in sedge to contest the final heat for first place. Chance had a decided advantage in speed, range and style of going and point. In a hollow in a cornfield Chance pointed a heavy nicely. A vent shot and missed and the dogs were steady. A circle was taken to get the wind of the birds. Chance pointed a single in the pines; Gloster backed; Chance made a good retrieve. Moved on and Chance flushed down wind. A few yards further on Chance pointed, Gloster backed; both were steady; they had gone but a few steps when Gloster pointed a bird, and both were steady to shot; Gloster got another point soon after starting on; after which each, at the same time, pointed different birds some yards apart. The birds could be seen running on the ground in the pine thicket, and the judges ordered the dogs up. Chance was called in by his handler, but Tucker called two points afterward, he being a few yards away and probably not hearing the order. It was no test of the dogs, and the judges ordered the dogs out into the open away from the thicket. Tucker turned up the hill to the edge of the thicket, he being but little more than out of it, and Gloster got a point in the place where he had been ordered out of. In scattered pines Gloster false-pointed. Chance false-pointed and Gloster backed. Next Gloster false-pointed. In sedge Gloster pointed a heavy and was steady to shot and wing; he retrieved nicely. The judges consulted from 4:26 to 4:37 and then ordered the dogs on. Gloster pointed and Tucker claimed that the bird had flushed wild. In an oak thicket Gloster roared and pointed a bird which flushed wild. The judges consulted for a few minutes, then ordered the dogs on. Chance pointed a single bird nicely in sedge on a side hill; Gloster backed. Crossed a fence after some of the scattered birds. Gloster pointed, and after he had been sent on a bird was flushed near his point by one of the spectators. Gloster next pointed a single bird and was steady to shot and wing. Then the dogs were ordered up at 4:50 and Gloster won. The heat was very imperfect as a test of the finding qualities of the dogs. It was a test, in a great measure, on single birds.

The next two to compete for second were Chance and Nat Goodwin. Both dogs were owned by the same owners, and

they signified their willingness to have the judges decide it without running: As it would not interfere in any way with the rights of other dogs, the judges placed Chance second, and Nat Goodwin and Jean Valjean third.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 25th.—ALL-AGE SETTER STAKE.—Open to all setters, except any first prize winner of any All-Age Stake, or winner of any special setter cup in All-Age Stakes at any recognized field trials. 1st prize \$300; 2d \$150, and two equal thirds of \$50 each. Forfeit \$10, and \$20 additional to fill. Closed Oct. 1, 1887, with fifty-five entries. Judges—D. C. Bergundahl, Washington A. Coester, H. B. Duryea.

O. H. Boyden's black, white and tan dog Joe B, by Baron—Nellie,	beat	C. Fred Crawford's black, white and tan bitch Nellie II, by Count Noble—Rosalia.
Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Jean Valjean, by Minjo—Twin Maud,	beat	Dudley and Fisher's lemon and white bitch Daisy F., by Gleam—Dean.
James L. Breese's black, white and tan dog Gloster, by Dashing Rover—Trinket,	beat	E. E. Pray's black, white and tan bitch Galata, by Mac B.—Chica.
Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Nat Goodwin, by Roderigo—Bo Peep,	beat	T. W. Stoutenburg's orange and white bitch Ruby Bucklewell, by Bucklewell—Erimstone.
Edward Dexter's black, white and tan bitch Belle of Piedmont, by Dashing Rover—Rance,	beat	Frank Leonard's black and white dog Royal Prince II, by Sir Allister—Novelty.
Memphis and Avert Kennel's lemon belton bitch Allie James, by Mingo—Twin Maud,	beat	R. I. Hampton's black, white and tan dog Can Can, by Count Noble—Belle Boyd.
Chas. C. Gray's black and white dog Roy Monarch, by Dashing Monarch—List,	beat	C. Fred Crawford's black, white and tan bitch Foreman's Lass, by Foreman—Grace B.
Pittsburgh Kennel Club's black, white and tan dog Dashing Noble, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice,	beat	L. Gardner's black, white and tan dog Roger, by Count Noble—Queen Meg.
W. A. Buckingham's black, white and tan dog Breeze Gladstone, by Gladstone—Sue,	beat	Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Cassio, by Count Noble—Lizzie Hopkins.
Earnest F. Thomas' black, white and tan dog King Leo, by Count Noble—Hamilton's Ruby,	beat	Pittsburgh Kennel Club's blue belton dog Royal Victor, by Sir Allister—Novelty.
Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Chance, by Roderigo—Bo Peep,	beat	Pittsburgh Kennel Club's lemon belton dog Dan Noble, by Count Noble—Lewis Nellie.
Mount Washington Kennel's black, white and tan dog Keystone, by Gladstone—Sue (a bye).		

Joe B. beat Keystone.	II.	Roy Monarch beat Allie James.
Gloster beat Jean Valjean.		Breeze Gladstone beat Dashing Noble.
Nat Goodwin beat Belle of Piedmont.		Chance beat King Leo.
Gloster beat Joe B.	III.	Chance beat Breeze Gladstone.
Nat Goodwin beat Roy Monarch.	IV.	Chance a bye.
Gloster beat Nat Goodwin.	V.	
Gloster beat Chance and won first.		
1st—Gloster.		
2d—Chance.		
3d—Nat Goodwin.		
4th—Jean Valjean.		

*Divided.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

High Point, N. C., 1884.	Foreman, by Dashing Monarch—Fairy II...1
	Diana II, by Dash III—Diana.....2*
	Paul Gladstone, by Gladstone—Lavelette...2*
	Guth's Mark, by Guth—Gem.....3*
High Point, N. C., 1885.	Belle of Piedmont, by Dashing Rover—Rance.....2*
	Princess Helen, by Thunder—Bessie.....3*
	Bob Gates, by Count Rapier—Belle of Hatchie.....1
High Point, N. C., 1886.	Gloster, by Dashing Rover—Trinket.....2*
	Belle of Piedmont, by Dashing Rover—Rance.....2*

*Divided.

Jaundice in the Dog.

[By A. E. Buzzard, M. R. C. V. S. L.]

The words jaundice and icterus do not properly designate any particular disease but a symptom of many diseases, the seat of which is variable. All who are concerned in the practice of medicine well know this. The symptom is a yellow discoloration of the skin, and the mucous membranes of greater or less intensity. I have no intention of writing a monograph of this stain of the integument, but will confine myself to jaundice in the dog, of which in my practice I have had opportunity to study numerous cases. This symptom in the dog almost always announces the existence of very serious disease, as inflammation of the liver or of its excretory ducts, or of the gall-bladder, or inflammation of the stomach or small intestines, or contraction or obliteration of the excretory ducts of the liver in consequence of inflammation of these vessels, or the presence of certain concrete substances formed from the bile. I have twice opened dogs in which I certainly have not been able plainly to detect any of these lesions. They had been ill during a long period and had labored under violent diarrhoea, the fecal discharge being of that white color which characterizes distemper, and some other state of intestinal disease. The dogs in which I have found this most decided trace of inflammation, had, on the contrary, labored under diarrhoea of a reddish brown or black color, for one, two or three days. The stomach and intestines always exhibit symptoms of disease in these cases. Although I cannot physically prove that certain dogs jaundiced have serious lesions which cannot possibly be appreciated by our usual observation, yet I believe this to be the case, for these dogs do not appear to be in any way ill if they are not jaundiced. All the functions seemed to be naturally discharged and the jaundice disappears spontaneously in about eight or ten days. In these cases I have remarked that the jaundice was preceded and probably caused by some influence of a moral character: the dog had been separated from or had lost its master, it had been deprived of its usual liberty, or it had been ill-used, or was in fear of ill-usage. The causes, on the contrary, of serious diseases that are accompanied by jaundice are chiefly over-fatigue (thus greyhounds are more subject to it than setters and pointers). Immerisions in water, fighting, vomits or purgatives administered in over-doses, the injection of poisonous substances not sufficiently strong at once to destroy the animal, the injection of an enormous quantity of those medicaments which are in the hands of every pretender, as salt and tobacco, the swallowing of enormous quantities of indigestible food, contusions of the abdominal viscera, especially about the region of the liver. Instances of jaundice, referable to one or another of these causes, have often come under my observation during my eighteen years experience. The most serious, if not the most common cause, is cold after violent and long-continued

exercise, and especially when the owners of the dogs, seeing them refuse their food after a long hunt, give them powerful purgatives or emetics.

The rational treatment, and which is far from being always successful, ought to have strict relation with the real or supposed causes of jaundice, and with the more evident concomitant circumstances. Some of these symptoms are constant and others variable. Among the first, whatever be the cause of the jaundice we ought to reckon acceleration of the pulse, fever, with paroxysms of occasional intensity, and a clear or reddish-yellow discoloration of the urine. Among the second are constipation or diarrhoea, the absence or increase of color in the fecal matter, whether solid or fluid. When they are solid they are usually void of much color; when, on the contrary, there is diarrhoea, the feces are frequently mingled with blood mucus or less changed. Sometimes the discharges are entirely black, and then they are composed almost entirely of vitiated blood, mixed with mucus. It is not unfrequent for a chest affection to be complicated with the lesions of the digestive organs which are the cause of jaundice.

With these leading symptoms there are often others connected which are common to an infinity of maladies, such as dryness and heat of the nose, dryness of the mouth, a fetid smell from the buccal membrane, a staggering gait, roughness of the hair, and particularly that of the back, an insatiable thirst, accompanied by the refusal of all food, loss of flesh, which occasionally proceeds with astonishing rapidity, a tucked up or corded belly, and the hardness and tenderness principally referable to the anterior part of the belly. The jaundice which is not accompanied with fever, nor indurated with any morbid change but the color of the skin and mucous membranes, will require very little treatment. It will usually disappear in a reasonable time, and I have not found that any kind of treatment would hasten that disappearance.

When any new symptom becomes superadded to jaundice it must be immediately combated. Fever, injection of the vessels of the conjunctiva (membrane covering the eye and lining the lids) constipation, diarrhoea, or the discoloration of the urine, requires depletive treatment. Small doses of tincture of aconite are recommended, (I used to bleed); also the use of mucilaginous drinks. Purgatives are always injurious at the commencement of the disease. I consider this of the utmost importance; and, indeed, it was principally in order to bring this fairly before the public that I have ventured to write this article. Almost the whole of the dogs that have been brought to me seriously ill with jaundice have been purged once or oftener, or, at least, salt, or tobacco, or jalap, or syrup of huckthorn, or tartar emetic, or some unknown purgative pills have been administered. If the fever continues or the animal coughs keep on with the depletive treatment, or even if the respiration is accelerated. When the pulse is subdued, if the excretions are still void of their natural color, if the constipation continues, or the animal refuses to feed, drench the animal frequently with linseed tea. If watery diarrhoea should supervene, and the belly is not hot and tender, a drachm or more according to the size of the dog of sulphate of magnesia or soda should be given, and this method should be repeated if the purging continues. More especially should this aperient be had recourse to when the faeces are more or less bloody, there being no fever or peculiar tenderness of the abdomen. When the liquid excrement contains much blood, and that blood of a deep color, all medicines given by the mouth should be suspended and frequent injections should be thrown up the rectum consisting of starch with a few drops of tincture of opium. Too much cold water should not be given at this stage of the disease. I neglected to say that during the febrile stage let the animal have access to all the cold water he wants. These injections are the means most likely to succeed in the black diarrhoea which is so frequent and so fatal, and which almost always precedes the fatal termination of all the diseases connected with jaundice. Great care should be taken with regard to the diet of the dog that has had jaundice with bloody or black diarrhoea, for the cases of relapse are frequent and serious and almost always caused by improper or too abundant food. Bread and a little butter, or, better still, toast and butter will constitute the best nourishment when the dog begins a little to recover his appetite. From this he may be gradually permitted to return to his former food. Most especially should the animal not be suffered to take cold or to be left in a low and damp situation. This attention to the food of the convalescent dog may be thought to be pushed a little too far, but experience has taught me to consider it of the utmost importance, and it is neither expensive nor troublesome.

FORT GRANT, A. T., Dec. 5, 1887.

American Kennel Club.

At a special meeting of the A. K. C., at 44 Broadway, Dec. 6, 10:45 A. M., President Childs in the chair, the following were present: American Fox-Terrier Club, Thos. H. Terry; Cleveland B. S. Association, K. E. Hopf; Hartford K. C. C., C. D. Cagls; Hornell K. C., Jas. Watson; New England K. C., Jean Grosvenor; New Haven K. C., S. R. Hemmings; New Jersey K. C., C. J. Pesball; St. Paul and Minnesota K. C., H. F. Schellhaus; Westminster K. C., J. O. Donner; Philadelphia K. C., J. H. Winslow.

The amendments to the Constitution, of which a draft was given in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Nov. 12, were considered. Amendment to Sec. 1, Art. IV, carried; to Sec. 2, Art. IV, lost; to Sec. 1, Art. V, carried; to strike out Sec. 2, carried; to Sec. 3, Art. V, carried; to Sec. 4, Art. V, carried; to Sec. 6, Art. V, lost; to Sec. 7, Art. V, carried; addition to first clause, Art. VI, carried; change in second line of second clause, carried; change in Art. IX lost; change in Art. X carried.

Amendments to By-Laws:—Secs. I, II, III, IV, and V, carried. Amendments to Rules 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 carried. Rule 6, substitution of "P. M." for "noon," carried. Rest of amendments lost. Insertion of a new Rule 17, amendment of Jas. Watson, lost; insertion lost; Rule 18 carried; Rule 21, strike out on second line beginning with "exhibition" to word "association" and substitute "person," lost; remainder regarding deposit of \$5 and insertion of word "show" before "committees," carried. Other amendments carried.

Notice of meeting and forfeit clauses adopted. Rule 22, part relating to suspension, disqualification, etc., carried; addition at close of second paragraph, carried; addition of new rule, "No person under suspension," etc., carried; Rule 23, carried; Rule 24, portion referring to payment of prizes, etc., carried; balance, insertion of new rule, "The person presenting," etc., carried; amendment to Rule 25 carried. List of recognized shows adopted, with following additions: Fox-Terrier, 1887; Hornell, 1887; London, Ont., prior to 1886; Milwaukee, 1887; Manitoba Pet Stock, 1888; Meriden prior to 1885; St. John, N. B., 1886; St. Paul, Minnesota, 1887. Amendment to Article II lost; amendment to Article V, Section 3, lost; substitute for Rules 13 drawn.

Quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee, held Dec. 6th, at 44 Broadway, 245 P. M., President Child in the chair. Present, the American Fox-Terrier Club, T. H. Terry; Hartford K. C., C. D. Cogle; New England K. C., Jean Grosvenor; New Jersey K. C., C. J. Peshall; Philadelphia K. C., J. H. Winslow; St. Paul and Minnesota K. C., H. F. Schellhass; Westminster K. C., J. O. Donner.

Minutes of last meeting accepted as read. Treasurer's report accepted as read. Report of Stud Book Committee accepted as read. Committee on Haldeman matter reported that the matter was settled; accepted and committee discharged. In St. Paul and Minnesota K. C., O'Shea's evidence read. Mr. Peshall moved to suspend O'Shea for six months. Mr. Donner amended to strike out "for six months." Amendment carried. Motion of Mr. Peshall as amended carried.

Communication of J. Otis Fellows, Secretary of the Hornell Kennel Club, in matter of disqualification of T. J. Farley, laid over.

Motion of Mr. Peshall, as follows, carried: "That whereas James Watson, Esq., who is now the honored delegate of the Hornellville Kennel Club, and that whereas the said James Watson Esq. is now engaged in publishing, and as editor of the *American Kennel Register* in opposition to the American Kennel Club Stud Book, and as editor of the same, and as editor of the kennel department of the *Philadelphia Sporting Life*, uses his positions in opposition to said Stud Book published by this Association, therefore be it resolved that the Hornell Kennel Club be respectfully requested to name some other delegate to represent said club, and that the Secretary be requested to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. Watson and a copy to the Hornellville Kennel Club."

Motion of Mr. Cogle, seconded by Mr. Winslow, as follows, carried: Rule 2. "Every dog entered at any show held under these rules must be the bona fide property of the person making such entry, on the day of closing the entries, and must be registered in the American Kennel Club Stud Book. In case a dog has not been registered previous to date of entry, owner must fill out registration blank and forward same with fee of fifty cents together with show entry to the secretary of the show, who shall mark the dog as registered and forward blank with registration fee to the Secretary of the American Kennel Club." (The above to take effect January 1st, 1888.) Then follow with second clause as in old Rule 2. Mr. Donner moved to change Rule 21, Paragraph 2, to read as follows: "The Committee shall at once meet and decide upon any objection lodged during the show, and from their decision an appeal may at once be taken to the local delegate or to any member of the Executive Committee of the American Kennel Club, who may be called upon by the show committee." Carried.

On motion of Mr. Peshall, seconded by Mr. Winslow, the American Mastiff Club was unanimously elected to membership.

On motion of Mr. Peshall, seconded by Mr. Donner, application of Stafford Springs K. C. laid over.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, seconded by Mr. Schellhass, the application of Winsted K. C. rejected.

Resolution re Hornell K. C. delegate, offered by Mr. Peshall, seconded by Mr. Donner, carried.—*Forest and Stream*.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph. The name of the writer should accompany all questions, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Letters received without the writer's name cannot receive attention.

During our late sickness there was an accumulation of correspondence, part of which demanded personal attention. That portion which required answers by letter was so large, and our time has been so much engrossed that delay was inevitable. Next week we hope to catch up, and as there are a number which have a general bearing, and on topics which do not necessitate an immediate reply, we trust that the delay will not be prejudicial. There are a few which will be the basis for long articles, in fact, cannot be properly answered without the allotment of a good deal of space. In other cases an answer entailing only a few words may compel hours of research, and not infrequently without being able to return a suitable reply.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, Esq., San Francisco, Cal., *Dear Sir*—From *The Horseman*, Chicago, I obtained your book on Tips and Toe Weights and read the chapters with a good deal of interest. As I noticed that Anteevo and Anteevo some years since entered the 20 list, it would afford me pleasure to know whether your method of shoeing them with tips was continued until they made that creditable record. If, therefore, you have published the continuance of your experiments in pamphlet form or in any other way where they can be had together, will you kindly inform me thereof and much oblige. I notice also that Gov. Stanford's Palo Alto catalogue was very highly commented on, and therefore would like to obtain a copy of it. Will you also let me know whether Mr. Stanford would send me one on application to him. If so kindly inform me of his address. I am not exactly in the breeding business, but have read considerably in the matter, and if your method of shoeing was successful to the end should like to adopt it for the few colts and horses that I have. Yours very respectfully
PEORIA, ILL., Dec. 7, 1887. CHAS. T. LUTHEY.

Answer—Anteevo never had a shoe on his forefoot until after I sold him. That was the fall after he was four years old. I drove him a public trial in 2:20, when at least 30 feet of the inside of the track was harrowed deeply for a running race, and I had to go outside of that portion. Anteevo has never worn anything but tips before or behind. Since the pamphlet was published the experiments have been fully as satisfactory as those recorded, and several improvements in the shape of tips made and adopted. The intention is to embody what has been done since the publication of the first book in another volume, and if the necessary time can be given it will be ready by the 1st of March next, perhaps sooner. Write to Ariel Lathrop Esq., San Francisco, who will send you a copy. D. J. M., San Jose, Cal.

Could you inform me of the breeding of Capt. Fisher, the sire of Simcoe that paced in Sacramento Cal., Sept. 16th, 1875, in 2:26? Also, if he was bred in this State or brought here, and by whom?

Answer—Capt. Fisher was bred in the East and brought across the plains by Samuel Crim in 1861. The pedigree then given was: Sired by Young Sir Thomas; dam by Claybank a Virginia stallion whose breeding was unknown. Young Sir Thomas, by Woodyear's Sir Thomas, son of Young Diomed, he by imp. Diomed.

James Higgins, Sonoma, Cal.

Your matter will be laid before the Board at its first meeting.

C. H. Condee, S n Bernardino. Give pedigrees of thoroughbred Bastion.

Answer.—Bastion, b c, by Commodore. Dam Ambassador mares, bred and owned by L. J. Polk, Tennessee, by imported Ambassador. 2d dam by Outrage. 3d dam Sally Copsly, by Marion. 4th dam by Davis Escape. 5th dam by imported Sir Harry. 6th dam Highland Mary, sister to Sir Archy, by imp. Diomed. 7th dam imported Castanirs by Rockingham.

HERD AND SWINE.

Selection of the Brood Sow.

This season of the year being now at hand when every thrifty farmer will begin to look about and make his selection and breeding of his brood sows for early spring litters, perhaps a little of our experience will prove a benefit to some one. While it is true that, as a rule, the pig is one of our most profitable domestic animals, it is also evident that the amount of profit he can be made to bring will be governed largely by the differences in methods of breeding and the intelligence or skill with which he is handled. But one of the most important steps to be taken in the rearing of hogs is the selection of the breeding animals. Every man has his ideal hog, or at least he ought to have. Unless he has a favorite breed, or is breeding always toward a certain standard, success will hardly be his. There is a science in the breeding of hogs the same as there is in any other kind of stock. Standards of excellence have been established for the guidance and direction of young breeders and others. If none of the many standards suit you, and you have an ideal hog in your mind, breed for that. You will soon discover whether you are right or wrong. If you like white hogs, breed white hogs. If you like black hogs, breed black hogs; or, if you like spotted hogs, breed spotted hogs. But some breeds of hogs are better suited to certain climates than others. This is for you to ascertain.

The most popular and the two best breeds of swine are, however, the Berkshire and the Poland-China. I long since selected the former, but the fact is there is little difference today between the two breeds. It matters not which one a man takes; he will not miss it far if he gives them the proper care and attention. The hog, perhaps, has to endure the most neglect and ill-treatment of any of the farm animals, yet he will and does prove the most profitable if only given a chance. Having determined the breed you will seek to improve, the next great point is the breeding. The brood sow should be fully a year old before she is bred if you want to grow large and healthy hogs. She should be of the greatest length obtainable; legs as short as possible; broad back and hams; straight top, sides, and bottom lines; short head, with good width between the eyes; well haired, and not without twelve or more good teats. The most important of all is that she should be a good milkier, or one whose ancestors were good milkers, for remember that without milk the pig cannot thrive. The more milk the better the pig. However good the sow may be in other respects if deficient in this she should hardly be retained as a breeder.

It is not always possible to decide with certainty whether or not a young sow will prove to be a good milkier, but as with cows, so with pigs, we may learn from observation and trial to know in some degree, judging from their general appearance, what to expect. Much will depend upon the dam and grandam in this regard. Milking qualities are as surely transmissible to progeny in swine as in cattle. Thus it is as true of swine as of cattle that this trait may be greatly improved by retaining only good milkers for breeding purposes, as well as by feeding them when young with a view to their development as milk producers rather than as fat producers. For this reason spring and early summer litters are usually the best from which to select young brood sows. They can be kept through the summer almost entirely upon grass, which if abundant and in variety will make them grow nicely and at the same time the exercise required in grazing will keep them in good health and thrift. By the time cold weather sets in and corn is to be fed they will become nearly old and large enough for service.

But even after this continued care should be taken that too much corn or other fat-producing food should not be given them. We must, however, bear in mind that at this period all animals naturally lay up fat which afterward goes to enrich the milk. Hence, while they should not be allowed to become over-fat they should be so fed as to supply this demand of nature and to retain the general health and vigor of the system. The disposition of the sow should not be overlooked. By all means she must be of a mild and quiet disposition.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

A Pair of Texas Steers.

Not long ago Orin Tarbox, of Packerville, Conn., bought a pair of Texas steers and was proud of them. They were stalwart and wiry animals, with long, wicked looking horns, and in their eyes was an inscrutable gleam that could have been kindled nowhere else but in Texas. After looking them over carefully one of Mr. Tarbox's neighbors let fall the remark: "Them steers of yours, 'square, remind me of the hogs they used to raise out in Michigan in the woods, and which could flog a bear and outrun a wolf. Look out for 'em, 'square."

Mr. Tarbox did look out for them, but one day they got out of the enclosure, and it is said, traveled across two townships before they were captured and locked up again in their owner's high-walled yard. This exploit was only a mild sample of what they could do. They got loose again the other day, and made more excitement than eastern Connecticut had experienced since the early Indian wars. They first broke into Caleb Bishop's cornfield and overturned several acres of corn shocks. People who saw the act at a safe distance say that a western cyclone could not have worked more rapidly and destructively. As they rushed through the field they harked with their sharp horns corn enough for a breakfast, which they swallowed on the run. To save his crop Mr. Bishop ran into his lot, armed with a pitchfork, and confronted them, but when he saw both steers bearing down toward him, he threw away the fork and scampered. He barely escaped with his life. The foremost steer helped him over the wall, and he landed on his face in the highway.

Both animals cleared the fence at a leap. It was lucky for Mr. Bishop that Jarell Phillips' peddler cart was halted at O. J. Brown's house, which was not two rods from where Mr. Bishop cleared the fence "without teching it," as he said afterward; if the steers had not caught a glimpse of a bright tin boiler on the cart, Mr. Bishop must surely have been trampled and gored to death. The steers charged straight on the boiler, which dangled from one side of the wagon. They struck Mr. Phillips' cart and the boiler smashed, and it went over with a crash and a rattle that were heard by Jared

and the Brown family, who were dicking with him in the kitchen over an exchange of twenty pounds of eggs for a washboard and a tin dipper. They rushed to the front of the house, getting there just after the cart had exploded. For two or three yards the street was sprinkled with all sorts of shining tinware, fryingpans, iron pots, bags, stacyards, washboards, clothespins, and lemon squeezers. The horse lay in the ditch on its side, gazing steadfastly, an expression of docile amazement on its aged face at a rolling pillar of dirt down the road, which bestowed in what direction the Tarbox steers, which had been startled by the explosion of the cart and the fusillade of tinware, were flying at a furious pace.

The steers and the whirling cocoon of dirt speedily passed out of sight. It was learned later by the band of farmer, that Jared Phillips and Mr. Brown organized to go in pursuit of them, that the animals leaped a wall, struck across the country for a mile, and swam the Quinn'sburg river into another town. Riot and wreck marked their progress. They tore up a fine field of cabbages for Charles Waldo, gored Gasdon Ames' colt so seriously that it had to be shot, spitted with their horns several cattle of George L. Stenson, ripped up fences, and ravaged cornfields. Farmers rallied from all sides to hunt the infuriated beasts, and the chase swelled in the number and grew hotter in the fire of the hunters at every mile. Nearly every farmer in two or three towns was on the warpath, armed with pitchforks, stable forks, set spears, cart stakes, shotguns and revolvers, and every farmer had sworn that he "would kill the critters and no quarter."

Out of breath after several hours of running, or anxious for more sport, the steers finally halted in a lot not far from Westminster, for their pursuers to approach, but as soon as they saw the magnitude of the hostile demonstration they set off on a rush again. They disappeared in the woods beyond Westminster, and the latest reports from the front bring no tidings of either steers or irate farmers. The damage they wrought is estimated at \$500.—*Ex.*

ANTEVOLO.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTER STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st and no longer. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no free list. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Anteevo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and of hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29; four years old 2:19, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:12 to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by O. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Anteevo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteevo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbia is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:14 by a six-year-old, 2:14 by a four-year-old. Anteevo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Maud S., Jay-E-Bee, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Anteevo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by Electioneer.
First dam Columbia by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets of Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Readdy by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janns.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

Place Anteevo before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes were all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Stern timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arad and Charley Hifton, November 27th, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16, 2:16, 2:17, 2:14. In that race he beat Arab and Charley Hifton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:16 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32 seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest). They have been broken and show a promising gilt. There are a number of foals of 1887 and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Balling has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the use of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother," Anteevo has demonstrated his ability to beget speed, it is a justifiable inference that Anteevo will also do so.

The terms are certainly reasonable that owners of good mares. Anteevo can afford to avail themselves of his services.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Ad-Line Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

Wounds in Animals.

There are two principal methods, writes an English veterinary surgeon, by which wounds are repaired. The first of these; and the more favorable of the two; is the method termed by surgeons healing by the first intention. Under favorable circumstances this takes place in an incised wound when the cut surfaces are brought carefully together and maintained in close contact after bleeding has ceased. The two surfaces then become cemented together by the formation of a thin intermediate layer of new tissue.

The other principal mode of repair is healing by the second intention. That is what takes place in large incised wounds when the cut surfaces cannot be brought and maintained in apposition, and it is the invariable method of repair in punctured and lacerated wounds. Here the gap in the texture becomes filled up with the growth of new material, taking place from the bottom of the wound, while a new skin grows inward from the edge of the wound. The skin, however, is not exactly similar to the natural, healthy skin from which it extends, being thinner, more delicate, and without any hair.

A third and much rarer process of healing in wounds is what is termed immediate union. In this, it is said, the divided surfaces being brought into accurate contact unite without the intermediate growth of any new texture. It is questionable if such is really the case, but it is certain that sometimes in small wounds the cut surfaces when placed together unite so speedily and exactly that no scar is left. In an incised wound treatment in the first instance should be directed toward favoring union by the first intention. The essentials are—a sound constitution on the part of the animal, accurate and close contact with the divided surface, and the absence of inflammation in the wound. Without man's interference this process would seldom or never ensue in the lower animals, for in all wounds, except the smallest, the cut surfaces gape apart, unless some means be adopted to keep them together. The means commonly adopted by surgeons for this purpose are the application of strips of plaster across the surface of the wound, or the passing of sutures through its edge.

In adopting the former plan, a few strips, according to the length of the wound, should be applied at intervals, but the entire surface should never be entirely covered by this plaster. The surfaces, moreover, should not be brought together until bleeding has been arrested, for should a clot of blood be effused into the wound it would prevent healing by this method. Sutures are simply stitches used to tie or sew the edges or surface of a wound together. They are used of various materials, such as thread, horse-hair, catgut and wire.

Nothing further need be said about the application of these, since their insertion into a wound should always be left to a veterinary surgeon. In a punctured or a contused or lacerated wound, where the surfaces cannot be maintained together, or where inflammation ensues in such a wound, then the treatment must be that favorable healing by the second intention. Inflammation, shown by redness, swelling, and great tenderness of the edges of the wound, should be combated by assiduous bathing with hot water. In a contused and lacerated wound, such as "broken knees," particles of sand and other foreign matter must be carefully and lightly sponged from the surface. In punctured wounds, or stabs, it must be made certain that nothing remains in the bottom of the wound; and in all cases of wounds healing in this way provision must be made to allow the discharge from the wound a ready escape.

With the last object it is often necessary, in a punctured wound, to enlarge the opening, or to make what is called a "counter-opening," that is, one running from the surface upward to the deepest part of the wound. The necessity for a free escape from a punctured wound is seen in the case of "pricks" of the feet. These are generally simple in their effects if the track of the nail be carefully followed and enlarged; but if not the nail-hole is apt to become obstructed, and prove insufficient for the escape of the discharge from the wound. In that case the discharge accumulates within the hoof and gradually forces its way toward the surface in the direction of least resistance, and hence comes to burst out at the top of the hoof. In all wounds union is promoted by putting the part at rest. In the case of such large animals as the horse this is always extremely difficult; and sometimes it may be necessary to put the animal in slings.

Healthy wounds are seldom much benefited by the application of lotions or ointments. When the wound is of small size it is best to leave it uncovered, and if it be in summer, it may be smeared with zinc ointment or with forty parts of olive oil to one of carbolic acid. In large wounds the surface should be lightly covered with a cloth kept wet with a solution of carbolic acid in forty parts of water. When a wound shows what is called "prond flesh" it should be rubbed over at its most prominent part with sulphate of copper (bluestone), or washed with a solution containing two ounces or a pint-bottle of water.

The Pacific Coast Field Trials, beginning at Hanford on January 16th will deservedly rank with those of any of the other clubs. A very good derby will be run, and the All-Age Stake will bring out some first rate dogs. A reduced fare of \$9 for the round trip from San Francisco has been secured and also a moderate hotel rate. A large attendance is insured.

To Gnaw or Not to Gnaw.

Mr. Everett L. Smith, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have just returned to town and on opening your letter, went to several prominent horsemen concerning the information of which Mr. Corbitt is desirous. The first thing which suggests itself is that the teeth must be the cause of the animal's cribbing, but friend Graham suggests that while his never do it he thinks it is owing to the presence of loam in and about the yards, paddocks, etc. Of this the animals partake, and it seems to furnish them something which neither food, salt, nor water supply. I know friend Tourtelotte, of the Bates Farm, is once and awhile troubled in consequence, but he keeps edges of boards and corner pieces wiped over with oil of tar, or cayenne pepper which they very much abhor."

Mr. Fred Akers, of Mount Eden Stock Farm, New York City, writes as follows: "I should like to determine the cause of horse stock gnawing wood. I once thought it was for want of salt, but after being salted I found they still adhered to the habit. I visited Mr. Schull's place this summer and found the box stalls and enclosures painted with kerosene, and was informed that it stopped the undesirable work. Imagine having to wash a whole farm with the preventive. I would as soon attempt to lower the California phenomeneal record in our changeable climate as undertake to assign the cause of horses acquiring the taste for wood. Idol Girl is just off the Poughkeepsie heat heavy in foal to Favorite Wilkes. If the colt comes all right it ought to be worth raising."

Mr. D. B. Herrington, Manager Hudson River Park and Stock Farm, says: "Tell Mr. Corbitt to try wood ashes mixed with his colt's feed occasionally. In some cases potash or soda will break up this habit, as horses need a certain amount of alkali in their stomachs. Ashes, too, have alkaline properties which tend to neutralize acids."

Geo. H. Hicks, of Beacon Park, Boston, Mass., says: "I think colt's gnawing is caused from teething. Some older horses have decayed teeth, and often indigestion will cause a horse to gnaw."

FOR SALE.

MISCHIEF, Standard, b m, 15½ hands high; foaled 1875, sired by Young Tickaboo, by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull; dam Lide by Flaxtail; granddam Fanny Fern by Irwin's Tuckabo, son of Herod's Tuckabo, by Tuckabo, by Florizel, by Diamond; great granddam by Leffle's Counsel, son of Shepherd's Counsel, by Bond's First Counsel. Recorded in 3d Vol Wallace's Trotting Register; Mischieff is the dam of Dr. Hicks' fast young stallion Brilliant, that showed a two-minute gait to cart this summer. Her last year's colt was by Director, which is a square trotter; and shows fast, for which \$1,000 has recently been refused. She has a weanling by Kallis, a square trotter, and shows even more promising than the Director colt. She is again with foal by Falls (son of Electioneer) and will be due about Feb. 20th. PANSY, Standard, sorrel filly, 15½ hands high; foaled 1884, sired by Sterling, by Egmont, by Belmont (sire of Nutwood 2:18½). Sterling's dam is Mary by Flaxtail (dam of Apex, four-year-old record 2:26). Flaxtail is the sire of the dam of Electioneer (five-year-old public trial 2:24½); of Pearl, record 2:32½; of Fawn, 2:33½; of Flight, 2:29; of Prize, yearling record 2:44; and two-year-old 2:33½; of Shamrock, two-year-old record 2:25, and of many others that are showing fast. Pansy's dam is Mischieff, pedigree as above. Pansy can undoubtedly be made to pace or trot very fast with proper handling; she is full sister to Brilliant. Price for both mares \$600 cash if sold before the 1st of February. Apply to F. P. LOWELL, Sacramento, Cal.

17de4 AUCTION SALE

—OF— Thoroughbred Trotting Stallions, —AND—



BAY DISTRICT TRACK,

AT 11 A. M. ON Thursday, Jan. 12, 1887.

—PROPERTY OF— COL. CALEB DORSEY.

TROTTERS.
Birdcatcher, brown horse, 8 years, by Spectre—Pet by Melbourne.
Pickpocket, chestnut horse, 4 years, by Joe Danlele—Mattle C, by Spectre.
Tumble, brown colt, 2 years, by imp. Partisan—Parisiana.
Fred Archer, chestnut colt, 3 years, by Thad Stevens—Brown Bess.
Theo Winters, chestnut colt, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Mattle C.

TROTTER STALLIONS.
Crescent, sorrel horse, 5 years, by Nutwood—Pet by Melbourne.
Ebony, black colt, 3 years, by Revolution—Lady Early by imp. Xena Sabth. Revolution is an inbred Hambletonian.
Catalogues giving full pedigrees now ready.

KILLIP & CO. Auctioneers, 22 Montgomery St., S. F. 10de5

—THE— STANFORD STAKES 1890.

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1887 \$175 each, \$25 payable on the 2d of January, 1888, at which time the stakes will close; \$25 on the 1st of January, 1889, \$25 on the 1st of January 1890, and \$100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales, and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount, to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to all. The race to be trotted in 1890, not sooner than the 1st of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of April, 1890, or sooner.

On the 2d of January, 1888, there will be due the following payments in the Stanford Stakes, to wit: Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1888, \$25. Third payment in Stanford Stakes for 1888, \$25. The stakes for 1890 will close January 23, 1888; \$5 entrance.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad Office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREKIDEN AND SPORTSMAN Office, on or before the 2d day of January, 1888. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legally post-marked January 2d will be eligible. N. T. SMITH, Treasurer. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary. 10de4

The Occident Stake

FOR 1890.

A Trotting Stake for Foals of 1887

To be trotted at the California State Fair of 1890 Entries to close January 1st, 1888, with Edwin F. Smith Secretary, at office in Sacramento. One hundred dollars a race, of which \$10 must accompany nomination in \$5 to be paid January 1st 1889; \$25 to be paid 1st of April 1890 thirty days before the race. The Occident Stake of the value of \$40 to be headed by the Society, mile heats, three in five, to harness. First colt to receive "cup and six-tenths; second colt three-tenths; and third colt one-tenth of stake. Five to enter; three to start, otherwise N. T. A. Rules to govern.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President. EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 10de4

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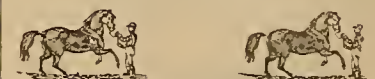
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No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror.
1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.
Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.
No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.
1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.
Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Koelusko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.
These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.
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Trotting and Running Stallions



IMPORTED BY J. B. Prather, Esq. OF MARYVILLE, MISSOURI.

To be Sold At Public Auction

AT 11 A. M. ON Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1887.

—AT— BAY DISTRICT TRACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

Jester D. 5626, bay horse, foaled 1880, by Almont, dam Horace by Messenger Duroc, granddam Nellie McDonald by Colossus, (thoroughbred). Allen, bay horse, foaled 1880, by Smith's Almont, dam by Salt River, son of Allen's Pilot, by Pilot, pacer, sire of Pilot Jr., who sired the dams of Mand S. and Jay-Eye-See.

Robert S. Lee, bay horse, foaled 1881, by On Time, by Stonewall Jackson, dam by Ned Forest. Lee is an inbred Denmark. This is the greatest saddle-gait strain in the world.

Intruder (thoroughbred), bay horse, foaled 1871, imported by D. D. Withers, Esq., New York, by Crater, son of Orlando, and Vesuvienne by Gladstone. 1st dam Lady Bountiful by Raptul u. 2d dam Pleasant by Don John. 3d dam Plenty by Bay Middleton.

The above horses may be seen at Bay District Track until day of sale. Catalogues giving extended pedigrees and descriptions may be had upon application.

Satisfactory guarantees will be given as to Mr. Prather's responsibility and authenticity of pedigrees.

At the same time and place will be sold Standard Mares and Fillies, property of Mr. A. Waldstein.

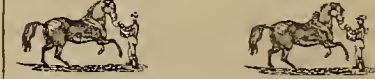
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AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Standard Bred Trotting Stallion, Mares and Fillies.

—PROPERTY OF—



MR. A WALDSTEIN, AT 11 A. M. AT

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

On Tuesday Dec. 20, '87.

The ill-health of Mr. Waldstein compels the peremptory sale of all his trotting stock. Among the animals are the dam of Albert W., his noted Electioneer stallion, which has a record of 2:20 and 4:31 in a two-mile heat. This mare is with foal by Mr. Simpson's stallion Antevolo. The stallion Bonanza is by Archiburn (sire of Arab, 2:17) out of Albert W.'s dam. This young horse trotted a mile in 2:35 when a three-year-old. Also fillies and geldings by Albert W. out of mares by Elmo, Roach's American Star, Nutwood John Nelson, Whipple's Hambletonian and other well-known Standard sires.

Horses may be seen at Oakland Trotting Park until December 18th, after that at Bay District Track. Catalogues are now ready giving full particulars and pedigrees.

At same time and place will be sold Trotting and Running Stallions, property of Mr. B. Prather, Maryville, Mo.

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VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate New Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Awarded the Highland and Agricultural Societies Medals for Horse Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology and Histology. The Williams' Prize, '84-'85, for highest works in professional examinations, and six first-class certificates of merit. Honorary Member Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.

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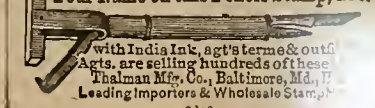
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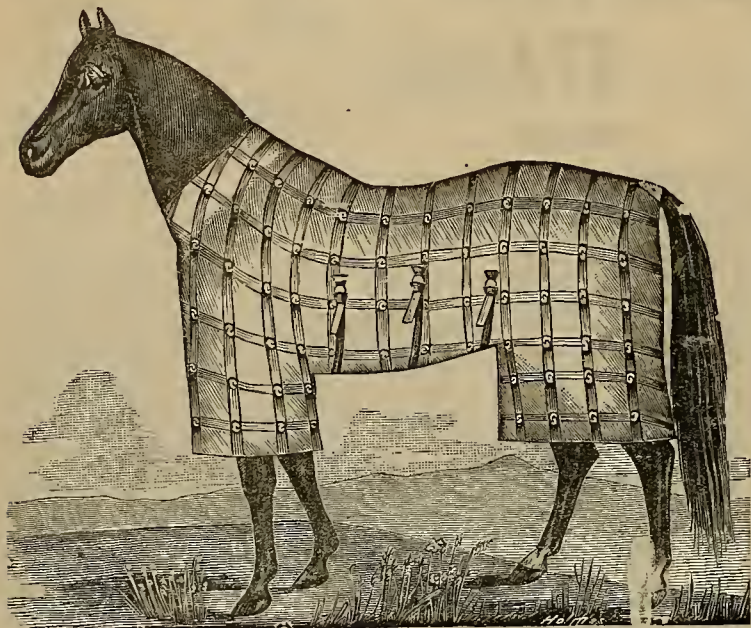
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1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strap I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to I, to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingle is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing.

.....WITH AN APPENDIX

treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."

—Shakespeare

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many horse ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take \$50 for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horse-shoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies," he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and vigorous student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsement from his famous colt Antee, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step of the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse with the author possesses, he entwines it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horse-shoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by another name which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Antee he trotted when four years old 2:20. He claims that for ordinary use even on unadorned roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send \$1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Antee gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for \$10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antee, two years younger than Antee, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, \$1,251, in which he got a record of 2:29, last half in 1:31; first money in purse at Sacramento, \$300; second money at Stockton, \$253; the Stanford Stakes, \$1,672; and the Embury \$870, making a cash return for the season of \$1,614. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antee, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame, I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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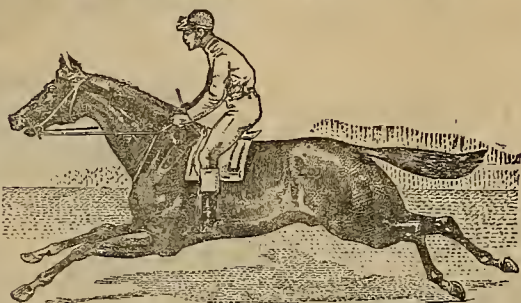
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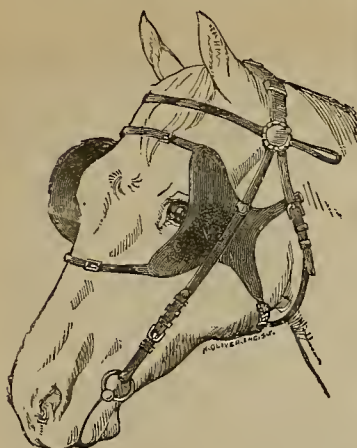
References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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IMPROVED
Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially, as herein described.

3. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as in for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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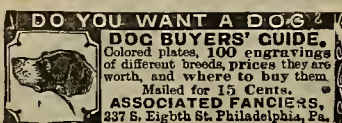
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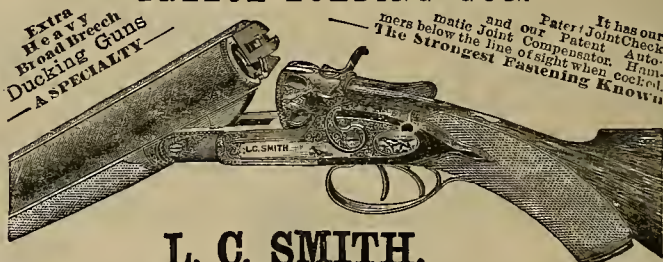


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We think this a most excellent showing, as there was seven different makes of guns used by the nineteen contestants in the ninety class.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI, No. 26
No. 313 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

General Topics.

We are informed by a note from a correspondent at Los Angeles, Cal., that the noted California stallion Hock-Hocking died at the Santa Anita Stud on the 23d ult., from congestion of the bowels. He was running loose in his paddock and was caught in a shower of rain, giving him a cold which settled in his bowels. Hock-Hocking was a chestnut horse, bred by Mr. J. C. Simpson, in Ohio, in 1870, and taken to California in 1873. He was a son of Ringmaster (son of Ringgold and Minnie Mansfield, by Glencoe), from Fashion (for Young) by imp. Monarch; 2d dam the famous Fashion by Sir Charles. He was a good race-horse, and as a stallion did very well.

This was out from the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times* of December 10th, and there are errors which should be corrected. Hock-Hocking was bred by John Reher of Lancaster, Ohio, of whom I purchased him the winter of 1873, and brought him to California, April, 1874. His grandam, "the famous Fashion," was by imported Trustee, and her dam Bonnet o' Blue by Sir Charles. In all probability the substitution of Sir Charles for Trustee was a slip of the pen. That he was a good race-horse is beyond question, and that he would have been a great race-horse had it not been for an injury to his feet I firmly believe. In the first strong gallop of a mile he was given in California he sprang quarter-cracks on each of his front feet, the fissure extending from the coronet at least one and a half inches. The track was very hard in places, and his feet were not good from the time I bought him. The injury to Hock-Hocking was the primary cause of my experiments with various patterns of shoes, and eventually with tips. Quarter-cracks were frequent in California, which I ascribed to the dry season and the hardness of the tracks, and my first experiments in the State were directed towards finding a remedy.

Poor Hock-Hocking! Knowledge did not come in time to curtail the greater portion of his suffering. Bare shoes, plates made after that pattern, plates of brass screwed on to the sides of his feet, oakings, poultices, a whole chapter of directions followed any number of nostrums. The worst of all was permitting Dunbar to operate upon him. The first time I ever met Robert Bonner he explained, as far as his promise of secrecy would permit, the "system." It was so novel that I could not express an opinion at the time, but after thinking it over came to the conclusion that it was wrong treatment. Some time thereafter Dunbar was met in Chicago. He showed his abnormal specimens, and dilated for hours on his discoveries. He claimed that by far the most important of his teachings were confined to his pupils, and elicited that I should join his class. He offered to make a present to me of what he was charging others two hundred dollars for, and the only escape was to tell him plainly that no information would be received regarding horses or horse management that I could not write and speak freely about. Mr. Dunbar was in this State when I came, April, 1874, and he had many converts. Among them men who were of keen judgment and not likely to be imposed upon. He renewed his offer of free teaching, which were again declined, though I resolved to get some inkling of his esoteric doctrines, if close attention would furnish a clue.

Thinking that there might be something in it from the endorsement of man in whom I had the utmost confidence, I concluded to let him try his hand at Hock-Hocking. Three Cheers had boned a tendon, and he insisted that he would turn them out positively sound. He sent for two sets of shoes to the blacksmith, shoes which would weigh at least sixteen ounces each, and with nail holes punched to the extreme end the same as in racing plates. The nail holes were punched fully half an inch from the edge so as to insure a hold on the horn, the size large number six, if my memory is correct. He set his son at work on Hock-Hocking while he gave the orders. The sole and bare were cut down until there was a puddle of blood. The frog was cut nearly as badly, though the insensitive portion of the interior of the

foot was nearly eradicated and the sensitive tissues grievously wounded. The shoe was then nailed on an instrument consisting of a double-acting screw placed between the ends of the shoe, and so much force applied as to tear the shell away from the adjacent parts. Before one foot was finished I had enough of the system which Mr. Bonner had analogized and others endorsed, and though I exceedingly regretted afterwards that I did not put a stop to the inhuman practice the moment I saw what the operation was to be, I took measures that Three Cheers should not be subjected to such scientific treatment. One of the shoes prepared for him was thrown into the well, and it was too late in the afternoon to order another.

Since shoes have been discarded I have not had a single case of quarter-crack, not a corn or bruise of the sole. Had the shoes been taken off Hock-Hocking when the cracks were first sprung, and his exercise restricted to walking until the growth of horn was sufficient to give, say, half an inch of new material, then slow gallops could have been resumed. In all probability the growth would have been normal and without any necessity for transverse firing or cutting at the coronet, when the lower part of the foot was permitted to have motion. Quarter cracks unquestionably come from putting a rigid band on the ground surface, destroying the elasticity of the foot. The complete immunity of barefooted horses from this trouble is ample proof that the cause is in shoeing, and the most reasonable conclusion is that the natural motion is restricted and the horn tissue more fragile.

The first race Hock-Hocking ran in California was at the State Fair the fall of 1874. General McMahon won the first heat. His owner, Tom Atchison, and myself were stationed near the three-quarter pole in the second heat, and when the horses passed us McMahon was two lengths in the lead. Both were going apparently easy, and I called to the jockey to go along. The track was dusty, and when half way down the stretch the position of the horses could not be determined. "You have got me," I remarked to Mr. Atchison. He listened an instant, and replied: "You have got me; it has come to a drive and the game is up." This was corroborated when we reached the stand. Hock-Hocking had won the heat. The third he won with comparative ease. There was a tragic circumstance connected with the race. After the second or third heat I noticed an old man looking at a mare which had run in the race. His arms were folded across his breast, and there was extreme dejection portrayed in his countenance as well as in his attitude. Pleased as I was at winning, there was a feeling of sympathy for the old man which forbade any outward show of exultation. Could I have foreseen what was soon to happen I should have sympathized still more, and, in fact, regretted that he had not won. That night he killed himself, leaving a note which finished the story of which his looks were the preface. It was this: "Too old to work; too honest to steal; too proud to beg," hiding his wife good-bye in as few words as possible.

Part of the history of Hock-Hocking I dislike even to think about much less to recall by oral or written description. That he would have won one of the large \$30,000 purses heats of four miles, if fairly dealt with, is the opinion of a large majority who witnessed the race, but that is a thing of the olden time which will be no benefit to resuscitate. For the opportunities he had he was fairly successful in the stud. Beaconsfield, before he met with injury, could be rated as a fine race-horse. St. David, from what I learned from competent judges, could be called a great race-horse, and others had some pretensions to the name. In all probability there was not a living horse before Hock-Hocking died which had so much of the blood of Sir Archy. There was close inbreeding on both sides. His great grandam, Bonnet o' Blue, was by Sir Charles by Sir Archy, her dam Reality by Sir Archy. His grandsire on the paternal side was Ringgold by

Beeton, a grandson of Sir Archy, and the dam of Ringgold Thua Ringgold had as much Sir Archy as one of his get, viz., was Flirtilla Jr. by Sir Archy, her dam Flirtilla by Sir Archy, one-half. Fashion had one-quarter of the blood and the grandam of Ringmaster, the sire of Hock-Hocking, was by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy.

Flirtilla Jr. had a filly by imported Priam, which, on account of her great speed, had a handle tacked to her name, and after an exhibition of her swiftness she was always written of as the "flying Cassandra." This was an outcross, Priam being by Emilius from Cressida, by Whiskey, though his grandam was Young Giantess, by Diomed, the sire of Sir Archy. But Cassandra had quite a number of foals, the best of which was Prophet, by imported Monarch, a son of Priam, so that there was close inbreeding again. From the illustration in the paper of last week regarding the doubling up of Hambletonian blood in fast trotters, and what can be shown from the Stud Book and Racing Calendar, the fear that some have of near coupling is without a sound foundation. The whole subject may thus be stated: If sire and dam are of proper form there is little danger from consanguinity. Proper form is rather indefinite, for if even the conformation might be such as to meet approval, should there be slight defects in each of the prospective parents there is little question that there will be a tendency to intensify the blemishes. Still further, should the family which both descend from be subject to any weakness, although it is not shown in the pair selected, there will be more than an equal chance for reproduction. Thus let us suppose that the family characteristic was a lack of endurance. Notwithstanding that there was a deviation from this in the pair to be mated their progeny will be likely to revert to the original. To summarize, good qualities are intensified, defects also. There is no danger in coupling the best, however closely related, save disappointment in bringing together inferior specimens of even a good family.

Mrs. Skinner's Sale.

In another column, Mrs. Silas Skinner offers an excellent opportunity to secure some trotters of first-rate breeding. The brood-mares are exceptionally good, and the fillies are by standard horses. The late Mr. Skinner was a thorough horseman, and gathered only unexceptionable animals about him.

Mr. Waldstein's Sale.

The sale of Mr. Waldstein's trotting stock, conducted by Messrs. Killip & Co., at the Bay District Track on Tuesday last, resulted in a clearing out, although to say the price were good would bring a vigorous protest from their former owner. The horses belonging to J. D. Prather were suffering from influenza, and but one of them was offered, the saddle stallion Robert E. Lee, which was sold to J. Garrity for \$350. The Waldstein stock sold as follows:

Bay filly, 4 years old, by Albert W—Pacifi Maid, B. C. Holly, \$430.

Sorrel gelding Albert, by Albert W, dam by Roach's American Star, W. B. Bradbury, \$430.

Chestnut stallion Bonanza, by Arthurton, dam by John Nelson, R. Hovey, \$350.

Chestnut gelding, 2 years, by Arthurton, dam by Nutwood; B. C. Holly, \$130.

Chestnut filly, 2 years, by Albert W, dam by John Nelson; H. B. Headley, \$165.

Bay filly, 2 years, by Albert W—Gipey, J. S. Mathews, \$125.

The old brood-mare Gipsy sold for \$25, while the dam of Albert W was knocked down at \$80.

That hard-working jockey Ike Murphy, in speaking of the very promising middle-weight jockey Henry West who lost his life in a mad rush of two-year-olds at Saratoga last summer, said he had determined not to ride as often next season as last. He fears that in keeping below his normal weight of 132 lbs., his constitution suffers great injury. Garrity is also much troubled for the same reason.

With Byron Moore at Flemington.

[New York Sportsman.]

The shades of night were falling fast, and the public *chaff* affairs of the V. R. C. was softly humming an evening hymn preparatory to closing up for the day and retiring into the bosom of his family, when there entered the office a mild and inoffensive-looking youth, with a long, shagging, rat-colored moustache, who timidly inquired for Mr. Byron Moore, the Secretary. "Call to-morrow morning," said friend Miles, "and you'll see him. Perhaps I'll do as well." "Well, you see, I'm 'Kay Foo,' Australian Special to *The New York Sportsman*," replied the guileless pressman. "As we are going to make a big boom in our paper on the next Melbourne Cup, with a view to popularizing our journal in the colonies, I want a sketch of Flemington Course as a trontispiece." "Great Heaven, young man," said our astonished friend Mr. Miles, "what'll you Yankee want next? A special reporter for the Cup! Eh! You'll go to the South pole, I suppose, in your return journey to write up the sport there. Well, come in to-morrow and see Mr. Moore himself at 11 o'clock."

As the clock struck eleven on the patriarchal postoffice I again meandered into the V. R. C., and was this time met by a tall, pleasant-looking gentleman who at once extended to me the right hand of fellowship. "Meet me at the 9 o'clock train to-morrow morning" said he, "I'll take you over the course."

The faithful Boots at my hostelry having awakened me half an hour earlier than was my wont, I repaired to Spencer street and there found the genial V. R. C. Secretary, with one or two friends and reporters ready to start in the Gred-den train.

A few minutes brought us to New Market, where a trap was awaiting us, so away we went till we reached the flower-lined avenues which marked the approach to the Flemington Course. The beautiful spring morning, and the field with verdure clad, remind me of days in Southern California, that land of flowers and fruit, where the thermometer remains almost stationary at a delightful temperature all the year round. The course at Flemington is an Australian Garden of Eden, and with the combined efforts of Mr. Moore and his trusty henchman Jonathan, who knows what fresh developments and beauties we shall see each year as time goes by.

First, said Mr. Moore, after alighting from the wagonette, let us go on the hill. This is, as it were, the stables in price of admission of Flemington, the dress circle or grand stand, being the reverse of things theatrical, by its location underneath on the slope of the hill, and the gallery or flat, lower still, in the center of the course. Here we have retiring rooms for ladies, summer-houses, and ample space for a small nation of picnickers to congregate. Every care is taken of the middle classes as well as the "upper ten" of society. Hot and cold water, convenient hooks for enjoying ourselves a meal whilst waiting for the next race. Nothing has been omitted by the careful secretary, even to the lunch baskets for waste paper, so that no unseemly mess may be made in the grounds. The improvements in this part of the track are in their infancy, for when the trees and shrubs attain their full growth, this will, in my opinion, be the most comfortable part of the race course. A recent raising of the earth near the hill stand will afford sight room for 7,000 additional spectators. The stand itself has very wisely been bereft of seats, so that, though the weary may find rest, yet double the number of people may see the races by standing two deep on the spacious tiers.

On descending from the hill paddock one cannot fail to be struck with the excellent arrangement for ingress and egress. There can be no crushing and pushing between hill and lawn people, for each has a separate entrance and exit, and the designing of this work in arches and bridgeworks is another instance of the existence of a gigantic brain power somewhere. One of the party noticed some logs placed along the road on the way down. "Would these not be better away?" said the reformer. "Oh, no!" replied Mr. Moore, "they are useful as seats." So here there is a reason for everything. We now reached the new or Maribyrnong stand, erected at a cost of £27,000, placed to the left of the grand stand, which affords additional room for 40,000 people. Underneath the stand is a huge refreshment room for the use of private parties who may have brought their lunch with them. On race days caterers will be in attendance to supply tea or coffee if necessary, and the club has arranged with a crockery firm to supply even cups, plates, etc., should the visitors not care to risk their own crockery in transportation. On the occasion of the last Cup as many as 2,386 servants were employed by the club at the course, and everything having been arranged beforehand there was no hitch of any sort in working them.

Next on our way was the grand stand, the rooms at the rear of which are well worthy of a visit. Take, oh! reader, one of the most elegantly-furnished residences in your most aristocratic suburbs, go into its best rooms, and you have a very good idea of the V. R. C. Club's retiring-rooms. The Governor's suite is replete with every luxury (as the hotel advertisements say). In the centre is a small reception-room, to the right of which are two compartments, one a dressing-room for the Governor's friends, and the other for the friends of her ladyship. The private dining-room in this suite contains several valuable pieces of Satsuma ware, and is fitted up in the best of style with a pantry of every requisite for the proper enjoyment of a sumptuous banquet.

Then there are the ladies' rooms, which astonished us beyond measure. Every convenience is provided for the fair sex, even to bottles of smelling salts, in case the result of some race should upset the nerves of some lovely creature, who, by the victory of her favorite steed, may have secured enough "baberdashery" to last her for the term of her natural life. Here we find ribbon and silk of every hue under the sun, so that if a charmer's dress meets with an accident she may repair the damage, and, without fear of captious eyes and sneers of envious rivals, pursue her conquests on the lawn, as she does that promenade of which for the last year she has so fondly dreamed.

Then there are the stewards', committee and members' rooms, the designing of which are models of skill and thought in respect to comfort, and after a short repite we next view the electric arrangements in connection with the scratching boards. It will easily be conceived that with the secretary's well-known connection with telephonic and electric appliances the latest invention in this respect would be fitted up, and the club is now able to work all the scratching numbers from one point simultaneously. There are quite a number of the boards all over the lawn, hill and flat, and all these are operated from the central office. We are now at the bird-ge, by which is meant the wired enclosure around the saddling paddock. This will be the means of keeping off many curious individuals who may hardly tell a horse from a cow, but who, as a rule, on race days crowd the paddock and prevent those who are anxious to see end look at the horses

before they start. An extra charge this time, I understand, will be made for admission here. The comforts of the grooms and jockeys are not forgotten, for there are two pavilions, one for liquor and the other exclusively for coffee and tea. The committee being of opinion that these latter articles are not so well retailed in conjunction with intoxicants, the liquor-seller pushing the spirit trade, out of which there is doubtless more profit. Standing near the weighing-room, like a small island on a smooth green lake, is a pretty kiosk. This is a cigar stand where only cigars of the best brands (passed by the committee) will be sold. It seems there has been a good deal of disappointment at the quality of smoking material purchased at the bars in past years, and the committee have had their eagle eyes open on this subject.

The arrangements for the convenience of the press are more complete than I have seen on any race-course in the world, and the multiplicity of rooms for the use of the "boys" with telegraph operators, would astonish some of my brother journalists in New York. At some American race tracks, where we are sent every summer, there is but little accommodation beyond a row of seats opposite the post, but here there are two or three stands for the press, and right in the very best positions, too. The reason for this I will, however, discuss later.

Passing along the sweet-scented shrubbed rows of flower-bordered walks, through the hot-houses covering the choicest of tropical plants, we pause for a moment on the bridge going over the flat to note a very ingenious device for blocking intruders. It sometimes happens that even carriage folks are not over particular in rigging one or two extra people on their tickets. If such a thing occur the sentry at the first slip rail gives the office to the guard at the next rail, and the party are run into a kind of sliding till the matter is settled, the other vehicles following going on without a block, as would occur under ordinary circumstances.

The ground is in excellent condition, and, at present, some thirty regular hands are employed all the year round keeping the place in order, but before Cup time Mr. Moore estimates some two hundred workmen will be engaged at the course.

There is no question of the fact that the Flemington track far surpasses anything I have seen out of England, and the reason for this is obvious. In most countries racing tracks are the property of private companies or individuals, and are worked for purposes of gain. In this case we have a government grant for racing purposes, and the long tenure warrants this wealthy racing club in spending part of their income in luxurious improvements.

It is also worthy of note that the V. R. C. give annually some £22,000 in prize money, and receive nothing from owners in return, all the entrance money, etc., going to the stake. Even the jockeys' fines go to swell the distressed jockeys' fund, so that the liberality of this great club compares well with other similar organizations in other parts of the world.

A Short Review.

The *Cultivator*, in giving a table of the 2:20 performers and better in 1887, says:

"On the 14th of August, 1867, the brown gelding Dexter was started at Buffalo, N. Y. against time, to beat Flora Temple's record of 2:19½, and astonished the world by trotting the mile in 2:17½. Some of the best informed horsemen of that day thought that the limit of trotting speed had then been reached. Since then, however, not less than 50 other trotters have equaled Dexter's record, and forty-two of the number have placed their marks at from 2:17 to 2:05½. Grouping these fifty-one fast trotters together and analyzing their breeding, the most striking feature of the table thus formed is the large proportion of the lot which trace through their sires to Rysdyk's Hambletonian. This number is not less than thirty-three, or about sixty-four per cent. of the whole. One of these is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, twenty by sons of that noted trotting progenitor, eight by his grandsons, three by his great-grandsons and one by a great-grandson."

"The Mambrino Chief family has furnished six representatives in the list, none of which were by the founder of that family, however, yet two were by his sons, three by his grandsons, and one by a great-grandson. The Clay family is represented by three, and the Morgans by the same number. The remaining six are of miscellaneous stock, four of which trace in the paternal line to pacing ancestors, and one to a Norman. The breeding of Conklin's Abdallah, sire of Rarus, is unknown, but it has been claimed that he was a son of old Abdallah, and many believe such to be the fact, although it was not possible to establish the claim by proof."

"The sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian most prominent in the list are Alexander's Abdallah and George Wilkes, each of which is represented by seven descendants. Among the representatives descended from George Wilkes are three sons and one daughter; Dictator is represented by three sons; Electioneer two sons and one daughter, and Almont by a son and a daughter."

"There have been at least twenty-five additions to the 2:20 trotting list during the past season, seventeen of which are descendants in the paternal line of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, seven, or twenty-eight per cent. of the whole being by sons of George Wilkes; three trace to Mambrino Chief, two of which are through Woodford Mambrino; one to Henry Clay, through Sultan; three to pacing ancestors, and the other to Biggart's Rittler."

"The total number of heats won in 2:20 or better by the entire lot is 823. The number won by members of the Hambl-ton family is 604, an average of 18.10-33. The average record of the Hambletonians is 2:15 10-11. The Clays show the highest average both in records and heats, the former being 2:15 7-12, and the average of heats twenty-nine. The average record of the Mambrino Chiefs is 2:16, and their average number of heats 15½. The Morgans show an average of 2:16 7-12 in time, and 7½ in heats."

"The 2:30 list, though cumbersome, and growing more so every year, will always be a popular one among the average breeders. A 2:30 trotter is fast enough for an ordinary gentleman's roadster and is likely to be for years to come. Many prefer faster ones, it is true, but a trotter capable of making a record of 2:30 in a race can generally brush a quarter in thirty-six seconds or better. The breeder of gentlemen's roadsters is more interested to know what sire gets 2:30 speed with the greatest uniformity, than to consult tables which will show what horses produce a limited number of record breakers or trotters capable of making their mile in 2:20 or 2:25. It will be rather a severe tax on the compilers, but greatly to the interest of average trotting horse breeders, to have the 2:30 tables continued for a long time yet."

Mr. John A. Goldsmith has gone East to spend the holidays at the old homestead, Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y. He will return soon and resume training.

Objections Answered.

In corresponding with a number of gentlemen actively and officially connected with the management of trotting associations, we find a very general disposition to knock out all performances made singly and against time merely for the purpose of getting inside of the 2:30 list.

This seems to be a general conviction, but very few have ever thought of what could be put in its place. The objections to amending the rules so as to give every horse in a race a record that asks to be timed for a record, don't seem to have been thought out and matured, hence there is so little in them that they scarcely amount to objections. We will take the following as representing many:

"In regard to changing the manner of performances against time it is a matter requiring more thought than I have been able to give to its consideration; besides the whole subject is one of far more importance to the breeding interest than to the societies holding trotting and pacing meetings. For all practical purposes of protection to the societies and horsemen, a bar is as effective as a record. Any move tending to increase the number of entries would meet with favor at the hands of societies, who are really the law-makers, but it strikes me that your plan of having horses separately timed and awarded records is impracticable. Suppose half a dozen men should ask for separate timing and records in the same race. Think of the number of official timers it would require, and the endless squabble that would ensue, if the time of the third horse was made faster than the time of the heat, or the time of the fourth horse was caught faster than that of the third, etc., to say nothing of the mistakes liable to occur by the timers catching time on the wrong horse. Would it tend to promote the character of the contest to have one or more horses in a race with the avowed purpose of only getting a record? That there is great dissatisfaction with the present method cannot be gainsaid, and I know of no one so likely to suggest a suitable remedy as yourself."

"That this question is of far more importance to the breeding interests than to the societies holding trotting and pacing meetings" is self-evident, for the breeders do all they can to get records, while the regular trackmen do all they can to avoid them. To accommodate the former without interfering with the latter is just what this plan proposes to accomplish.

There is no danger of either confusion, disagreement or uncertainty in timing the different horses as designated and pointed out to the different timers. It is just as easy to time the horse that may be fourth at the finish as the horse that may be first. This every body knows. At any trotting-meeting of any importance whatever, there are at least twenty men with just as good watches and just as capable of using them with accuracy as the judges in the stand.

The danger of a much of timers in the judges' stand is all imaginary. The special timers, two and two to their respective horses, can do their work just as well opposite to the judges' stand as in it. They don't need to go there at all.

That there would be any danger of the third horse getting a faster record than the first, and the fourth faster than the third, etc., is even worse than imaginary, for it implies that all the timers would be not only rogues but fools. Each pair of timers would be a check on all the other pairs, and every man designated to hold a watch, whether in the stand or out of the stand, would be on his mettle to get the true time to a quarter of a second. Is this not so?

The fear, as expressed, that the special timers might make a mistake and get on the wrong horse has nothing in it that amounts to an intelligent objection to the practicability of the plan. If the judges in the stand can place each one of ten horses at the finish of each heat, certainly two intelligent men can recognize at the finish a particular horse that was pointed out to them before he started.

The judges would start the race, impose penalties for violating the rules by running or otherwise, and place the horses at the finish of each heat just as they would in any other race. The announcement of the time of the leading horse would necessarily follow.

We can easily understand how there might be discrepancies of fractions of seconds growing out of the manipulations of the different watches and still every man be thoroughly capable and honest. It is not unusual for the most competent timers to vary a quarter of a second in timing the same performance. Hence all the timers should confer and adjust their fractions of variation before the time is proclaimed. Is not this just what official timers do in all races?

The basis of this plan rests wholly upon the wants and necessities of the breeder. He has certain lines of blood that he believes are good, but his profits from those lines depend upon the developed speed of their representatives. He enters his colts in the stakes and employs a trainer to handle them. They promise well, but just as he is about to make his final payments he hears of some colt of phenomenal speed in the same stakes. He knows his colt ran in 2:30 and might win second place, but this fails to secure him the much-coveted record, and he keeps his colts at home. Now, as we are him that his colts will receive an official record for the best they can do, and they will be there and start, and there will be no more walk-overs. This meets his wants and necessities.—Wallace's Monthly, Dec.

De-Horning and Docking.

Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals have brought to book the mutilators of live stock, both dishonourers and tail-dockers, but in cases the defendants have pleaded custom and profit and have come off victorious. One of the latest instances of invoking the power of the law to prevent the docking of horses' tails came up in an English court not long since, when two men were arraigned for docking a lot of eight horses, two of which died of lockjaw as the result of the operation. The prosecutor pointed to the cruelty and uselessness of the operation, which, he declared, was practiced merely as a freak of fashion, and asked a decision from the court deprecating the practice. One of the defendants answered that he had made it a business to dock horses and had operated on over one hundred each year without loss up to the cases alluded to. He alleged a general belief that docking the tails made horses stronger and firmer in their backs, and that it certainly helped their appearance and value. The court found for the defendants and declared that docking, when properly performed, was useful. Just what physiological laws were cited to prove that docking horses' tails makes them stronger and firmer in their backs we do not know, but we imagine that well-informed persons can scarcely repress a smile at a statement which savors so much of ignorance and superstition. We are glad that this senseless practice obtains but little in this country. The only beneficial result that can arise from it is the possible convenience of keeping the lines from under the tail in driving, but no reinsman who prides himself on his skill in "handling the ribbons" will resort to any such scheme. To sensible admirers of the horse a long flowing mane and tail are essential to beauty and additions to value.

Climatic Changes.

[Doof and Horn.]

The construction and working of the Mexican Central Railway by the El Paso, Texas and the City of Mexico, seems to be bringing about a radical change of climate over some of the heretofore arid districts of country through which the railway line passes, and occasionally abundant rainfall occurs in portions of the country which have heretofore been no hug better than parched deserts, says the Chicago *Drivers' Journal*.

As yet, according to the reports, these rainfalls are confined to a rather narrow strip of country on each side of the railway line, but it is to be fully demonstrated that the building and working of a railroad through a given portion of country will of far change the climate as to give the needed amount of rainfall over goodly sized tracts of land, to encourage and stimulate farming operations in a manner way, it must certainly operate as a kind of a double spur in the way of pushing railway building through a good many portions of Old Mexico and some of the South American countries as well, where agricultural pursuits have always heretofore been considered out of the question on account of the constant drought, though the soil may be ever so rich. Even the great Sahara Desert in Africa is now likely to become a habitable part of the earth, before many years, through this kind of agency; at least a goodly portion of this desert is likely to be reclaimed. Within the past three or four years certain enterprising Freechmen have been sinking artesian wells in different localities along the outer edges of the desert, and it seems that they are, in most cases, obtaining a good supply of good water, and the oasis is getting to be a common sight over considerable portions of the great waste. As soon as these artesian wells become sufficiently numerous to afford water supply it will be in order to build and operate railway lines through certain portions of the great desert, just as the California road has been built through the heretofore impassible desert in the lower part of the State. Irrigation by artesian well, water drawn from the Colorado river, with some rainfall, is likely to make this old Death Valley a habitable part of the country.

The most remarkable case of climate changes that has taken place in our country is now being made over what, twenty-five years ago, was widely known as the Great American Desert, a large district lying between the west base of the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river. In the early days of the emigrant movement across the mountains a good many of the emigrant parties endured great hardships in crossing this then parched desert, with, according to general opinion, was to remain a permanent waste. The soil over all this wild waste was sick enough but without water and bare of vegetation of every kind, with a rainless climate at all times, it did not give promises in the early days of ever coming to the front as an agricultural region. The desert embraced a goodly share of Western Nebraska and Kansas, and a pretty large slice of eastern Colorado. In due time the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Railways were built through the American Desert and a wonderful climate change soon followed over the improvements. Copious rainfalls began to move westward over the desert, and farm-ers began to move in and take their chances in crop production, and it was soon found that good enough crops could be raised well out on what had so lately been a rainless district.

Notes by "M. T. G." in "The Gazette."

A neighbor of mine went down into Southern Iowa a year or more ago to buy a son of Adrian Wilkes. He was offered a stout, bony, brown colt for \$250 that suited him admirably, only the dam's breeding could not be definitely traced. He bought another better equipped in this respect, which he was unfortunately enough to lose. At Rochester, after the 2:20 pacing race, my neighbor, Mr. Frank Miller, called my attention to the winner, saying: "There is the \$250 colt without any breeding on the dam's side." Roy had beaten a stouff field over a slow track in 2:21, 2:22, 2:21. At Hamilton the next week this four-year-old with half a pedigree was in the free-for-all pace, the greatest race of the year. He had apparently about as much foot as any of them, finishing close up in every heat. Niles, his driver, came to the stand with the complaint that Van Ness, with Gossio Jr., "had driven him a driv'ing." Both sulkies freely attested the foul, but as to the driver in fault it was not so easy to determine. Splan was ready with a lecture for Niles as to his manner of driving; I questioned the motive of the talk and was not sure that Niles deserved it. But these are points of minor consequence in this connection. The salient feature now is the fact that a four-year-old was so successful in both these great campaigns. In the second heat, which was a pole-team race between Jewett and Mike Wilkes, the latter winning in 2:15 1/2—his record—Roy was right at them with Gossio Jr., Ed. Auman and Joe L. behind him. In the fourth heat, won by Gossio Jr. in 2:14 1/2, Roy was not last. In fact he was so close up that I did not question the statement that he had paced from wire to wire in 2:16. Perhaps there is not another pacer living that can so fully rectify an error or is so little liable to make one. Give him more age, with a chance to mature, and why should he not be the greatest pacer of the Wilkes family so far as they have yet shown up in races? Adrian Wilkes has a three-year-old daughter more precocious than Roy. It is claimed that she was broken last June and saw a track for the first time in July. I caught her with my own watch a quarter in 35 seconds in September, while entirely trustworthy parties assured me that she went an easy-working mile in 2:27 the day before. She is a beautiful little bay mare on the lucky order like Roy. Niles drives her and she is a credit to him. Few young men have ever had the luck to develop such a pair as Roy and this filly. With a rich patron and a warm climate Niles might have set a three-year-old mark with this filly equal to that of her famous relative Sable Wilkes.

The milk started last spring on a mare belonging to my family physician. He asked me what to do with her, and I handed him *The Gazette* containing Mr. Warden's advice in such cases. The doctor went home and aided the mare in safely delivering a foal, a little weak owing to its over-retention, but soon up and doing. The doctor says he is convinced that earlier action would have been better for the foal, and that he should not hesitate in future to act promptly. This conclusion of a successful human practitioner strongly corroborates Mr. Warden's theory of the situation and commends his advice as timely and valuable.

A horse with a peculiar history is the pacing stallion President, record 2:23 1/2 in his second race. He is a son of Swigert, and was a trotter with it, it is claimed, a record of 2:47. Although I cannot find it in the books, Mr. S. E. Larrabee, of Deer Lodge, Mont., bought him in Wisconsin and took him in the case of Herod, to sell, and consigned him for that purpose to E. F. Nash, Decorah, Ia. Mr. Nash traded him to G. D. Cole, Lake Benton, Minn., for a piece of land some-

thing more than a year ago. Mr. Cole says the horse cost him just \$75, that being the amount invested in the land. Along in the winter after the trade Mr. Cole wrote me that he had been seeing bubbles on President and that the horse had learned to pace a 2:20 clip, and asked me what driver he had better give him to. I replied that beyond a doubt Mr. G. D. Cole was just the man. Any person who could teach President to go a 2:20 clip should by all means continue his education. But the duties of a bank cashier would not permit of this, so President was placed in the very capable hands of Merrill Clough of Rochester, Minn. President soon went on a syndicate in his hands in 2:21 1/2 and showed quarters in 32 seconds. He has only started in two races; in his first one a collision, through the fault of a neighbor, destroyed his chances for the race. The sully was mangled up and President went away pacing and running for several miles, but seemed not much the worse for it and much less rattled than most horses would have been. A new sully was got and he continued in the race, going a mile in 2:27 timed separately. With such a rough experience in his first race it is not surprising that he should act a little wild in his second, but for all that he won a heat and made a dead heat with a party of good ones.

I am a little superstitious—some people claim more than a little—and one of my fixed beliefs is that when Mr. S. E. Larrabee gets ready to sell a stallion, fame and disincorporation await the horse in the hands of his new owner. Clark Chief Jr., Herod, President, Maxim, and last the full brother to Hamilton's Almont. Look for a big crop of fast trotters from this son of Almont in his new home.

Mr. John C. Kathan, for some years lessee of the Preston, Minn., track, has moved to Osage, Ia. An employee of mine will move into the house on the grounds next week, and the comfortable new barn will be tenanted by a few youngsters from Preston stock farm, together with five belonging to other owners. Overtaxed eyes have driven me more and more into the sully and cutter, until I have at last broken over the rule of years and decided to accept a few horses for other owners. The list is about complete, and when the stalls are filled *The Gazette* shall know about the occupants, so that its readers may judge, when the record for 1888 is made up whether good selections have been made or not. I do not mean to accept an animal that will not in my opinion give a good return for the labor expended.

Pacers in History. Ancient and Modern.

One of the greatest hindrances to the spread and lodgement of correct information on the subject of horse history is the tendency of well-meaning writers to dilute and dilute their facts until the point is so blunted that it fails to enter the reader's mind. Other writers, again, either fail or know why they undertake to teach, or they suppress such of the facts as seem to make against the conclusions they wish to reach. Writers of this class may be ever so persistent, but they amount to nothing more than fomenters of transient contentions that are swept away the moment the whole truth is presented. A great deal has been said and written about the origin and history of the pacing-horse, and all modern English writers, until within the past four or five years, have stoutly maintained that the pace was an unnatural gait, and was acquired by training. Since the partial exhibits of the facts that have been made from time to time in the Monthly several English writers of ability have taken up their own horse history and verified all that we have previously advanced. The subject is a very broad one, but like all other departments of history it has many distinctive steps, and we will try to give a few of the more prominent ones of them in their chronological order. If our method of treating the subject is called "doctrinaire," we will have to submit to the use of the term, for our purpose is to present the naked truth in the fewest possible words.

1. The earliest records we have of the pacing-horse are in sculpture, dating back some four hundred years before the Christian era. On the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens were represented many horses in action, and quite a number of them clearly and unmistakably showed the lateral or pacing habit of action. Many portions of this Grecian frieze are now preserved in the British Museum, where we have seen and studied them.

2. The four bronze horses on St. Mark's in Venice are in the pacing attitude. The fore foot will not strike the ground quite so soon as the hind foot, but the whole action is clearly and unmistakably the lateral action. The date of these horses is lost in history, but it is supposed that they were cast in Rome about the beginning of the Christian era. Their capture in Rome and transfer to Constantinople, then their capture by the Venetian and transfer to Venice, next their capture by Napoleon and transfer to Paris, and their return to Venice again, are all matters of history.

3. When the Romans reached and conquered the greater part of Britain, about the beginning of the Christian era, they found multitudes of horses and chariots of war. During the period they held Great Britain, nearly five hundred years, they designated their different kinds of horses by names indicating their habits of action or the uses to which they were put. The trotters they called "Cruetators" or "Tormentors," the pacing-horse they called "Ambulatura," the running-horse "Celere," etc. "The Ambulatura, or ambler, as we call it," remarks the best of all the old English authorities, "was perhaps the universal and traveling pace of the Romans."

4. In the twelfth century, and about seven hundred years after the Romans left Britain, we meet with the first satisfactory account of the pacer that has been furnished by any English writer. Fitz-Stephen, the Monk of Canterbury, minutely describes the action of the pacer just as we would describe it to-day, and gives him the place of honor as the saddle horse used by the nobility and gentry, while the trotters were assigned to their retainers.

5. About this period a succession of the great seals of the sovereigns represented a knight in armor mounted on a pacing-horse. That of King John attached to Magna Charta at Runnymede was no exception.

6. In 1553, the year that Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, Mr. Blondeville, one of the early English writers on the horse, says: "Some men have a breed of great horses, meet for the warre and to serve in the field. Others breed ambling horses of a mean stature for to journey and to travel by the way. Some again, a race of swift runners to runne for wagers or to gallop the hocks, but plaine countrymen will have a breed only for draft or burthen." Here we have the pacer as a breed.

7. At the time of the planting of the American colony, no variety of horse was more common nor more popular in England than the pacer. He was too small for war, but he was the universal favorite for the saddle. It is not claimed that all the first importations were pacers, but it is certain that a very large percentage of them knew no other gait. This is the source from which came the American pacer.

8. Upon the restoration of Charles II to the throne the

great impetus given to racing snail's and race-horse began to tell upon the hitherto much-neglected popularity of the pacer. In this reign the importation of European blood commenced in earnest, and just in proportion as its volume increased the pacer disappeared. This habit of action that had been prized and preserved for more than seventeen centuries, as established by the clearest historical evidence, was wiped out by the blood of the Barb and the Arab. It took a hundred years to do it, but when it was done it was well done, for not a pacing-horse has been seen in England for more than a century.

9. What is true in England is true here, and no man, living or dead, either in England or in this country, has ever seen a strictly thoroughbred horse that was a natural pacer. In this assertion we have weighed all our words, and we wish to emphasize this declaration. If a dozen exceptions have been urged, but in every single exception so urged the animal was either not a thoroughbred or was not a pacer.

10. Some of the early writers say it does as a general truth that the northern horse walks and trots (or paces), while the southern horse walks and gallops only. However this may be it is very evident, from what is known of the horses of all countries, that the pacer is wholly of northern origin, and that probably the lateral is as old as the diagonal habit of action.

11. Circumstances all point to that vast semi-barbaric region north and east of the Black Sea as the original habitat of the pacer, the same region that has been designated by historians as the cradle of the equine race. Thence he was carried to Western Europe and to Britain. He still abounds in Eastern Russia, and long before the days of the Orloff trotters he was the middle horse in the famous Drosky teams of three horses abreast. Judging by our own experience, if there had been no pacers there would have been no Orloff trotters, for no country has produced trotters without pacers, and the further Great Britain gets away from the pacer the less she has of the trotter.

12. In this country the colonies of Rhode Island and Virginia, followed in due time by Pennsylvania, took the lead in producing and developing the best and fastest pacers. In each of these colonies they had race-tracks and pacific races for wagers and other prizes, probably in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and certainly in the very early part of the eighteenth century. The Rhode Islanders and Virginians had matches and return matches between their pacers, and while we have no summaries of those races nor records of the time made, we have the contemporaneous evidence of Dr. M. Spurr, an Episcopal clergyman, who says, "I have seen some of them pace a mile in a little more than two minutes, and a good deal less than three." It should be borne in mind that this was long before there was any such thing as a "thoroughbred" horse in existence, either in England or in this country.

13. The horses of Rhode Island, under the name of "Narragansett pacers," attained great celebrity in the seventeenth century, and were shipped largely to the American colonies, and probably to the French in Canada also. This was the only colony in New England where pacing races were tolerated, and where valuable prizes were awarded. Some of these prizes in the shape of silver goblets are still preserved, it is said, among the descendants of the old families. These races and prizes would naturally bring together the best and fastest pacers of all New England. They were wise enough to utilize the blood of the best and fastest, and this is what gave Rhode Island the ascendancy as a horse-breeding centre, which she held for more than a hundred years.

14. Most wonderful stories have been invented and circulated about the origin of the Narragansett pacer. One is that he was caught wild in the woods by the first settlers; another that he was washed overboard in mid-ocean and found a week afterwards eating flags on a sand-bar. These stories will do to laugh at, but there is another, coming from a respectable source and calculated to mislead. "It is to the effect that the original pacer was brought from Spain by Gov. Robinson. Now, there are two objections to this representation: (1) They never had any pacers in Spain, and (2) Gov. Robinson was born in 1693, and the Narragansett pacer was famous throughout all the American colonies long before that.

15. For generations the home of the pacer has been on the frontier, and when he appears in civilized life his phenomenal speed was looked upon as a passing wonder, but still he was literally dejected and despised, and this was only a dozen years ago. To-day the descendants of the Narragansett pacers are to be seen first at the wire on every trotting-course, and their blood is to be found on every breeding farm in this broad land. Truly the career of the pacer has been a checked one.—*Wallace's Monthly*.

A Correction.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The following summary appearing in the horse publications of the country which reported the Madison, Wis., races of last October:

Purse \$200; three-year-olds.	
Nabins, b h by Herod	1
Harry Drake, b g by Abdallah	2
Time, 4:01, 2:40.	

The name of the winner of the above race is Nabins and he was not sired by Herod but by a son of his called Herod Jr. belonging to Mr. Frazer of Madison. Mr. Daniel Campbell of Madison writes me that "Nabins trotted our track in 40 with ease and without a break; he could have trotted a good track that day in 36 or 37." The Madison track is a figure eight and notoriously slow. Herod Jr. is a trotter himself, and could, with an opportunity, take a fast record, and he is the only one of Herod's sons that I know of with progeny old enough to train. In this connection I desire to say that the criticism so freely made of Herod in some quarters for his lack of thirty performers should be accompanied by the fact that practically he never served any mares until recently. Of the limited number of his get about Madison, it is well known that a season's work and races would put the Trainer horse in the thirty list. Mr. Dan Campbell drives a pair on the road one of which, Burdette, started in a race and got a record of 40, though in fact the heat was trotted in 37. The Herod mares driven beside him has more speed than he. She has not started in a race and is not likely to unless Mr. Campbell can be coaxed to sell her. I make this statement simply to show that if Herod's progeny had been managed like the get of many other stallions his rank as a thirty sire would need no apology. A few weeks' work, a good day and track, the three mentioned above might go on and get Kentucky "trotting" records. With that kind of a show Nabins would be a phenomenal colt instead of having an honest three-year-old record of 40 in a race.

M. T. GRATTIA.

Luxurious Stables.

In that portion of Manhattan Island west of Fourth Avenue, and between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, are the homes of an immense number of fine horses that are famous on the turf or known on the road or in the Park. Out of the myriad of people who pass these stables daily there are but few who know much of the interior of these luxurious equine boarding houses, or who have any clear idea of their extent, or of the cunning devices in use to promote the comfort of the horses and to facilitate the work of their attendants. The common idea of these stables is that they contain principally horses and vehicles for hire; but the fact is that, with few exceptions, they are exclusively boarding stables, and that the profit of the business is almost entirely drawn from the gentlemen who drive or ride on the road.

The established price per month for the service is \$30 for a common stall and \$35 for a box stall, though there may be one or two stables where the price is \$35 and \$40. This covers all ordinary expenses for the animal, such as feed, attendance, care of harness and wagon and the general duties appertaining to the use of the horse. Special care by a veterinary in case of sickness is charged extra. Competition is directed to superiority in appointments and in the faithfulness of the stable work.

It may be taken as a general rule for feeding road horses in these stables that they get twelve quarts of oats and ten to twelve pounds of hay daily, with a bran mash two or three times a week. Of course the amount varies somewhat, as horses, like the human animal, vary in the vigor of their appetites. The quality of the feed furnished is invariably of the best, for, of course, no stable where a valuable horse would be placed would fail in obtaining the best.

A volume might be written on the evolution of the modern stable. The original idea contemplated only a shelter for the horse, and a secure place in which he might rest his weary limbs. The idea of the first-class stable of to-day takes a far wider range. It must be conveniently located for the use of its patrons. It must be sufficiently spacious to provide box stalls for a large number of horses. It must be well lighted and aired, and so arranged as to secure perfect drainage. There must be mechanical appliances, such as elevators to carry feed and wagon to the upper floors, steam to work pumps and to warm the building; and shoots to transport grain automatically, to the different floors of a large establishment, and there must be handsome offices and waiting rooms for the dispatch of business and the accommodation of patrons and visitors. These are all essentials in such stables.

But undoubtedly the most necessary element to business success in this line is the right kind of a managing head to control the stable. With this result has always been satisfactory in New York. Without it failure has been certain, as it would be in any other business. As a rule, the important stables of New York have such heads to control them.

An examination of a few of the well-known stables recently made by a reporter, developed many interesting points. The first one visited was the Winfield Stables, on West Fifty-eighth street, near Seventh Avenue, the proprietor of which is Mr. Thomas Canary. These stables have passed through several hands in recent years, but have always maintained a high reputation. Aside from the principal business of boarding road horses, sales of valuable animals are frequent here. These stables have stalls for over a hundred horses, including box stalls. To the left of the main entrance is a handsomely furnished and spacious parlor, and opening from it are toilet rooms and closets for the use of patrons of the stables. There are a few box stalls on the first floor, in one of which is quartered the famous champion mare Novelty, 2:23, and in a separate corridor to the right a number of ordinary stalls. Connected with these and in the front, with a separate entrance from the street, is a well-conducted wine room and bar. The floor above is wholly filled with comfortable stalls and is especially light and airy. An elevator conveys the vehicles from the ground floor to the top story. The water supply is furnished by means of a steam pump which fills a large tank on the roof, from whence it is drawn through the building. Fire hose on each floor would, in an emergency, flood the building.

Among the trotters of note stabled here were Cuba, by George Wilkes; Harry Mills the great pole horse, toughest of the sons of Sweepstakes; Little Dan, the gray mare Lizzie Almont and a number of others.

The Rockingham Stables, on Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, Mr. O. S. Bailey, proprietor, are very exclusively boarding stables, and the 150 stalls are very nearly filled by a high class of horses. In its arrangement it is very similar to the Winfield Stables, but has an extensive basement filled with stalls and a good-sized yard, which, when graded, will be very useful for cooling off horses. The stalls are spacious and comfortable, and the general appearance of the stock proves careful attention. The elevator is worked by a gas engine on the top floor. Among the noted horses here were the veteran Castleton, by Cheesborough, 2:21; Molly Mack, 2:30; Peralto, 2:26; and Shamrock, 2:25.

Mr. W. H. Van Cott's elegantly appointed stables on West Fifty-eighth street occupy a modern and perfectly arranged building, embodying the results of the proprietor's life-long experience in the care of horses. The parlor and office are elegantly furnished, and the walls are hung with a remarkably fine collection of paintings, principally portraits of famous trotters. Mr. Van Cott is not a believer in the use of disinfectants, but he is ardent in his advocacy of stable cleanliness. Every foot of floor and every inch of gutter is thoroughly scrubbed once a week. Manure is not allowed to remain about the stalls, but is at once swept to the shoots and conveyed to the dung heap beneath the sidewalk, from which an air shaft conveys the exhalations to the top of the building. The heap is frequently treated with several buckets of water and a little lime. The arrangements for ventilation and light are admirable.

This is a very aristocratic stable in the quality of its horses, and of its one hundred stalls but two are vacant. Passing through the stable the reporter found an old friend in that wonderfully stanch and speedy mare Western Belle, that has shown innumerable miles this year over Fleetwood track better than 2:30. She was having her let made, and looked wonderfully well. Further down the same corridor was Peguot, by Piedmont, dam Lady Duval by Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr. This fellow entered the 2:30 list this year and is safe to lower his record materially next season. Morgan and Garry, a very striking team of boys that Weeks drove in 2:26, occupied box stalls, as did Miss Dickinson's feet team, Flora Huff and Cora Belle, that beat 2:20 over Fleetwood last fall. Mr. de Cordova's promising young mare, Sentosa, by Volunteer, dam Sentiuella, by Sentinel, was also here, as was the old trotter Dan Smith, 2:21, by Reporter.

Mr. Van Cott's reply to the question, "What do you consider the most important points about the stable?" was, "Good drainage and freedom from manure."

The extensive stables of Messrs. G. N. Ferguson & Son, on West Fifty-second street, are generally considered as models in their line. They contain 120 stalls, all of which are filled. The ordinary stalls have a uniform size of five feet by twelve, the box stalls proportionately larger. The methods employed are, as a rule, the same as at the Van Cott stables. The office is a spacious, handsome apartment, its walls literally covered with pictures. On the other side of the main entrance is a large harness room. A number of the horses are quartered on the ground floor, but the greater portion are on the second floor. A noticeable point about these stables is the unusual width of the passages and the excellent light and ventilation.

A team kept here, composed of Steve and George W., trotted Fleetwood track on one of the most unfavorable days of last fall in 2:26, drawing a top wagon weighing 190 pounds—a performance which seems to have escaped the notice of reporters, but which is authentic.—*Sporting World*.

The Rival Fairs.

[“Daily Call,” December 21st.]

The Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute met last night vice-President David Kerr in the chair and J. H. Culver Secretary.

Secretary Culver, in answer to a letter forwarded to the State Board of Agriculture, received a reply stating that a committee from the latter body had been appointed to confer with a committee from the institute for the purpose of arranging dates for 1883, so that there would not be any conflict as was the case this year.

The communication had hardly been read when the committee from the State Society entered the room.

A communication from Marcus D. Borock was read, stating that Governor Waterman would appoint A. S. Halliday as Commissioner to the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1883, in compliance with the request of the Mechanics' Institute.

After the transaction of some routine business an adjournment was had.

The Institute Committee then, with the State Agricultural Committee, went into session and an informal discussion ensued.

Mr. Shippee led off by asking what time of year was most suitable for the Institute to hold its fair.

Mr. Kerr thought the same time as this year would do.

Mr. Shippee said there would undoubtedly be greater success with the fair held at different times.

Mr. Green coincided, and said that the county exhibits, which had proved so successful there, would undoubtedly exhibit here if the Mechanics' Fair was held either before or after the State Fair.

Mr. Shippee said the State Fair could be moved up a week, but not backward, as that crowded the seventeen district fairs into the same too much. If the Mechanics' Fair would open up on the 7th of August and close on the 8th of September it would answer admirably.

Mr. Bassett said to get between the fog and rain, and to be open when San Franciscans were at home, the Mechanics' Fair should open about the 15th of August and close September 15th.

Mr. Starbird thought September 1st preferable, and the taking in of one-half of August was a concession.

Mr. Bassett thought that owing to the national political campaign being raging about that time it might be advisable to begin early so as to get through earlier.

Mr. Shippee said: "We can change our fair opening anywhere from the 3d to the 12th of September, but earlier or later than those respective dates would inconvenience us very much. It would be a great accommodation to us, gentlemen, if you could arrange to close the Mechanics' Fair on the 8th of September. If you can so accommodate us this year we will see if we cannot accommodate you next year."

"How would it do for you to move backward a week this year?" asked Mr. Kerr.

"That is just what the farmers are fighting. They object to being crowded into the rain."

"I think I can promise that our Board will sanction any action we may take," said Mr. Starbird, "and if we close on the 15th you can open on the 17th of September."

"We want the half of September, anyway," said Mr. Mahoney. "That will give you half of the month with us."

"Like the hunter and the Indian," said Mr. Green. "The hunter to the redskin said, 'You take the buzzard and I take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you can have the buzzard.'"

"We have got to accommodate the farmers," said Mr. Shippee.

After further desultory conversation the two committees separated and discussed the matter.

Coming together again, Mr. Stump read a resolution adopted by his committee, resolving that the Mechanics' Fair close on September 15th, providing the State Fair opened on Monday, September 17th, but this action not to be a precedent for future fairs.

"All we can do is to submit it to our Board, but I don't believe anything can be done with it," said Mr. Shippee.

The proposition was evidently unsatisfactory, as the whole discussion was brought up again and gone over.

Mr. Starbird said he felt that the Mechanics' Institute was conceding a great deal when it agreed to close three weeks earlier this year, when it was again demonstrated that September was the profitable month for the fair.

"We closed this year on October 8th," he said, "and we are willing to move three weeks. You are willing to move but one week."

"Out of twenty-two years we closed six times prior to September 15th, and our resources show that closing after that date has invariably been more profitable," added Mr. Mahoney.

Nothing more could be done in the matter and an adjournment was had.

Before leaving the hall, Mr. Shippee stated that he would recommend to his Board that the State Fair be opened on either the 27th of August, the 3d of September, or, at the latest, the 10th of that month.

From indications the visitors evidently had decided on one or the other of these three propositions.

An interesting table has been prepared showing "Lucky" Baldwin's stable winnings the past season. Emperor of Norfolk heads the list with twelve times first, and \$36,895 in prizes; Los Angeles was eight times first and netted \$22,431; Volante winning fifteen times with \$20,147; Miss Ford won five races and took in \$10,231 in purses. For the entire season the stable shows sixty-three times first, forty-six times second, thirty-one times third, with the total of \$111,733 winnings. A neat summer profit.

Wm. McGuinn, who has been under the ban of expulsion for twelve years, for his complicity in the celebrated Small Hopes Campaign, has been finally reinstated.

THE GUN.

In Memoriam—John De Vaull Jr.

[By Wm. Lovel Eyre.]

Put his shotgun away, he will want it no more,
Tell his dog that his master won't need him;
They will wander no longer o'er hill and by shore,
And the hand of another must feed him.
Put his shotgun away, for no more he will wake
With its music the echoes of morning;
Ere the top-knotted quail whistles out from the brake,
With his shrill note the heavies' first warning.
Put his shotgun away, he will never cry "pull"
Any more as the traps he is facing,
For his poor arms are nerveless, his keen eyes are dull,
As he sleeps in the cold earth's embracing.
Put his shotgun away; when his club meets again
At San Bruno, the season approaching,
Not a heart but will feel with a keen pang of pain
Johnny's loss and death's cruel encroaching.
Put his shotgun away. None knew as well
How to handle that tried friend so truly;
Whose pop has so often rung out the death knell
Midst the quail, or the ducks in the tule.
Put his shotgun away—yet stay—one last shot
O'er his grave; were there sound that could wake him
And cause him to rise from the lone burial spot,
'Tis the bang of the gun that would make him.
FRANCISCO, Dec. 20, 1883.

Teal Shooting Club.

Duck shooting apotheosized is the central idea after a visit to the Teal Club. Formed on August 30, 1882, by Messrs. G. Frank Smith, W. F. Whittier, John Taylor, W. P. Fuller, Richard S. Floyd, A. C. Titcomb, W. W. Traylor and W. S. Hopkins, all men of wealth the club bought out all leases and rights owned by Messrs. Payne and Beckwith in a large tract of swamp land lying along the Suisun slough in Solano County. The club has added tract after tract to its possessions until it controls several thousand acres of the best shooting ground in the State. The land is so situated as to be perfectly accessible, the California Pacific railroad running directly through it, and a station having been established at the clubhouse. Wells slough winds about through it for seven or eight miles, affording the best of opportunities for sculling upon birds, and a dozen or more smaller sloughs, serve to conduct fresh water to the twenty or more good ponds which have been located and are in use by members. The original plant in the way of buildings, was an ark which had been used for several years by Mr. Payne. The club rebuilt it, tearing out partitions, adding a kitchen entirely separate from the ark, the latter being elegantly fitted up as a dining room. Crystal, elegant services of china, appropriate pictures, rich carpeting, heavy furniture and a tasteful sideboard make the dining room a very haven to the wearied ones after day on the marsh. A large ark was built for use as sleeping apartments, each member having a comfortable room with all conveniences, and beds to the comfort of which ample testimony is to be had from the favored ones who have shared the hospitalities of the club. The "sleeping ark," as the members modestly term it, is in fact a perfectly appointed dormitory in which retirement is assured, and which is several feet removed from the other departments of the club, although one roof covers the whole system of erections. An airy game room, stabling, work-shop and house for the employes complete the list of buildings. The arks rest upon the bank of Wells slough and boats are entered from the porches.

Four persons are employed throughout the shooting season, one of whom is an excellent cook, the others being caretakers and attending members while shooting. It need not be said that the commissariat is as nearly perfect as command of the San Francisco markets can make it. A visit to the club is a revelation to one who has been accustomed to perform all the little labors incident to duck-shooting. Reaching Teal Station, all parcels and guns are cared for by the attendants. The members retire to their rooms and prepare for dinner, which may include anything from cerevises to elk, but which always is furnished forth with President Smith's favorite rice and codfish, reminiscent of his West Indian years. After dinner each talk as is only to be heard where sportsmen of the better sort gather fills a short time, and then sleep until a five o'clock breakfast, at which the only formality is that all shall appear in readiness to go immediately after the meal to the ponds. Breakfast finished, the boats are taken, guns, cartridges, and luncheons having been placed in them by the attendants, and members are rowed to the ponds allotted to them by drawing numbers. Reaching the ponds, the shooters fix themselves in comfortable blinds, while the attendants set out the decoys, and the fun begins. The best ponds are heavily baited, and when it is said that the Teal Club has had and is having better average shooting than any club in the world, we think there is no exaggeration. The ground before being baited and improved was famous for great bags, and the shooting is much better now than then. The personnel of the club has changed slightly since its formation. Admirable Senator Traylor died on Jan. 18, 1883, his first season. Mr. Titcomb resigned in '83, and Mr. Edwin Goodall was elected on Oct. 3, 1883, as was Mr. Isaac Upham. In '84 Mr. Hopkins resigned. In '86 Mr. Upham resigned, and Messrs. Geo. W. Preacott, Horace L. Hill and Henry Wadsworth were elected. Mr. G. Frank Smith has been President since the formation of the club. Mr. W. F. Whittier is vice-President, Mr. Edwin Goodall Secretary, and Mr. W. P. Fuller Commissary.

The bags made have been phenomenal. On each of two occasions Mr. Edwin Goodall has killed one hundred and sixty-eight birds in fair-flight shooting. Mr. Smith has bagged over one hundred several times, and has gone as high as one hundred and fifty-two. Mr. Whittier can show several scores of one hundred. Other members have done nearly as well, and the gross number of birds killed has been enormous. In the first season the score was: canvassbacks 827; spring 1,131; teal 1,034; widgeon 511; mallard 92; spoonbills 192; gadwall 27; bluebills 95; white geese 512; curlew 1, a total of 4,444. The average bags of that year ranged between 209 and 36. In '83-'84 the total was 3,604, the averages between 25 and 43. In '84-'85 a total of 2,934 was made, the averages varying from 35 to 43. In '85-'86 the total dropped to 2,073, but the averages ranged from 31 8-12 to 55-5-5. In '86-'87 the shooting was better, 2,668 birds being retrieved, though the averages were lower, the lowest being 21 and the highest 36. For the present season the outlook is encouraging. More birds have been killed than at corresponding dates previously. Up to Saturday last, the score book shows that 2,934 have been counted, the averages differing between 21 and 50. The general average for '87-'88, so far, is 30 1/2 birds to each gun on each day, a result that is flattering to the skill of the members and attests the excellence of the preserve. Since the organization of the club, 18,657 ducks and geese have been killed and presented to friends by the mem-

bers and guests, a showing which we do not remember to have seen equalled.

Certain provisions in the organic law of the club are peculiar. Thus, the by-laws begin in the words: "We, the undersigned, having formed a club for the purpose of aquatic shooting and other sports have also made and entered into this agreement, whereby we covenant and promise to faithfully observe and keep the following compacts, all the provisions of which, including penalties and forfeitures, being mutual covenants, made one with the other, and each with the whole; and we hereby obligate and bind ourselves so long as we continue to be members of said club to adhere to and abide by all the provisions and conditions therein expressed. And we further specifically covenant and agree to accept as final and abide by all adjudications and decisions of said club and of its officers, made in matters appertaining to the management and control of its affairs, and in all issues or controversies that may arise between one or more of us and said club." The covenants are excellent and might well be adopted by similar institutions.

Another wise provision is that the club "as an indivisible entirety, is the owner of, and possessed of all property Real and Personal, together with the rights and easements appertaining thereto; and beyond the privilege of use membership confers on individuals of said club no claim thereto, nor right of fractional ownership therein; and except in the event of cancellation of memberships, members of the said club hereby specifically agree that they will claim none."

Still another peculiar by-law is that, "upon the resignation of a member, the club may donate as a voluntary gift to said member, whatever sum of money it may think proper, but said donation shall not be deemed obligatory." Upon any membership becoming vacant, the share reverts to the club to be disposed of as it shall determine.

The wives and children of members enjoy all the privileges and benefits of the club without limitation as to invitations, duration of visits or accompaniment of members, such as define the status of ordinary guests of the club. We know no such perfectly organized shooting club, and there is certainly none at which all appointments are so perfect. An invitation to shoot over its preserves is to be highly estimated, and to visit it, is to store most pleasant recollections of the sport, and the cordiality of its officers and members.

A Day With the Duck and Snipe on Sauvie's Island.

[By John O. Cadman.]

Business having called me to Portland, Or., I determined, if possible, to devote one day to an investigation of the "business ability" of the ducks and snipe, which I had frequently heard were to be found in great number in that vicinity. And I will state right here that their ability (I assume it was their business) to keep ahead of the shot was unsurpassed even by the ducks and snipe of wonderful California. Meeting my old "Frisco" friend Capt. Jack Coffee, not the "Poet Scout" but a royal good fellow and a capital shot, I expressed to him my desire; a moment's hesitancy and he said "walk down the street with me a short distance, and I'll introduce you to one of the nicest fellows and the best shot in Oregon—Will Moore." The formalities of the introduction over, we proceeded to talk "dog and gun." With the weakness common to all sportsmen it was but a moment before he went to a corner of his studio and returned with his "pet," a Parker ten-gauge of the best class; to this I was also introduced, likewise to Trash, a curly coated retriever, who now demanded recognition, and in whose intelligent upturned face we could plainly see an unexpressed desire to accompany us on the morrow. Arrangements completed, we parted like old friends instead of new acquaintances, to meet the following morning at 3 o'clock on board the hunters' boat, a small stern-wheel steamer called the Calliope, our objective point being Sauvie's Island, situated in the Columbia river, near the mouth of the Willamette. How often have I envied the man who can slumber peacefully the night preceding a day with the rod or gun, and how often have I laid and watched the dying embers of a camp-fire, and wooed in vain the flicka goddess sleep, while my companion snored sweetly on. And yet I know not but what the keen anticipation which prevents my sleeping is more pleasurable than a good night's rest, although the latter may become conducive to good shooting and a large bag. Be this as it may the time finally came to turn out, and I was soon aboard with my friend. Our guns and traps safely deposited in one corner of the cabin, we looked around to see who was aboard. It was a new and pleasant experience to me, and one that I shall long remember. There were probably seventy-five or one hundred men, with their guns and dogs, and gathered in little groups or from two or three to six or eight, were eagerly discussing the prospects for the day or recounting past experiences.

One would now and then catch portions of the conversation, and hear of wonderful shots and enormous bags; two or three of the party had guitars and whiled away the time by playing and singing college songs and the popular airs of the day. It was truly a picturesque sight, and one that would bring joy to the heart of any true disciple of Nimrod. There was a noticeable absence of the "cattle-killing, fence-destroying" ruffian and his boon companion the whiskey bottle, and all on board seemed bent on having a day's sport in a gentlemanly manner. After about an hour's time Will said we had better take our things out on the bow, for we will soon be at the landing. In a few minutes the speed of the boat was checked and her nose run upon the bank, a plank was shoved ashore and we stepped off. A lusty "all right, sir" from the mate and the boat continued on its journey to the lower end of the island, distant about twenty-five miles, stopping every now and then to let some party off at their shooting ground. Carrying our traps up the bank and into an unoccupied barn, we passed the remaining hour before daybreak in discussing the relative merits of the different makes of guns. Soon the first gray streaks of dawn appeared, so putting our guns together and filling our pockets with shells, we started for two small Wapatoe lakes, where two weeks previously Will had a good shoot on mallards, and where he thought we would have the best shooting to-day. 'Twas a morning to raise one's expectations, a "southerly wind and a cloudy sky," and the reader must judge whether or not our hopes were fulfilled.

But I confess I had grave doubts about our meeting with much success, for in the dim light I could see nothing that looked even a little bit "ducky," we were, in fact, in the midst of heavy timber; from this, however, we soon emerged and crossed an open swale which, Will informed me, was a favorite place for snipe, and which we would visit in the afternoon; on the opposite side of this we passed through some more brush, beyond which lay the two little lakes or ponds mentioned above; these were surrounded on all sides by willows, and in the edge of these the "blind" was located. It was still too dark to see distinctly, but to me, whose duck shooting had been confined to the fules of California and the wild rice beds of the Middle States, it looked like a very poor

place for ducks. When, "presto, change!" a sound reached my ears that made my blood fairly boil. Will had coughed and started the birds in the nearest pond. Such a quacking I never heard before and never expect to again. The place was literally swarming with mallards; we could now see them flying in all directions over our heads, but in the dim light they looked more like large bees than anything else. Will intimated that he thought it best not to begin shooting until the flash from the gun would no longer be discernible, and in this I heartily concurred. It was, however, one of the hardest jobs I ever undertook; but before long he said, "Well, let's open up on 'em."

In a moment a single bird "pitched" into the pond; hang! hang! goes my gun, and I look under the smoke to see the effect of the second barrel. "No, you didn't do it that time," said Will, and I console myself with the remark that there were "no flies" on that fellow. A moment more and a bunch of four or five swing over our heads; this time better luck for I close up a pair. I tried to look unconcerned, but confess I felt a little proud as I removed the empty shells from my gun. Mark! "to your left," says Will, and I reload in time to make a bad miss with my first but a fair kill with the second. My companion had not yet fired a shot, and I asked "Why don't you shoot?" "Oh," he replied, "I want to see the way they do it in California." Our conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a bunch of fifteen or twenty from which Will landed a pair in fine style, and I one, a cripple. The sport continued lively and Will sustained his reputation, but at nine o'clock we ran out of shells and had to return to the landing for more. On our way over Trash flushed a pheasant (ruffed grouse) which we took into camp with our last shell. Arrived at the landing we ate a bite of lunch and enjoyed a cigar, then, taking the remainder of our shells, hurried back to the ponds but found the morning flight about over, as we only killed six or eight birds between that time and noon. Will now suggested that we adjourn to the house for dinner, after which we would devote an hour or two to the snipe. So gathering our things together we counted our bird's and found we had bagged fifty-one, forty-seven of which were mallards, the balance sprig and wideopen. Ah! what a beautiful bag it was! All things considered the most beautiful, I think, I had ever seen. A large majority of the birds were drakes and their brilliant plumage was but slightly soiled, for but few, if any, had fallen in the mud or water.

Dear Reader, did you ever carry twenty-five large ducks, sixty or eighty shells, a nine and a half pound gun and a large overcoat for half or three-quarters of a mile? If so you can realize how we felt when we reached the house. What a relief it is to drop your load, and how soft a hard-bottom chair is about that time. After a few minutes' rest we performed our ablutions and were ready for dinner. Anything would have tasted good. But stop a moment. Take into consideration our keen appetites, and then imagine a dinner of broiled pheasants with Saratoga potatoes, delicious bread and butter, and for dessert an old-fashioned apple pie, two loaves thick, the whole washed down with about a quart of fresh milk. Ye gods! how good it was, and what justice we did it!

Our cigars finished we were off for the snipe bottom; this we skirted for about half a mile in order to hunt it down the wind; we put up a few birds, but the fun did not begin in earnest until we turned. We had taken but a few steps when scape! scape! one flushed from almost under my feet; he swung to the left, and, in the parlance of the "trap shooter," was a "present"; but I missed him with both barrels, much to my disgust and to Will's delight, who loudly exclaimed "rats." This would never do, for it was Oregon vs. California, and I had the reputation of the State to sustain. I seriously doubted my ability to do so, especially as Will now made a very pretty double. The birds were plentiful and it was nip and tuck, but when we returned to the house an hour and a half later California was ahead with twenty-one to Oregon's eighteen, though I must acknowledge no record was kept as to the number of shots fired by each. I shall never forget the look of amazement on the faces of Mr. and Mrs. Howells, our host and hostess, when I counted out more birds than Will. Another short rest and we returned to the ponds for the evening shooting; but the wind now died away and soon it began to rain as it can rain only in Oregon. As a natural result but few birds came in, and we returned to the house empty handed. Had we remained on the bottom there is no knowing how many snipe we could have killed for the place was teeming with them. But no regrets were expressed and why should there be? Had we not a royal day's sport? Were not our hopes fulfilled?

Fifty-one ducks, thirty-nine snipe and one pheasant. Truly a grand bag. Supper over and our guns carefully cleaned and returned to their cases, we recalled and discussed the events of the day, and enjoyed the genial warmth of an old-fashioned wood fire, while waiting the return of the boat. Soon we could hear her exhaust, and bidding good-bye to our friends carried our birds and traps to the landing. Before long the boat hove in sight, and we were soon aboard. About an hour later we were in Portland, and thus ended one of the most enjoyable days of my life. Enjoyable because of the excellent shooting, but particularly so by reason of the whole-souled genial companionship of Will M., and the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Howells and Will's wife, a charming little lady and a shot of no mean repute.

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

The canoeists were out in force on Sunday, though the breeze remained light all day. Most of the boats had their largest sails hoisted, and the Pirate had a big bonnet attached, giving her a large area of mainsail. Flirt and Mystic had also their racing sails out, and meant business. After some cruising around in the morning, all proceeded to Brooklyn for lunch, in the hope of the breeze improving, and at about 2:30 were again afloat, and, with a little more wind, decided on a scrub race from the further end of the basin. The Whisper and Bonita got started some time before the others, but the Pirate, Mystic and Flirt got off to a beautiful start; from the first the Flirt commenced to leave her opponents, outfooting the Pirate, and both outpointing and outfooting the Mystic, and finally won, beating the Pirate by about 20 yards, Whisper 3d, and Mystic 4th. The latter has not been up to her usual form of late, and the Commodore cannot make out what is the matter. There will be several additions to the fleet shortly, a Joyner canoe being the most interesting, and which is being ordered by one of the members. There are rumors of the Alista changing hands. The Flirt will take a three days' cruise to San Salito and about the bay at Christmas, and may be accompanied by some of the others. She will hoist a new cruising rig of fresh pattern and out. Commodore Blow has the line of a new canoe from Douglas, of Chicago, and will probably order shortly.

ROD.

How Three Members of the Fair Sex Went Fishing.

[BY PETRONELLA.]

NO. 1.—CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The truths of life lie ever-deep for mortal eyes.

Are you interested in women, good Reader? "Oh dear no!" you say. Ah, but the superlative indifference of your tone has betrayed you, and a full confession must follow. And why hesitate even an instant to voice a feeling that places you at once in good company? Be patient. I have not the least intention, I assure you, of enumerating the many instances where men of genius have been led upward by the "nobles of her sex"; neither shall I sing the praises of Beatrice and of Laura, nor say aught in favor of the clever queen to whose spirit mirthful Rabelais addressed the lines beginning

"Esprit abstrait, ravy et, ecstatic."

much less venture the suggestion that the celebrated funeral oration composed by P-rides owed much of its polish to the wit of Aspasia. I will only remark very meekly that this feeling on your part links you at once with the memory of one of the truest gentlemen the world has ever seen—William Thackeray—that "Steadfast Greatheart" who frankly confessed his inability to live without the tenderness of some woman.

"But if I confess you will want me to specialize."

Decidedly; and I ask you without more ado to concentrate your interest, for the present, at least, on three members of the fair sex who live in Oakland.

"What! cross the bay? fall into the wiles of an Oakland blonde or brunette? Merciful goodness!"

Yes, just that; and while we are on the way I will try to ease your perturbed spirit by the presentation of a few facts. Chief of this trio, then, is Mrs. Brandt, wife of M.D. Brandt, a comfortable, good-natured merchant of San Francisco, whose business has reached that desirable point where a day or two may be stolen for pleasure and no unpleasant consequences follow. As to Mrs. Brandt, were inquiry made of her friends concerning her the result would be a mass of contradictions requiring careful sifting. One would tell you most confidentially that she was "of a literary turn" and rather too fond of gentlemen's sports, at the same time assuming a tone that would seem to indicate the sports in question as being somewhat remarkable in character; another would hint that women like Kate Brandt were becoming altogether too numerous, and, as a consequence "old-fashioned house keeping" was getting to be a lost art, while a third would say very plainly that Kate's general "quickness" was the remark of her circle, but fail entirely to specify in what that quickness consisted. All, however, if questioned closely would dismally argue that her manner was charming and frank, her house "seemingly" well kept and her hospitality unbounded. So much for the verdict of friends. But let it not dismay us, for were we submitted to a like test in what a plucked condition would we come from under it! Do we strive after goodness? Some one would instantly find us stupid and namby-pamby. Are we impulsive? straightway we are looked upon as too dynamic and uncertain for the ordinary purposes of existence, and "genuine," slow-moving creatures pass us by, possibly lest we blow up the insufferable conceit of a very young man, or set fire to what George Eliot calls the unfathomable ignorance of a respectable middle-aged gentleman. Has nature made us demonstrative? At once persons whose hands never exceed the temperature of the traditional molusk see that our feelings have no depth. And can we expect it to be otherwise? Surely not. How should the calm and equable bivalve, lying contentedly in its bed of mud, understand the fierce thirsts that make the lion's life now an overpowering desire and now a delirious intoxication? Out of this jungle of human judgments and opinions we might apparently find a way by attributing their severity and harshness to our utterly commonplace quality. But this will not answer since men highest in the scale of greatness have shored even a worse foot. Homer, we all know, was mocked and ill-treated by Cumean fishermen whom he had known as friends; and in all Florence but one heart remained true to Dante. This, too, in ages (if we may credit the antiquarians) when life was more natural and rational than in the present era of electricity and nitro-glycerine, physical speed and spiritual waste.

Applying the moral thus painfully worked out to the case of Mrs. Brandt, it would seem better to seek her and see for ourselves than to give ear to Rumor's idle tales. Such a course will probably discover her "literary turn" to be nothing more dangerous than a desire (common to many ambitious persons who have not yet turned thirty five) to tell us something of Gregory the Second, or of John Damascenus, which she believes Gibbon and Sismondi have not rejected but forgotten; or it may disclose a capacity for writing rhymes after the manner of the early Troubadours, or a desire to read Æschylus in the original, or even a talent for the three, which, in our age of broad enlightenment and universal genius, should not occasion the slightest surprise.

As we look in upon her and her friend, Mrs. Holden, who, it might be as well to mention is No. 2 of the trio, this delightful May morning, her thoughts would seem to declare in favor of the first supposition as correct, since in spite of good intentions toward her companion she finds herself absent and preoccupied by reflections on Rome in its period of decadence. But false estimates and hasty judgments go hand in hand, so we will wait until better acquaintance permits us to decide, only remarking that because Mrs. Brandt's mind refuses just now to part with its image of Leo the Isaurian is no indication that to-morrow it may not be full of visions from Prometheus Desmotes, or of scenes of romance from the *Langue d'Occ*. And now, lest your imagination picture the two women as flying through space, let me say they are not, that is, only in a general way like the rest of us, but are passing the morning in a cosy room on the second floor of the Brandt home. This room, for reasons not strikingly obvious to the naked eye, is known as "The Nest." Mr. Brandt bestowed the name because, he will tell you in a jocular way, the many schemes hatched there deserved to be recorded. Of one thing we are assured at a glance, that its rich, wine tints are singularly becoming to the black eyes and pale cheeks of its mistress, and none the less so to her handsome blonde friend who, believe me, knows just how picturesque she looks lying lazily on the dark lounge in a loose white dress, her firm, round arms thrown above her head so that the slender hands may lose themselves in soft waves and ripples of pale, gold hair. That she has recently been crying does not detract from her rather adds to

her beauty, giving a child-like, pleading expression to the full, red lips, and deeper color to the round blue eyes. An artist seeing her like this would paint her as Helen mourning the absence of Paris. Nothing had so puzzled and still continued to puzzle Oakland wisecracks as the friendship between Mrs. Holden and Mrs. Brandt. The intimacy between Miss Anne Staples (No. 3 of the trio) and Mrs. Brandt was easily comprehended, since Anne—to use their rather unkind expression—was a maiden whose girlish summers were so far in the past that she might easily be termed classical, had a good understanding of "The Republic," and was said to have read the words of the Prophet Isaiah in the original, therefore she must be odd and like odd company. But what Gertrude Holden—beautiful Gertrude—who had been the belle of three seasons before she was married could find to delight her in "snob" society they could not see. Some few there were who argued from an opposite premise and expressed themselves astonished that Kate and Anne should spend valuable time on a fashionable "scatter-brain" like Gertrude. To anyone, however, who knew Kate well there was nothing strange in this attachment. For her, Gertrude was a wonderful, animated picture to be looked at with admiration and handled with care. To demand anything from her like depth of thought or consistency of feeling was not for a moment worthy of consideration. We ask no return from the lily for the love and care we bestow save that it blossom freely under our hand, but from the magnonette we expect fragrance. Why should we not look upon our friends in the same way? Surely one can not yield what God has not given, was the thought that lay at the bottom of Kate's friendship and made her always patient, even when, as this morning, Gertrude was full of fretful complaints and robbed her of time she would gladly have bestowed elsewhere. Gertrude's daily food when alone was Onida and "The Duchess." This gave her a kind of mental dyspepsia which colored everything green and indigo, and turned her little misunderstandings with her husband into tragical romances that, for the time being, completely overwhelmed her. But three years in the full blaze of fashionable society had taught her some caution and she carried her plaints only to Kate, because she seemed to realize in a dim way, much as a pet bird will divine our affection from warmth of treatment, that Kate had a true tenderness for her and would not make mice meat of her affairs for the delectation of certain gossips on social feast days. A woman of finer intelligence would have found the reason for this in Kate's character which was loyal to a degree rarely met with, but Gertrude never reasoned except from the premise of self, and the patience and consideration shown her here only made her feel that she really was a thoroughly misunderstood woman at home.

This morning she had ashered herself in with scant ceremony, thrown herself on the lounge and begun to cry, not in a hysterical fashion but with loud, passionate sobbing as Kate would have done had need called for it, but quietly and delicately after the manner of a thoroughly well-behaved Scotch mist. When things of this kind occur with the periodical regularity of a French crisis or an Indian outbreak, the most sympathetic and judicious of friends is apt through force of their very frequency to grow not indifferent, perhaps, but careless; so Kate, with her mild full of Leo and Leoncels, took no heed, but kept her small, round head—a pretty bead, covered thickly with short, black rings of hair like a boy's—turned toward the hills that lay far in the west, until a piteous "Oh, Kate, won't you tell me what you think?" made her leave the chair by the window and take one near her friend.

"What I think about what? The political outlook, or the state of the lumber trade?" There was a roguish, teasing expression on Kate's face that parted her curving lips over teeth as even and white as a child's, and made her eyes gleam like jewels.

"No. You understand perfectly; about Ralph."

"Your husband? Why, I think him, notwithstanding a certain yellow light in his otherwise handsome brown eyes—as the novelist would say—a fairly good fellow; somewhat given to thinking of himself as a conquering hero, perhaps, but, in other respects, quite harmless. What do you think?"

"I? I've given up thinking," said Gertrude with unintentional frankness, beginning to cry again. "Only last week he promised faithfully that I could go to San Rafael with him to see mother, and set this afternoon as the time that would be most convenient because Decoration Day is so near."

"Well?" asked Kate, looking rather grave, perhaps because she felt asured of what would follow and was troubled lest Gertrude might think she had not been true. The loyal heart knows no sharper pang than to feel itself distrusted.

"Why, yesterday he came home and said a party of friends were going off fishing and he was going with them. Never asked me a thing about it. I suppose your husband and Squib went, too. I hate that man Squib. I know he leads the others away." This conclusion—an entirely new one on Gertrude's part—gave her occasion for a fresh burst of weeping, since the inference was natural that if her husband could be led away by Squib he thought more of him than he did of her.

As for Kate, the bare mention of Squib in such a role robbed her of every serious thought, and she laughed until all the little rings on her head shook, if not in sympathy, certainly in accordance.

Instantly Gertrude felt injured and was guilty of what in a child would be termed whining. "I think you are too mean for anything this morning, Kate; you never made fun of me before, and I don't like it," she said, then added slowly, "I believe you knew all about it."

The doubt so freely expressed hurt Kate less than a secret one, still it stung just enough to change the laughing light in her eyes to something stronger as she said firmly:

"I did not, Gertrude. My husband said he was going with some friends. It was his pleasure. I asked no questions. And now, think of the very absurdity of supposing that Squib, with his gracefully slender figure and lovely blonde whiskers, should make a great, big, loose-jointed, fiery-tempered man like Milo Brandt it do anything he did not want to. And I have my doubts concerning the easiness of leading your husband."

"I know I can't lead him. I could once, but that's all past. I am a part of him, he thinks; but he may find I can change that. Divorces have been heard of before now."

Kate moved closer and laid her small, brown hand on her friend's head, saying softly: "Poor old Gertrude! Life has lost all its glory for you this morning, hasn't it? And now have you patience to listen while I tell you just what I think—not about your husband—but about man and his love?"

Gertrude nodded and Kate went on:

"You remember in 'The Spanish Gypsy' where Fedalma says to Silvia—

"Our dear young love, its breath was happiness,
But it had grown upon a larger life
Which tore its roots asunder."

"Such a truth it seems to me is expressed here. For a woman's love, Gertrude, in one sense of the word, always grows upon a larger life, the life of the throbbing world be-

yond her hearth, where man becomes one with the forces of existence. It is this 'larger life' which so modifies the love that man bears for woman. For a short time, truly, he can set it aside, but the boundary is fixed and unchangeable, and when the limit is reached he must to his battle again. Rest he needs, after his efforts, and by the very manner of his construction is often unable to find it in the smaller, finer life where woman pours out the treasures of her heart and mind. The calm of nature is then to him a necessity, because it gives him all and demands nothing in return."

"Very poetical, beautiful and high-minded, but clearly lacking in practical truth, for we all know that some men are quite contented with the seclusion for relaxation, others are even said to care for carousals at the club, and it is further whispered that to not a few the pretty face of an—"

"Anne Staples! Anne Staples! stop and don't get so red in the face," said Kate, jumping up quickly and trying to shake the new color, to whom nature had been most lavish in the matter of adipose tissue.

"Go on and finish, Anne," said Gertrude sitting up. She understood the plain unvarnished statements of the famous "old maid" much better than the thoughtful opinions of Kate. Then the logic suited her, even while she felt that torment instead of rest would be the result.

"Well," said Anne, seating herself in a generous armchair "I was only about to add that love is nothing but an episode in a man's life anyway. Soon dies, soon dies!"

"Man's love is of his life a thing apart,
'Tis women's whole existence!"

"Got a headache, Gertrude? Your eyes look red. Spring's always apt to unsettle one."

"I think you're ten times more apt to unsettle one, then Spring or anything else," said Kate, glancing apprehensively at Gertrude. "How in the world did you manage to steal in upon us so entirely unsuspected?"

"Why nothing was easier," answered Anne, removing the broad hat, under which her humorous face and twinkling brown eyes were quite hidden. When people will insist on leaving the front door ajar and guarded only by a easy-going setter dog, already over-ordered by the name of Alcibiades, when every other door in the house is rolled wide open, and the space between covered only by gaping portieres, what is a poor insignificant mortal like me to do? And then your voice, Kate, I'm quite sure you have no idea of its seductiveness. Why, if the rector of our church could throw into his vocal organs but one-half of the earnest sweetness nature put in yours, his congregation would double within the month. Come in, Alcibiades. I hope your mistress will not scold you very much. Just fancy, Kate, he wouldn't let me stir over the sill until I let him see your book, which, please, do not forget that I have brought back. After he saw it there wasn't a moment's hesitation. But then you know your old hachelor aunt, don't you, Alcibiades?"

The dog, a handsome creature with mild eyes, kept looking apprehensively at Kate, and finally sat down and gave a short bark to attract her attention. She called him to her side and patted his head, then pulled his ears and shook her finger at him. Instantly he dropped his eyes, wrinkled his brow and looked furtively at Anne as much as to say, "You are the cause of my disgrace." Kate laughed, and putting her arms round the strong, yet graceful neck, laid her cheek softly against his nose. This satisfied him completely. He was sure he had behaved as became a well-trained and gentlemanly dog, and he trotted back to the front door as proud and happy as when the loving hands of his mistress had placed upon him the silver collar that bore his name.

"Well do," said Anne, as he disappeared. "And how beautiful his eyes are when he looks at you! 'Tis not the same expression at all as when he looks at the rest of us. I declare he could teach the majority of men a lesson. They throw their fascinating glances right at me left, while he—"

"Anne, Anne, do let the poor men alone. I don't wonder people say you've been crossed in love. I should, too, did I not believe that to love well once broadens the heart forever. To my mind men are grand creatures, noble, brave and strong. Why think of the temptations that beset them, and how they—"

"Yield to them beautifully and gracefully. Oh Kate, how good you are! But then you have not two brothers to enlarge your view."

"Nonsense," answered Kate, laughing, but a trifle nettled. "There is no satisfaction in talking with you on such a subject; it is like hearing our roads to a pit."

In truth Kate was getting very anxious about Gertrude, who had risen and was preparing to go home fuller of doubt and distrust than when she came.

"Why," said Kate to herself, looking sharply at Anne who was carefully inspecting the shade of an exquisite table lamp, "why can she not see that there is not a case for heroic treatment. I am sure she suspects the facts from her very perverseness. What can I do? Gertrude must not eternal away in such a mood; she is ready for anything." At this point a sudden inspiration came to her aid. "Don't go yet, Gertrude," she said easily, as though what she was about to add had been in her mind for a long time. "I have a proposition to make; suppose we three go fishing without saying a word to anyone."

"Bravo!" cried Anne, turning to Gertrude, "You must, you must!"

"But how can I go?" wailed Gertrude; "I have no dress, and don't know the least thing about it. Perhaps I may not like it."

"You will Gertrude, you will," came enthusiastically from Kate. "Why just to feel the force of a stream against you and to conquer it is the purest delight, and then the sweet odors and musical sounds, the beauty of twining branches with bright rifts of sunlight stealing between—"

"Yes," broke in Anne laughing and copying Kate's manner, "and the appetite you get; making bacon and fried potatoes, yes, even onions, deliciously enquiring, and then the royal exultation of cooking and dish-washing; ah, it's glorious!"

"But my dress," said Gertrude again.

"First," said Kate, "let me tell you where I think of going and then we can settle about that. Mrs. E. on sent me the key to her cabin on Sulphur Creek, this morning, thinking, I suppose, that Milo and I might like to spend Decoration Day there; but he had planned another trip and was gone before they came, so it occurred to me that we might go instead."

"Grand!" exclaimed Anne, "and under such circumstances, Gertrude, you can wear any plain dress for the trip and take your bathing suit to fish in. I will lend you a pair of gum boots, and Kate, I dare say, has a rod and some flies. My! What happiness looms up before me."

"Artful Artful! Oh Deborah,
Artful Artful! and let thy voice be heard."

"Anne, what is the matter with you to-day? Stop brandishing my paper-knife in that way. One would think you had lost your wits," said Kate.

"Why you don't enthuse enough; I want to rouse you up. Again, and in English

"Awake, awake, Deborah,
Awake, awake and enter a song!"

said Anne, twirling like a Dervish, and seizing Gertrude by the shoulders.

"Don't, Anne, please, I am trying to remember about a rod. I think Ralph left one at home. Suppose I run over and see?" With all her intentions to court gloom Gertrude was growing brighter. Not that the proposed excursion had much of a charm for her; at any other time she would have voted it tiresome, but just now she seemed to be stranded, and here was a way of getting into some sort of a channel and then let the tide float her on wherever it pleased, she did not care.

"Bring your dress over, too," said Kate, giving her a bright smile as she went away. Left alone the two friends sat in silence for some minutes. Anne was thinking about this strange sensation called love—a passionate, soul-devouring love—which so upsets the world of men and women; and Kate wondering whether her plan would produce good or evil results possibly both, she thought.

"Depend upon it," said Anne, at length, as if following out some train of thought, "depend upon it, Kate, Gertrude will eventually become a cat to her husband."

"A cat?"

"Yes, in this way. Whenever he doesn't snit her she'll scratch at him and as a result we'll have another divorce suit. Then the men will say: 'Great Heavens! did the fellow want the earth? He married the handsomest women in Oakland.' And the women will say: 'I knew Gertrude Holden would never be satisfied to settle down. She had too much attention before marriage; her head was turned by men.' And you and I will sit here and feel heartsores."

"Has Gertrude ever said anything to you?" asked Kate. "Not a word; but that romancing domestic of hers is enlightening the town. I wish Gertrude could have some kind of a stroke that would make her see things in a different way. She flies into a passion at every little thing because she thinks it's a duty owing to society. Society! enope that jumps as you pull the string. Don't let us speak of the subject any more. I hate all these things," said Anne, forgetful of the fact that she had commenced it. "Tell me of what you are thinking."

"Of how character is formed while we are young, and wondering what opportunities Gertrude has had. Did I ever tell you of a severe lesson I received when I was about twelve years old? No? Well, it happened in this way: I had a great, black Newfoundland dog, which I loved more than anything else about our Summer home (my childhood was passed in the East, you remember). But the poor frolicsome puppy acquired a habit of eating eggs, which made him an object of dislike to everyone interested in the poultry. They tried all ways of breaking him, but none proved effective, and one day while I was at school my father, who was a very stern, severe man, shot the dog. When I came home he told me I was a passionate, hasty child, and I even now the recollection of with what force I threw my hooks at his feet and told him I would neither write nor study again, is strong within me. 'You are bidden to do some writing to-night?' he asked. 'Yes,' I answered. 'Pick up your hooks, then,' he said firmly, 'go to your room and do it. Put the dog out of your head, and do not mention him.' It never came into my head to disobey my father—I dared not—but my heart ached sadly as I climbed the stairs. During the afternoon we had a shower, but the clouds were now broken, and into my room, which faced the west, the sunlight was stealing. I looked from my window. A light, westerly wind was blowing the clouds (now hot ethereal hails of vapor) swiftly before it. Even as I stood there, the whole aspect of the heavens was changed. This struck me at once, and my heavy little heart said, 'that is the way with life, change, all change.' I would write about it. Quickly I laid my wrappings aside, seized paper and pencil, and wrote until my thoughts were exhausted. Straightway I carried it to my father who looked at me sharply, but approvingly, and called me good. 'Just because I pleased you,' was my rebellious thought. Then I ran back to my room and cried for my dog, but the lesson of change came and told me we must have parted some time; it had come a little soon, that was all. But in some way I must show the love I had felt for him, and it came to me to save my money and buy a little marble to put above him. I did so. And on the marble, at my bidding, was cut:

Never mind, Nero, you would have grown old and died and left me just the same.

Not long after the place passed into strangers' hands. They often laughed at the childish philosophy, but would never disturb the stone. This experience formed a trait in my character which has helped me through many a gruesome place in life. And when things are at their very best I never fasten myself closely to them because of feeling insecure; and when they are at their worst I know it can not last forever."

"And yet you are so loyal! I don't think I like your theory of things; it makes me shiver."

"Loyal I try to be, surely; but when some strong force seizes me I seem to lose my natural power and float with it. I am only human, you see."

"That's why you are so lovable. Do you think this peculiar way of looking at things has helped you in your married life?"

"Greatly, because I do not expect a man to stay always at one point. To suit me he must grow, and grow naturally presupposes change."

"But there is deterioration which is only growth in an undesirable direction." Anne was certainly getting in rather deep, and floundering, as we all do when anxious to determine something out of our mental reach. But Kate had thought the subject over too many times not to see where they were tending, and was ready to cut it short by saying all things and all beliefs grounded somewhere, when Gertrude shook the portiere by way of announcing herself. Exercise had taken the leader quality out of her appearance, and made her cheeks a warmer crimson. Kate justly felt proud of herself and her scheme.

The rod, when taken from the case, proved to be a handsome Leonard, which Anne wisely objected to for Gertrude, as it was Ralph's property, and an accident happening it might make more trouble.

"But I don't care," said Gertrude; "If something happens it will teach him a lesson."

"Yes you do care, too," said Kate, making a saucy face at her. "Here, take my little Chubb and make no more remarks. It has done plenty of duty and is equal to plenty more."

"You're a regular solid, Kate," said Anne, admiringly. I wonder what you were fumbling around in that closet for; and now we'll examine the dress."

This proved to be a dark green bloomer suit which had been made for a camping trip, and was voted quite in order.

"Only," said Anne, "I feel bound to remark, quite under my breath, that the bathing suit might be found useful, too."

And now, Kate, produce your 1837 calendar and let's see when we can be off."

"I'll be the calendar," answered Kate. "To-day is Thursday, the 26th of May. Decoration Day will be on Monday. Suppose we start to-morrow afternoon? What do you say, Gertrude?"

"The sooner the better for me."

"And you, Anne?"

"I would prefer starting to-night, but since 'tis impracticable, to-morrow will do. There's your lunch, Kate. Good bye."

"No, no," said Kate, grasping her arm. "You must both stay here with me until our pans are all settled. Provisions, provisions my friends we need. And perhaps after Gertrude has had some chocolate we may show her the propriety of taking her mandolin to Eton Lodge."

"Good, very good," said Anne. "Gertrude must take the mandolin, and I will take my respects to Alcibiades and tell him he is one of us."

"He'll not mind unless you call him 'Kih.' That's Milo's pet name for him. Come Gertrude. Oh Anne don't spoil the beauty of your brown locks by patting them in that way. They look better rough. Forward! March! the smell of toast permeates the air," and Kate ran swiftly down stairs.

On the way Anne said to herself: "Cease—two husbands go off on a quiet excursion. Effect—two wives decide on a fishing trip. Incidental—one old bachelor woman in an earthly paradise."

A Day's Poaching.

If there is an anomaly under the blue arch it is a poaching chaplain, and when such a graceless character appears it is an invitation to homilists. But the particular devout poscher tells his story so engagingly that if one reads the recital pardon is assured, even if the English Fishing Gazette chaplain had not funded with anglers, large claims to charity for any possible falling from grace. Mr. Hevit writes in the current issue of our delightful contemporary as follows:

Some years ago, I was compelled to spend a fortnight in London on important business. It was towards the end of May, and the weather was fearfully hot. As I don't like London, and hate all business, I was supremely miserable. Fancy, then, my joy when the hall-porter at my club one day handed me a note from an old college friend, begging me to come and spend a few days with him in his bachelor home in the Midland Counties, and holding out as a bribe the promise of a good day's trout-fishing. For the next two days I trod the burning pavements with a jauntily step. While the lawyers were pointing out to me interesting—to them, at least—punts in misty old deeds, I was dreaming happily of green meadows, rippling shallows, and the grateful shade of gnarled old willows. I knew the stream, but had never had the chance of fishing it. I telegraphed to my wife to send a certain box which she knows well, and which contains a couple of trout rods and all necessary tackle, to Penbridge; and on the following Monday evening I stepped out of the train at that station to receive the warm greetings of my old friend Norman, and to find my box all ready for me. A three-mile drive in a high dog-cart, with a fast-trotting horse, soon landed us at Norman's most comfortable cottage. As you, air, like your articles "boiled down," I will not linger over a description of the place, our dinner, or the delightful chat over old college days and friends, and I certainly will not reveal the number of tumblers emptied and pipes smoked before we went to bed. (My wife sometimes reads the "F. G.")

Norman was a doctor—a very clever, but rather eccentric, man—who, having some little private fortune, preferred a small country practice to the hard work and severe strain of trying to fight his way to the front in the medical world of London, or one of our large towns. He attended all the best families in the neighborhood but one, and was thus able to get me leave for a day's fishing from Squire Thoraton, one of the large landed proprietors of the district.

Next morning, at breakfast, he banded me a letter, sealed with a grand coat of arms, giving me permission for a day's fishing, and expressing regret that he, the squire, could only give me one day, as he had several friends coming to fish; but adding that, at a future time, I should be welcome to two or three days, and winding up with a request that, if I had a good day, I would send him a brace of trout in time for dinner, as he had an old friend dining with him that day to whom trout were a treat.

I had tied together my rod and got all ready before breakfast; so as Norman started on his round to visit his patients I started for my fishing, with the following distinct directions from him:—"Go down the road for about a quarter of a mile, get over the first stile on your left hand; follow the path across two fields which will bring you to a foot bridge. From the foot bridge you can fish up the valley on both sides of the stream till you come to the park wall."

Arrived at the foot bridge, I was sorely tempted by a lovely stream below it. Two or three nice trout were rising—I could over them from the bridge; no one was in sight. But virtue triumphed; I simply noted that they were taking Olive Dune, and having mounted one, I resolutely turned my back on temptation, and wended my way up stream. The water for about two hundred yards was dead, with scarcely a stream enough for the dry fly, but I looked just the water to hold big trout, and I noted it for future attention should a breeze spring up during the day. I had been told that Squire Thoraton's water was much fished as he was very liberal in giving leave; naturally, therefore, I had rigged up specially fine tackle. At the head of the dead water was a short stream, and here I sat down behind a bush to watch and prepare for the strife. The report was that there were a good many ponders in the water, and one or two of nearly 2 lbs. It was a good while before anything moved, and I occupied the time in looking out a few flies, and picking out a few strands of fine gut and putting them in my wet box.

Twice I had seen a movement close to the bank on the other side; but it was so slight that I could not tell whether it was an eddy or a rise. However, as it was a likely spot, and I could see nothing else, I took a cast. In doing so I touched a tree behind me, and the cast was as bad as it could be—the gut all falling in a coil just over the very place where I had seen the movement. Instantly, in spite of coils of gut and a splash which would have frightened a pike, up came a big trout, took the fly like a lion, and smashed me before I had time to realize what had happened. These are your shy trout, are they? There are none above 2 lbs. in the water, are there? If that was not a good three-pounder I never saw none, were my thoughts, as I sadly repaired damages. Moving a little higher up I came upon a charming spot. Two or three bushes hung over the water on my side, and sitting down behind them I could see a pretty bit of water both above and below, which I could command without moving. A brace of nice fish rewarded me, one of about 1 lb. and one of 1½ lbs.

Not having disturbed the water much, I sat still and waited. On the other side of the stream appeared one whom I took to be the keeper, walking slowly up the bank, and not looking about him half so sharply as I should have liked had he been my own keeper. I determined, if he did not see me, to let him pass; he would probably meet me on his return beat, and I could then give him his modest tip, and send a brace by him to the squire. I hate having a keeper at my back when I am fishing a stream. He passed on, with his eyes on the ground, and never saw me. After he was well out of sight I passed through the bushes to see if there were any good trout about. The water was some three feet deep and quite quiet. Suddenly I saw a splendid fish sail slowly by. Now for a bit of shade-fishing. I took off my cast-line, put a good-sized Alder on a stout bit of gut, which I fastened to the reel-line, and putting the point of my rod cautiously through the bush, let it hang over the water. After long waiting I saw my trout sail slowly back again. The fly was about an inch above the water. My heart beat fast as I saw him stop and look up at it. Slowly I dropped it. Almost before it touched the water he had it. Then began one of the hardest fights I ever had with a fish. My tackle was strong, no doubt, but so was the fish. It was impossible to raise the point of the rod—I was obliged to play him from the reel. Time after time the case seemed all against me. The fish fought with a dogged pertinacity for a hole under the roots of an old willow tree on the opposite side. Twice I had to hold on, and risk all on the strength of my gut. At last he began to give in, and I got the net under as gallant a three-pounder as ever fought his best for his life. The fight had so disturbed the water that it was necessary to move on. For a while a total change came over the aspect of affairs. The fish rose well, but I fished badly. Most men say they had had luck when things have gone wrong with them; but I think that old anglers will bear me out when I say that there are times when the best of us take a fit of fishing badly. The trout were taking a Dime of no very pronounced type, and though I tried various flies which seemed to me like the natural one on the water, I could do nothing. "When in doubt try a Wickham," is an old aphorism. I did. If ever fish went wild they did then. The natural fly was dejected; all their usual caution was cast to the winds (or, in this case, waters), and I believe I could have filled a small cart had I been so minded. The question at once confronted me—What was the limit? The owner of such water would probably limit anglers to a certain number of brace. Now I wished I had stopped and interviewed the keeper. There was, however, nothing for it but to use my own judgment. Had the water been mine I should have limited everyone to whom I gave leave to four brace; so wishing to do as I would be done by I set that limit to myself. I had three brace—one was a good three-pounder; and how my fish I returned to the water in the next two hours I should be afraid to say—some of them were getting on for 2 lbs. I took one which turned the scale at 2½ lbs., and just as I was landing one of 2 lbs. and over the keeper trotted up. I always like to have the first word on such occasions, so saying, "You are the keeper, I suppose?" I handed him my letter of leave, and told him that the squire had asked me, as he would see at the end of the letter, to send him a brace if I had a good day. While he was looking at it I picked out my best brace—one 3 lbs. and 2½ lbs.—and banded them to him with 5s. He looked at me with a puzzled air, and asked, "Who shall I say sent up the fish?"

"Oh," I said, "the squire will know; but that there might be no mistake, I took a black card which happened to be in my fishing-book and wrote on it, 'With Mr. Hevit's compliments.'"

"Well, sir," said the keeper, "you're a lucky man to have got leave. Master's got some guests coming to fish and he's been a-puttin' a lot of big trout in the water a-purpose for them. And I didn't think he would have given anybody leave till they were gone."

"Yes," I answered, "you will see by the letter that is why he can only give me one day at present. By the way," I added, "how many brace does your master allow to be killed in a day?"

"There's no restrictions, sir," was the answer. "When his grand friends is staying here they kills as many as they likes."

With that he left me. A breeze having sprung up, I made for the still water above the foot bridge, killed a brace of good fish, and was back at Norman's cottage in time for dinner, with four brace as fine trout as man could wish for. With considerable pride and self-satisfaction I arranged the fish on the largest tray which this establishment could boast. When Norman came in he surveyed them in silence for a while, and then looking at me with a queer expression on his face, remarked:

"Either you are a better fisherman than anyone who ever comes here, or you have been playing some game which I do not understand. But come along to dinner."

"I assure you, my dear fellow, I have used nothing but the artificial fly, and I never got so far as the park wall. I killed all these fish, and a magnificent brace which I sent up to the squire by the keeper, no less than a mile of the water."

"Well, let us have dinner, I am tired and hungry. You shall tell me all about your day's fishing afterwards."

When dinner was over, and we had drawn our chairs to the bay window, and were critically considering the contents of a certain ancient bottle which had been hunted out of the innermost recess of the cellar, I gave Norman a detailed account of my doings, dwelling with some pride on my various captures. "Well," he said, after thinking awhile, "I cannot understand it. I never saw such fish out of the squire's water before. Which way did you go after you got to the foot bridge?"

"To the left hand, up the stream, as you told me, of course."

"I told you to fish up the valley," he shouted.

"So I did; up stream must be up the valley."

"God Heavens!" he cried, exploding with laughter, "I was thinking of the train when I said up the valley—the up-train to London runs down the stream. You have been fishing Old Podgers' water. What a joke! he is the most ill-conditioned old curmudgeon that ever lived. Won't give a soul leave; keeps all his fishing for what he calls his aristocratic friends from London. Won't there be a row? However, as you did not tell him you were stopping here he will probably never find you out. His keeper cannot read or he would have seen by the letter what was wrong. As you are obliged to be off to-morrow morning I will write and tell you what happens."

About a week afterwards I got the following note from him:

"DEAR HEVIT:—Old Podgers is like a raging lion. The local policeman has your card. Podgers is asking everyone he meets if they know anything of a poaching rascal of the name of Hevit, who, as he puts it, 'Not only poached my water, but had the insolence to send me a brace of trout by my own keeper, with his compliments.'"

Yours sincerely, J. NORMAN.

An Affray With Poachers.

The Mourae was in splendid fettle, and the three of us had been fishing it in morning, noon and night for the best part of a week, and couldn't touch a fish. We tried all we knew, and fished every rising fish with everything worth wetting and never took a roll out of one. And the river was full of them. We could see schools of pike on the fords, and rolling about in the heavy water above them; but they scorned anything we could show them. At last we could stand it no longer.

Four fellows from Derry had promised to join us as soon as we should let them know it was worth while coming, and every day we were having inquiries from them, who showed that they just thought we were keeping the sport to ourselves; so it last week we sent word to come and try their luck, and the four arrived by the last train on Saturday at N. Stewart. The seven of us fished all day on Sunday, and hooked one fish after another which broke away, and then we made up our minds. If fair means would not do, there was one other resource left, and so on Monday night—a cloudy, dirty night it was, too—we started for S— up the river with a couple of sacks, a torch, and two "weanuns." We took three young chaps from the town that we could trust to act as scouts, and having arrived at the ground and only posted the look-out, we commenced operations. They came then. At two o'clock in the morning, as it was breaking day, young Rafferty ran up to us out of breath, and, glancing back over his shoulder, cried, "Look!" and continued his run homewards. The water-bait was up in us! A strong fellow, too, Mick Lawlor, and he always meant business. We were altogether, and had but a minute or two to make up our minds. "Shall we run for it?" said Brady, from Derry. "He can't catch us all." "No," said I; "but he knows us chaps, and he'll overtake us long before we reach the town. Lawlor can run any man in the county."

There was a big, raw-boned caver among the fellows from Derry, one Hall, whom I had never seen before. He did not say a word up to this, but quietly kept watching the bait, who was coming along at his ease by the bank, and was now about 600 yards off.

"Now off with you chaps home along the bank as fast as ye can and leave him to us four fellows from Derry. He won't know us; and keep your eye behind yer, for I'll want ye again I expect; it's too early to stop the sport yet. Go."

Hall said this in the quiet, easy manner of a man that knew what he was about. And so off we made for town without another word, and on looking behind, there we saw, sure enough, Lawlor commencing to run, too. To have any chance of overtaking us he must pass the other fellows by, and he tried to do it. But they closed on him like lightning, and in a few minutes, in spite of his struggles, they had his hands tied, and into the empty sack they clapped him and tied the mouth with a grass band.

When we saw this we came back and Hall and I carried the sack to the edge of the bank.

"Byes, for God's sake don't drown us!" came from the sack.

"Not a word out of you!" said Hall. "Now, boys," said the latter, sitting down by the prisoner, "on with ye for another hour or two; that sack can hold a few more fish. I'll sit here for fear this fellow might feel a bit lonely, and if he talks above a whisper, by Jove, in he goes, sack and all!"

A couple of hours later we cleared out of that with a sack-load of salmon that we carried in turns, two and two, and warned the bailiff at parting not to distress himself by kicking about too much for fear he'd kick himself into the river.

"And what did you do with the fish?"

"They were salted, safe and sound, every one; and half the people in the town knew their flavor before the last of them was gone. Some of the police, among the rest, knew how they tasted, too, but I don't think they knew exactly where they came from."

"And the bailiff?"

"Well, he lay there till about eight o'clock, when a cub (i. e., a lad) going after some cattle, seeing the sack, came up and gave it a kick, when suddenly a yell from it (he thought we were coming back, I suppose) near drove him out of his senses, and home he rushed in terror to tell his father the devil was tied up in a sack on the bank of the river! Some of the neighbors hearing about it went down and one of them knew the voice and let poor Lawlor out, half dead from fear and suffocation."

"A dastardly outrage, I call it, Kelly. What do you think of it now, yourself?"

"Well, I was young at the time, and I thought it very rate, anyway; and, besides, you see, we did not drown him after all!"—*Mona, in English Fishing Gazette.*

Steel-Centred Rods.

An English firm of rod-makers says of steel-centred rods:

We are glad to have faults pointed out to us at any time, so that the manufacture of our rods may be still further improved.

What are the qualifications which compose the "perfect fly rod?" Rigidity, toughness, lightness and spring. It is an acknowledged fact that bamboo cane is stiffer, lighter, tougher, and has more of that steel spring so essential in a fly rod than any known wood, and that tempered steel is the most powerful known agent in the matter of spring. Seeing that bamboo cane is so much stiffer and tougher than wood, it stands to reason that the system of building six equilateral triangles together gives much additional strength. Surely this is a great advantage.

Now for the addition of steel. If the cane-built rod is in itself so much stronger and lighter, and steel such a very powerful spring, surely then, a rod which is a combination of these two in correct proportions must be infinitely superior? The question at issue is material, and we say, without fear of contradiction, that a lighter and stiffer rod can be built on this new system than ever could on the old.

Provided the material is good, there is little difficulty in anyone producing a good wood rod. But in the case of hexagonal cane built, the matter is much more difficult, and in a double built steel-centre still more so. We claim that such rods are the highest class of work and far removed from ordinary wood rod-making.

All improvements have a deal of opposition to meet. The generation who have been educated, and whose rosy days of sport were mixed up with some trusty old rod, when such things as cane-built and steel-centre rods were unknown, will be certain to set their faces against them and catch at the slightest fault in order to condemn them. It must be borne in mind that in any new manufacture there are many things to learn, and that, as a rule, first attempts are not successful.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettue at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Dec. 24, 1887

Removal Notice.

The office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has been removed to No. 313 Bush Street, above Montgomery.

Special Notice to Correspondents.

Letters intended for publication should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week, to secure a place in this issue of the following Saturday.

Racing-bred.

As a rule inventors have a full appreciation of the merits of what is usually the fruit of a good deal of labor. Be it a complicated piece of mechanism or the most simple contrivance, it is cherished with fondness. Even the naming of a favorite colt entails an amount of labor which is anything but a light task, unless there is a happy inspiration which dawns away with the trouble, something akin to the swinging of the lamp in the cathedral or the fall of an apple.

We must acknowledge that a full quantum of satisfaction has followed the adoption of the name which is at the head of this article, feeling quite confident that difficulties heretofore existing have been surmounted, at least the hill which Bunyan so graphically described has been rendered easier to climb.

Racing-bred is assuredly comprehensive. It has a definite meaning—an animal which can race, or which is likely to race from that quality being demonstrated in near kindred. These measurements are comparatively easily made. The horse can race. He can compass a reasonable distance of ground in fast time, and get to the winning score first when contending in "good company." He is a race-horse if not racing-bred. But when he gets progeny from mares which are fairly endowed with the same qualities, when that progeny proves also capable of perpetuating the qualities, then he will be entitled to a place in the Stud Book as well as in the Racing Calendar.

When this faculty has been perpetuated for several generations the classification will be proper, though if there should be a lapse there must be a cutting off of credits. So let us put it this way. A real race-horse must be racing bred or else he could not race. The best possible proof is the capacity to win when contending with competitors which are also race-horses. But there are lots of horses which can race, and race well, which fail to beget race-horses, and we lose faith in the old ad maxim that "like begets like."

As Mr. Wallace has clearly shown that Messenger was not thoroughbred according to the definition accepted by critics, that all the ancestors must be known and traced to an Eastern origin, it is just as clear that thoroughbred blood is not essential in race-horses; always assuming, however, that the above definition is correct. For instance, in the second generation from Messenger, his grandson American Eclipse was the great race-horse of his day. As a progenitor he led his contemporaries, and then again his son Medoc, for the short time he was in the stud, had phenomenal success. Few will dispute therefore that Messenger was racing-bred, and that the flaws which Mr. Wallace points out in his genealogy were not a drawback to success in the stud.

But Mr. Wallace does not insist that the rigid rule of requiring oriental ancestry shall be enforced, basing his argument on the lack of five uncontaminated crosses in the pedigree. In order that Mr. Wallace's position may be fully understood, in place of copying parts, we will reprint the whole article, feeling confident that our readers will be interested in the result of his researches.

There is one position that will not stand analysis. In the last paragraph he states:

"Complete and conclusive as these facts may be, there is still another fact equally complete and still more convincing. Messenger possessed and transmitted qualities that no thoroughbred horse in the experience of man ever possessed or transmitted. This, however, opens the door to the literature of the whole subject of trotting, upon which it is not our intention now to enter."

In our opinion there was a horse one degree nearer the thoroughbred than Messenger, which was far superior to him as the progenitor of trotters. This was his son Mambrino, and fortunately it does not require long arguments to prove it. It will not do to say that the whole honor belongs to the sire, as in that case it will have to be granted that the sire of Messenger, Mambrino, is entitled to the credit, back of him Engineer, then Sampson, Blaze, Flying Childers, Darley Arabian. Strike out Mambrino, and Messenger would be left high and dry on the sands. A share in the merit of the Bashaws and still less in the Clays, the three great strains of Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Champion Missing.

There was the same amount of the blood of his dam in Mambrino as that of his sire, and she is lawfully entitled to her share of the credit. There is a general disposition to ignore the claim of the dams of our great horses, especially of our great trotters, though in this respect there is a change for the better. The "Year Book" is a valuable tutor to teach a better philosophy, and the day close at hand when the matrons of the trotting stud will be awarded a proper share of honor.

Messenger has been so prominently placed before the public as to completely overshadow the claims of his son, and hereafter we will endeavor to present the case

Mambrino, by far the greatest of trotting progenitors, a clearer light. We mean by the greatest the founder of families which are represented by so large a proportion of the fast trotters of the present day that there is scarcely room for comparison.

Before closing it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact that the racing-bred Mambrino has done more in the way of laying the foundation for fast trotters than all the other sons of Messenger.

Fairlawn Catalogue.

When the New Year is "handy by" it is pretty sure that the Fairlawn catalogue will not be far off. It is usually the forerunner, the precursor of others and is always welcomed. This has been a great year for that great trotting-stud farm. The Happy Mediums have shown wonderfully well, and Almont, though dead, does not lose any of his renown. Aberdeen is well worthy to be associated with them, and the young stallions give promise of perpetuating the fame of the grand blue-grass farm. From the accessions to the list of Happy Medium during this year it is evident that he will be close to the leaders in a very short time with a good prospect of passing them in the race for supremacy. Thirty-nine which have trotted or paced in 2:30 or better, sixty-eight with 2:40 for the limit, and no less than ninety-six which have shown three minutes or under. The fastest entire son to his credit, the fastest team and a number of sons which show "representatives" in the high test domain. Within a few months of twenty years ago we saw Aberdeen taken from the paddock hitched to a sulky for the first time since the previous fall and driven by his owner on the road which followed the windings of the Passaic. He was driven by his then owner, the late Captain Isaiah Rynders, and rough and barefooted as he was showed so fast a clip and such clean action that we felt there was not the least risk in predicting a brilliant future.

There is little necessity for dwelling on the excellence of the stock at Fairlawn. In every State in our Union, in every country where fast trotters are valued, their worth is recognized. There is another point, however, which, though nearly as well known, cannot be given too much prominence or too often repeated. That is General Withers' methods of business.

When Fairlawn was organized there were few farms where trotters were bred on a large scale. Apart from the few gentlemen engaged in breeding, rearing and selling trotters the business was in the hands of men who had little scruple in misrepresentation. A horse-dealer, in the general acceptance of the term, was a synonym for fraud, and though the rogues in the profession were limited in comparison to the number of honest, straightforward men, the few were taken as exemplars of the whole body. We do not say that General Withers differed in the respect of honesty from other men who were breeding trotters. No "higher-toned" men could be found than many of those pioneers in the breeding of trotters. But he had the ability to present, in a forcible manner, the position he occupied, and by a strict adherence to rules adopted, and judicious advertising he gained the confidence of the public, and has never lost the esteem so worthily won.

The Fairlawn Catalogue for 1888 is a handsome volume. There are 252 animals listed, and an immense mass of information in regard to breeding and performances. Address Gen'l W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Stanford and Occident Stakes.

One week yet before the above stakes will close, and we hope to see by far the largest list of nominations which has yet been published. It cannot well be otherwise now that the breeding of trotters has increased so largely. Every man who is engaged in breeding trotters for market cannot afford to stay out. If colts are worth rearing they are certainly worth engaging in stakes, especially when there is little risk to take. This cry has been that there was no chance to compete with Palo Alto. With the exception of L. J. Rose this was the burden of most of the lamentations, and though not so often heard now as in previous years, it is still presented as a reason for staying out. Granting that Palo Alto, Sunny Slope, San Mateo Stock Farm, Mr. Salisbury, Mr. Valensin and some others have a wider range to select from, there is a corresponding increase of expense. There is no absolute certainty of winning. It not infrequently happens that a single nomination carries off the prize when other subscribers have a score of representatives.

There have been six Stanford Stakes and four Occident Stakes decided. A single entry has won two of the former, two have been won by Palo Alto, one by Mr. Rose and one by Mr. Corhitt. The first Occident Stakes was won by the only nomination the subscriber had, and so far it has not been won twice by one person. This certainly does not show that a large number is necessary for success. If even a great many are engaged it does not follow that such a course will insure victory.

When selections are obligatory before the colts are a year old there is little opportunity to learn what they are likely to do. A better guide is the breeding, and that oftentimes is illusory. The best is frequently overlooked. By all odds the best two-year-old which showed this year has no engagements, and his value that much lessened.

We have said there is little risk. To name in the Stanford \$25 is all; in the Occident only \$10. Should there be any doubt of future progress these are the only risks, though it is not expensive to keep the colt in until something definite regarding its capacity is known. Then again, an engagement means education. When a yearling colt is named to trot in his three-year-old form it is an incentive to good care and proper instruction. There are few nowadays who do not concur in the advisability of early training.

It has been thoroughly proved that old ideas which taught that colts should be starved to make them hardy, and allowed to run wild until fully matured were erroneous. There is a better understanding than that which prevailed some years ago, and there is no hazard in asserting that hereafter the best horses for any purpose requiring speed and endurance will be those which have had the best care in their youth. And "handling," too. A yearling can be thoroughly broken with very little trouble, and with only a minimum of danger and a maximum of good qualities, such as reliability and gentleness.

But there is little fear of these stakes being neglected. There is more danger of their being overlooked, forgotten in the hurry of other business, and then regrets at the omission. We look for a long array of names, and these backed by as good breeding as there is in any country. The respective advertisements will give all the necessary information.

The Two Fairs.

Elsewhere will be found an account of the meeting of the Committees appointed by the California State Agricultural Society and the Mechanics' Fair, to arrange, if possible, so that there will be no further clashing of dates. It appears to be a hopeless task, as the San Francisco managers seem determined to suit their convenience, irrespective of the bearing on the other Society. The State Fair must be held at the usual time in order to give District Fairs an opportunity before the fall rains get fully under way. While it is something of a drawback to the Pavilion exhibit, it does not make any material difference to the display at the park. After the experience of last fall it is altogether unlikely that the managers of the Mechanics' Institute will combine a stock show, trotting and racing with its regular business. Again, the trial was unsatisfactory all around. The Golden Gate Fair suffered, for if our information be correct there was an actual loss and the accumulated fund had to be drawn upon to meet expenses.

Fortunately there is plenty of material in California for grand exhibits at two places, if even the dates are the same. The two are bound to be successful so long as the management is efficient. That of the State Fair, as has been shown before, has been eminently successful, and as the same men are in charge there are sound reasons for stating that it will be equally as good in the future.

"Ordering" Men.

This article copied from the *San Francisco Chronicle* of last Sunday, gives some very valuable hints in relation to the ordering of those who desire to prepare themselves for athletic feats. Not only valuable to the class for which it is intended, as, if carefully read, the trainer of horses will find suggestions which he can use with advantage. There are wide differences, of course, between hiped and quadruped. Still more divergence between man and horse. In one respect the advantages are on the human side, or it will be better to say that in some features the training of man is the least troublesome to the tutor, in others the horse has the best of it. Man can explain his feelings after certain work has been given, but he can also be obstinate and set up his notions in antagonism to the idea of his trainer. There are certain analogies, however, and what will be proper treatment in one case will apply to the other. The difference between the handling of stout and thin men and the working of gross and lean horses is very slight. The suggestions of the *Chronicle* writer will apply to both. Frequently the same errors, as those which are pointed out in this article, are noticed among trainers of horses. The fat horse is sweltered under clothing long before his system is in a condition to stand the drain, and the one which is so emaciated that there is little left save skin and bone is sent along from the first. "Make haste slowly," is a sound maxim in both cases. There is great danger in hurrying the removal of a mass of adipose matter, and nothing gained by calling for exertions which require a full share of muscular power to accomplish.

Years ago we had many conversations with Wm. B. Curtis on training and its effects on man. He was among the first to break away from old notions, and, being a man of intelligence, and more than that a *thinking* man, he could always give reasons for his deviations from standard rules. Many of those reasons were, in a manner, applicable to this conditioning of horses, and rarely, indeed, were the results different. He had the resolution to train himself, and if our recollection be correct, never employed a trainer. Without question he was the best "all-round" amateur athlete of his day, and retained his "form" to an age, when a vast majority of men fall far behind their previous gauge. Since that time, nearly a quarter of a century ago, we have watched quite a number of pedestrians in their training exercises, and must say that we have profited by the example. Therefore we feel that all of our readers who take an interest in ordering either men or horses will be pleased with the article copied.

Messenger Was Not a Thoroughbred Horse.

We will ask our readers not to be startled with this declaration, but to consider carefully the proofs that we will present. It has recently been found necessary to go over this whole ground more thoroughly and more laboriously than ever before, and the evidence seems to be positive and complete that Messenger was not a thoroughbred. There is a certain class of minds, or perhaps we should say a certain class of men without minds, who will not be convinced, not because they know anything about the question, but because they don't know anything about it. The practical horsemen who personally knew Messenger have all passed away. It was our good fortune, many years ago, to meet with perhaps a dozen men who knew Messenger well, and they were all able to recall him in all his make-up and peculiarities. With a number of these men there was a very strong conviction that he was not a thoroughbred horse, and this conviction was forced upon them, not by what they knew or did not know about his pedigree, but by the structure and appearance of the horse himself.

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago there appeared in some of the newspapers quite a well-written and elaborate article, maintaining that Messenger was not a thoroughbred, and in our callousness we wrote an indignant reply, squelching our opponent with the remark that "The pedigree could be traced in the English Stud-Book, and that was the end of it." This was among the first of our contributions to the horse literature of the country, and like all beginners and others, whether old or young, who never get beyond the beginning point, whatever we found in a book must be taken as conclusive and without question. Some eight or ten years ago our confidence in what we found in books, especially in the English Stud-Book, received a paralytic shock from which it has never recovered. When in London we called to pay our respects to Dr. Walsh (Stonehenge), the greatest of living writers on the English horse. As the conversation ran along pleasantly we had occasion to remark upon the great reliability of English pedigrees, while those in America were so very unreliable. "Reliability of English pedigrees," said he in evident surprise. "Thomas, let Mr. Wallace see some of the early volumes of my office copy of the stud-book." While the young man was getting the books we never can forget that look of compassionate regret with which he seemed to contemplate our ignorance. After glancing through the volumes and observing some of the great numbers of corrections, eliminations, etc., we saw we had "put our foot in it," to use a very homely phrase, and that "Stonehenge" must conclude that we were very ignorant of the work which we had undertaken to praise so highly. In this paralyzed condition we soon brought to a close an otherwise pleasant call.

A very able writer in the *Edinburgh Review* for 1864, in speaking of the early pedigrees as recorded in the English Stud-Book, says: "The early pedigrees are but little to be relied upon, as they seem for the most part to have been taken from traditional accounts of the stable, from descriptions at the back of old pictures, and from advertisements, none of which had to pass muster at the Herald's College." Here we get a fair conception of the materials out of which the early volumes of the English Stud-Book were made. Englishmen of fifty or a hundred years hence there was any stud-book were no better and probably no worse than Ameri-

cans fifty or a hundred years before there was an American Stud-Book. There was an inherent tendency in both people to exaggerate and lie in the direction of the good and the famous, and the same disposition to conceal in this direction of the bad and the unknown. But we must get down to the specific and special enquiry before us. The right male line through which Messenger is descended is as follows:

Darley Arabian, Flying Childers, Blaze, Sampson, Engineer, Mambrino, Messenger.

Now, as we have undertaken to prove a definite proposition we must at the very start determine what a thoroughbred horse is. In order that we may not be charged with being too exacting in the rule we may lay down, we will not insist upon the English rule requiring every line in every cross to end in oriental blood, but we will take the lowest and easiest rule that has ever been suggested or accepted in this country. As we understand it, the easiest and lowest rule requires five known and uncontaminated crosses, or if any line is shorter than that it must terminate in oriental blood. This is the rule which we will apply, and certainly nobody can find fault with it, for it is the broadest that has ever been recognized by any authority or any usage. We will pass over the first and the second of the column, as the Darley Arabian was of oriental blood, and without a thorough examination we will concede that Flying Childers was thoroughbred. This brings us to the third in the column.

Blaze was a bay horse, foaled 1733, got by Childers, dam Confederate Filly by Grey Grantham; grandam by Duke of Rutland's Black Barb; great-grandam, a mare called Bright's Roan, of unknown breeding. The elements of this pedigree will appear more fully and satisfactorily in the following tabulation.

BLAZE, 1733...	{	Childers	{	Darley Arabian	
				Careless	
		Betty Leeds....		Sister to Leeds	
				Brown Turk	
		Confederate Filly		Unknown	
				Black Barb	
		Daughter of ...		Bright's Roan, unknown	

This pedigree is just as Mr. Weatherby gives it in his Stud-Book, and it will be seen that instead of embracing five uncontaminated crosses, it runs into the woods in two places, going three generations from the horse himself. In remarking upon this pedigree of Blaze, Mr. Ennen, in the introduction to the English Hackney Stud-Book, uses this language: "There would thus appear to have been a large proportion of English blood in the dam of Blaze, though no one can say what was its character—whether running, trotting, or ambling." We need not add another word about this pedigree, for it is apparent on its face that the horse was far from being thoroughbred.

Sampson was a great, strong-boned black horse of the coaching type. He was foaled 1745, was got by Blaze, and was said to be out of a mare by Hip, she out of a mare by Spark, she out of a mare by Snake, and she out of D'Arcy's Queen. This is the maternal line as given by Mr. Weatherby, without qualification, and this is the pedigree under which the horse was advertised for public service. As a matter of course, as we have just demonstrated that his sire Blaze was not a thoroughbred horse, this son could not be thoroughbred, even if we accept all that Mr. Weatherby has claimed on the side of his dam, but the best evidence goes to show that this pedigree of the dam was wholly fictitious. In 1778 Mr. John Lawrence, an eminent writer and the author of several works on the horse, employed a Yorkshireman to do some work for him in the way of investigations. This man was then about sixty years of age, and was intelligent, capable and honest, for all of which Mr. Lawrence avouches. As it turned out, this man had been in the employ of Mr. Preston, the breeder of Sampson, for several years, and he took the mare to the cover of Blaze, from which cover came Sampson. This man bitted and broke Sampson, and had him in charge when he appeared for his first race at Malton, where he was laughed at for bringing a coach-horse to run for the Cup, but Sampson ran and won it. The horse was then sold to Mr. Robinson, and he went with the horse into the service of his new owner. He said the dam of Sampson was called a Hip mare, but that her breeding was really unknown. Mr. Lawrence afterward verified the truth of what this man said by all the horsemen in the neighborhood of where Sampson was bred, and fully satisfied himself that the breeding of the mare was unknown. He says this was further confirmed by the appearance of the family, down to and including Mambrino. With the exception of Bay Malton they were all coarse and coachy in their appearance. These facts were reached by Mr. Lawrence in 1778, and they go to this very marrow of the question. The man who took the mare to the horse was twenty-seven years old at the time; he had every opportunity to know whereof he affirmed, and his intelligence and truthfulness are fully avouched for. There is no way, therefore, that we can get around this evidence, and we are compelled to accept it in preference to a mere copy of a "cooked-up" advertisement that Mr. Weatherby published in 1803. The difficulty about Sampson's pedigree, therefore, in claiming for him thoroughbred rank, is far greater and more immediate than the fact that his sire was not thoroughbred, for the breeding of his dam was really unknown, and that excludes him forever from that rank.

Engineer was a brown horse, foaled 1755. He was got by Sampson and out of Miner's dam, by Young Greyhound; grandam by Curwen's Bay Barb. This is just as Mr. Weatherby gives the pedigree, and it is all that either he or Mr. Pick gives. The following tabulation will show the defects more clearly:

ENGINEER..	{	Sampson....	{	Blaze	{	Childers
			{	Unknown	{	Confederate Filly
	{	Miner's Dam...	{	Young Greyhound	{	Greyhound
			{		{	Pet Mare
			{	Daughter of	{	Bay Barb
			{		{	Unknown

We might dismiss this pedigree on the grounds that his sire was not thoroughbred, and hence it is impossible that he should be thoroughbred, but there is still another vital reason for rejecting him. It will be observed that his third dam is unknown, and that of itself throws him out.

Mambrino was a large gray coaching stallion, foaled 1768, got by Engineer, dam by Cade; grandam by Bolton Little John; great-grandam Favorite, by a son of Bald Galloway; great-great-grandam by a foreign horse of Sir T. Gascoigne's, and there the pedigree stops short of the fifth dam. This is the form in which Mr. Weatherby gives this pedigree, and there are two points of especial interest in it. What was the dam of this "Son of the Bald Galloway?" And what was this "Foreign Horse?" These points are vital, and none of our English authors have given us any information about them. Although the maternal side of this pedigree is better than that of his sire, his grandam or his

great-grandam, it is still far short of "five uncontaminated crosses" in several directions, and must be pronounced not thoroughbred, under the rule, even if we had not already demonstrated that his sire was not thoroughbred. Mambrino was a great race-horse, but he left not a single hind that even approached his own powers. The point about which we are most interested here is the fact that he possessed phenomenal trotting action which he transmitted.

Messenger was foaled 1780, got by Mambrino, as we learn from the racing calendar; dam said to be by Turf, grandam by Regulus, great-grandam by Starling, and she out of Soap's dam, etc. We don't know to this day by whom Messenger was bred. When brought to this country it was stated that he was bred by John Pratt, while in Volume III of the English Turf Register it is stated that "he was bred by and the property of Mr. Bullock." There is a great deal that is mysterious and unknown about this horse, not only as to the question of who bred him, but also as to who brought him to this country. Neither his breeder nor his importer has been clearly identified, and in fixing upon Thomas Benger as the man who brought him to this country, we have been dependent upon a number of outside circumstances rather than upon direct and positive information. It is to the breeding of his reputed dam, however, that we now wish to call particular attention. In order to get all the facts and circumstances before the minds of our readers, we must again present the record of the family as it appears in Mr. Weatherby's Stud-Book.

REGULUS MARE (sister to Fignante), her dam by Starling, out of Soap's dam.

1769, b f by Herod, (dam of Alton), by Turf.	{	Mr. Vernon.
1770, b f by Justice (dam of Equity), by Turf.	{	Lord Grosvenor.
1771, b f by Justice (dam of Equity), by Turf.	{	Mr. Bullock.

The first impression made upon the mind by an examination of this family of the Regulus Mare is that the insertion of Messenger in this place was an afterthought. It is very evident that the Turf Mare was not furnished to Mr. Weatherby for registration, or her color would have been given. If this mare had been bred by Lord Grosvenor, as Mr. Weatherby says, or any other prominent breeder, and if her pedigree had been correct, we would have found some of her race or her somewhere in the Stud-Book. In his Turf Register Mr. Pick says this reputed Turf Mare was bred by Lord Bolingbroke, but he gives no evidence that he knew anything about it. Under these circumstances, and from all the information that is given in the records of these two authorities, if the pedigree were to come to us to-day for registration we would, in all good conscience, be compelled to reject it. In order to determine whether the breeding of the dam of Messenger, as here presented, was a myth, we have carefully and laboriously gone through all the recorded pedigrees of the last century to see whether any trace of either of these two Turf Mares could be found, either direct or collateral. It is needless to say that our search was wholly fruitless, for neither in Weatherby or Pick is there any shadow of evidence that such mares ever existed, except in this one entry.

In 1803 Mr. Weatherby published the first volume of his Stud-Book, and this volume went through two or three subsequent editions. Upon a careful comparison of the first with following editions we find that he threw out about 10 per cent. of the matter in his first edition as not trustworthy. In reaching the amount of matter thrown out we counted only the entire families, as the family of the Regulus Mare above. Beside these families we found a great multitude of individuals excluded in later editions that were members of families retained. It was so in the case of the Regulus Mare before us. A number of her descendants appear in subsequent editions and volumes, but the two reputed Turf Mares seem to have been excluded ever afterward as spurious. As a matter of course we cannot assert as a recorded fact that they were excluded for this reason, but we can assert that they never appeared again, and this is the reasonable interpretation of their exclusion. In his revision Mr. Weatherby seems to have drawn the line at 1780, and beyond that line he treated all as traditional, and assumed no control or power of correction in families, whatever he may have done with individuals. From the incomplete and unsatisfactory nature of the original entry of these two reputed Turf Mares in the Stud-Book; from the fact that the breeder is unknown, and could not have been known when the entry was made; and from the fact that neither they nor their descendants were ever admitted in any other form, we reach the conclusion that they were probably spurious, and we therefore do not hesitate to reject them, just as we have rejected a thousand other pedigrees with even better evidence in their support.

The whole case may be summarized as follows: Blaze was not thoroughbred because, in his pedigree, and only three removes from him, we strike two lines of unknown blood.

Sampson, the son of Blaze, was not thoroughbred because (1) his sire was not thoroughbred, and (2) his dam, as shown by contemporaneous evidence, was of an unknown breeding.

Engineer, son of Sampson, was not thoroughbred because (1) his sire was not thoroughbred, and (2) we strike unknown blood on the side of his dam only three removes from him.

Mambrino, son of Engineer, was not thoroughbred because, (1) his sire was not thoroughbred, and (2) the fifth dam is unknown, besides other unknown and undefined elements in other lines.

Messenger, son of Mambrino, was not thoroughbred because (1) his sire was not thoroughbred, and (2) his dam, never fully identified, seems afterward to have been rejected by Mr. Weatherby, and as there is no evidence, direct, collateral or circumstantial to support the pedigree as originally given, it must be rejected here.

Complete and conclusive as these facts may be, there is still another fact equally complete and still more convincing. Messenger possessed and transmitted qualities that no thoroughbred horse, in the experience of man, ever possessed or transmitted. This, however, opens the door to the literature of the whole subject of trotting, upon which it is not our intention now to enter. The only argument that can be urged against this demonstration of the truth that Messenger was not thoroughbred is the fact that all the horses we have named in the male ancestral line of Messenger were race-horses. It is true they ran and won races at all distances, but how fast did they run? It is true, also, that some of these races were for the distance of four miles, out where can you find an ordinary plug that is not able to run four miles if you give him time enough? Some years ago a "half-bred" horse won the English Derby, and the fastest horse, at all distances, by the record, that this country has ever produced, was not thoroughbred. The rule is that "the better the pedigree the better the chance for a race-horse," but this rule has many exceptions.

Bipedal Traioing.

[Sunday Chronicle, Dec. 18th.]

The art of training, as the term is used by professional athletes, is not, in any more or less than the art of getting thin and strong at the same time. Some medical men do not hesitate to assert that fat or adipose tissue, as they call it, is the evidence of disease. According to this opinion stout people are all unhealthy. Doctors, however, are not infallible, and it not infrequently happens that a man attains robust health by persisting in a course which his medical advisers assured him would cut short his life. Professional athletes, who are nothing if not healthy, do many things that are abhorred by medical men, and yet survive to a good round age. The last advice which a professional athlete or professional trainer looks for is the advice of a physician. The professional trainer who understands his business has very simple and yet effective remedies for curing the small ills that afflict athletic flesh. Medicine is his last recourse, and when he deems the advice of a doctor essential he looks on the patient as no longer a sound man but an invalid who demands extreme measures. Some people might attribute this prejudice of the experienced professional trainer to ignorance. The successful trainer, however, is not a man ignorant of the laws of hygiene. Unlettered he may be, but he knows how to preserve health and a lead to a man's store of vitality and strength. Too many physicians, and especially the younger members of the profession, look with more or less contempt on the study of hygiene. Their ambition is to disperse ailments and root disease by pills and prescriptions. To the man who is stretched on a bed of pain, from which it is possible he may never again rise, they are a great solace and blessing. To the person, however, who is still strong enough to attend to his daily work, but who feels the need of some change in his method of living, they are frequently no advantage. They sound his chest, test his heart and examine his tongue, and if they find no evidences of organic disease dismiss him with a prescription that costs him a few dollars. The empty medicine bottle or pill box is perhaps all he has to show for his consultation with the man of Esculapian wisdom. He is still troubled with the consciousness of physical infirmity, that might be greatly alleviated or completely removed by a common sense compliance with the simplest laws of hygiene. The same man, if submitted to a modification of the system of training athletes, would, in all probability, be made again hale both in body and mind. Some men who have attained considerable prominence in athletics in this country were led into the development of their muscular system by considerations of health. The late Charles Bennett, once so famous as the champion athlete of the Olympic Club, attained his great strength by diligent exercise.

Kennedy, the oarsman, who a few years ago was deemed a match for Haulan, and on whom much money was staked by his confident backers, would never have practiced rowing were it not that he found some outdoor exercise a physical necessity. Systematic attention to the laws of health brought him up in the physical scale from a weak-chested watchmaker to a rugged oarsman, whose speed and stamina were considered equal to those of such a phenomenally healthy and powerful man as Haulan had shown himself at the time. The race only demonstrated, however, that the man who with a great constitution is, while his physique is unimpaired, the superior of the man who achieves strength through physical exercise. Haulan won with ease after a mile had been covered, his superior vitality enabling him to wear out the more artificial strength of his competitor. This brings us back to the statement at the beginning with regard to fat people. That fat is in a moderate degree the best evidence of health, is shown by such men as Haulan, Sullivan and various other professional athletes who have exhibited marvelous stamina in their contests. The professional trainer regards with lack of confidence the athlete who does not possess the digestive ability to add rapidly to his weight as soon as his exercise is lessened or suspended. The inclination to carry a superabundance of flesh when idle is the best possible guarantee that if the man's heart and lungs are all right he can be trained with ease, and made phenomenally strong when reduced to his proper performing weight. The best athletes in the country purposely increase their weight occasionally so that their vitality may not be impaired by remaining too long in training. John L. Sullivan, who is the most notable example of combined strength and activity in the athletic world, is almost violently addicted to carrying superfluous flesh. So is almost every acknowledged champion among the professional athletes. Here and there one may see a man who seems an exception to the rule, but his success is generally brief, and he either succumbs to the rigors of training or is easily defeated by some man who possesses the power to raise or lower his weight from fifteen to thirty pounds. Such a feat seems impossible to many people who find themselves steadily falling into flesh without knowing how to remedy it. The way is plain, however, and any person exerting the necessary amount of muscle and determination can accomplish the feat. The manner of training professional athletes has been so often described that most people who take any interest in sporting events have some notion of it. Ideas on training, however, have changed with other things, and what was the established rule ten years ago is no longer the law with professional trainers. Common sense is coming more into play all the time, and the result is shown in the wonderful feats of muscle year after year placed on record as proof that man improves rather than degenerates. Some things never change, however, and one of these is the fact that the first essential for a great athlete is a large store of vitality and some superfluous flesh, if he needs it. The athlete with a bull-dog neck and the jaws of a quarrier horse was the favorite type of runner on the 200-yards course of the ancients, and the same style of man to-day holds the supremacy. All the great sprint-runners are men of prodigious muscular power, who, out of training, carry from ten to twenty pounds more flesh than they deem necessary for a race.

The amateur athlete is constantly falling into the error of thinking that what suits the professional must exactly agree with his constitution. This is natural enough, but it is altogether erroneous, and often productive of physical injury. There is much the same difference between a champion professional athlete and an average amateur that there is between a bar of iron and a lump of putty. The professional champion, in the first place, must be a man of extraordinary physique or he never could have attained prominence in the athletic world. He may not be a giant in stature or muscle, but he is a phenomenon of vitality, and it is that which brings him to the front. He has the appetite of a horse, and the digestion of an ostrich, and could grow stronger daily on exercise that would cripple an ordinary man in a week. The most important consideration, however, is that the professional athlete does nothing else to do than improve his stamina and toughness of his muscles daily. His mind runs to muscular development, and his brain is purposely left untaxed by anything but thoughts of how to improve his physical condition.

Even in this light mental labor he is assisted by his trainer, whose ambition is to make his man a perfect muscular machine, and subdue any nervous and mental activity that might detract a yard from his speed or an ounce from his strength.

The amateur who foolishly proceeds to improve his strength by following the same rules observed by the professional athlete soon finds himself degenerating. He begins, perhaps, by making the mistake of supposing that his vitality is extraordinary. Even if he be right in this respect he forgets that his daily work, whatever it be, takes away a certain amount from his strength and nervous system. The exercise which makes the sturdy and easy-minded professional go to his bed with a perfect circulation and a quiet nerve, sends the overworked amateur between the sheets with the symptoms of incipient fever. Instead of the quiet, refreshing sleep of the infant, he obtains only the imperfect rest of an invalid, and unless he modifies his system of exercise daily grows weaker rather than stronger. He is particularly unfortunate if his exercise be taken in a closed gymnasium, for there the disadvantages of impure air are added to the evils of excessive muscular work. The average man who has to earn his livelihood in an office or store needs very little exercise after his day's work is done. An hour's gentle walking in the park will do him as much good as the same time spent lifting heavy dumb-bells in an improperly ventilated gymnasium will do him harm. Much depends, of course, on whether he is stout or thin.

In our gymnasiums any day we may see fat men committing the indiscretion of doing violent gymnastics or rushing along the running path at the risk of inducing aneurism. The slim man who needs fat more than muscle can be seen tugging at huge dumb-bells that strain his muscles and take away the remnants of his small store of vitality. Both these misguided enthusiasts suffer rather than benefit by exercise. The slim man can, by judicious exercise and attention to his diet, grow strong without making a heap of burden of himself, and the fat man a mold of form without trying to wipe out the records of the race-track. Violent exercise in any form is injurious to all men and to those of sedentary occupations, and in middle life positively dangerous. The professional regime for an athlete in training, if observed with common-sense qualifications, will make all men or women, not originally diseased, strong and vigorous. It will add to the weight of the unduly thin ones and reduce the girth of those distressed by fat. Perfect cleanliness of the skin is the first desideratum. A sponge bath and a vigorous rubbing with coarse towels should begin the day. The tender skin becomes aul the longer it remains pink after the bath the better. The amount of cold water that can be beneficially applied to the skin can be gauged by the quickness with which the redness of the skin appears, indicating a vigorous surface circulation. If the reaction be slight apply the cold water sparingly at first, avoid showers, and depend more on the vigorous applications of the towels. As the training proceeds the circulation becomes more active, so that the most violent shower-bath will not do any harm. Neither will it, as a steady thing, do good. The best athletes take showers only after exercising, when the blood is still rapidly coursing through the skin and the reaction from the shock of the cold water is instantaneous. Some people think that a cold shower on a perspiring man is dangerous, yet this is what some of the strongest do with impunity. Sea water baths are preferable if obtainable, but swimming before breakfast and long walking or other exercise before breakfast, are not as a rule to be recommended, except the person be very stout and vigorous. The best athletes are satisfied with a stroll or a mile or so before breakfast to tone the stomach and benefit the lungs after the night. Breakfast should be a moderate meal, without hot bread, hot cakes, doughnuts, strong black coffee, or any of the other aids to dyspepsia and indigestion. A broiled chop or chops, some graham bread and a cup of tea is an athletic breakfast that can be slightly embellished and do good service to the person in quest of health. No exact details can be laid down for anyone. The general rules hold good, however, that whether thin or fat one should avoid hot bread, pastry, and other dyspeptic food, and also dispense with strong stimulants. Appetizers before any meal are fatal. Walking is most to be recommended, as it costs nothing but time, and is more efficacious to make the weak vigorous and the fat symmetrical than any other moderate exercise. For this reason a walk to business and from it is beneficial. The thin man will do himself good by taking soup not too highly flavored at his lunch and dinner, and the fat man by avoiding it. Stews not too suggestive of condiments will increase the weak man's weight, and rare roast beef with a small allowance of vegetables and beer or wine will prevent the corpulent person from gaining additional fat. Roast chicken, broiled steaks or chops, boiled eggs, and in fact any meats but pork, properly cooked in any way but in a frying-pan, are allowable for dinner, vegetables and drinks being regulated to the physique of the diner. A bottle of good English ale or porter is to be greatly recommended to the man in search of strength, and to be avoided by the corpulent. For the latter the rule can be laid down as infallible that fluids of every kind increase the bulk. Drinks after or before meals, with the exception of a glass of pure cold water before breakfast are not good. No corpulent man, except by the most violent exercise and persistent sweating, can reduce his weight while he adheres to strong coffee or alcoholic drinks, or even strong tea. Any business man cannot walk too much, if he but walk at a natural pace. If he thin the more time he spends in the open air the greater the benefit, and the same rule holds good if he desires to reduce his weight. In one case he needs light clothing, in the other heavy, and after his long walk he should invariably change his under garments and take a sponge bath and a vigorous rub. Exercise is not beneficial until an hour or so after eating, and the bath should never be deferred until after the meal, but should be taken directly the walk is ended. Some members of walking clubs in this city do a spin of six or seven miles before breakfast, but they lose in vitality more than they gain in muscle and lung power. The best athletes never take their heavy exercise until after breakfast, and some defer it even till the hours between the midday meal and supper, believing that the system is then in better condition than in the early hours of the day.

It is a golden rule to begin any kind of exercise in moderation, and the violation of this principle is what makes futile the efforts of the weak to gain flesh and the corpulent to lose it. The first impulse of the man who determines that physical exercise is necessary, is to rush into a gymnasium or out on the Cliff House road, and attempt to eclipse the feats of Sullivan or O'Leary. Next day he is either prostrated by fatigue or consumed by internal fever, that compels him to swallow buckets of water, and the first effort at training is productive of positive injury. Staying-power is the great quality in the successful professional athlete. Staying-power, which is only another term for grit and persistency, is what is essential to the man who would grow strong or thin as the case may be, by physical exercise. Comparatively few have

the necessary staying-power. Their enthusiasm or energy soon dies out and the struggle is abandoned. The important fact is not borne in mind that it takes a long time to renew a debilitated constitution, or to safely reduce a corpulent frame. Exercise cannot change in a month the natural results of negligence or intemperance in food or drink. Anyone who would remember this fact and take to heart the simple lesson taught by a sensible head-book on physical training, should be able to attain that degree of physical and mental comfort and healthfulness which is the guarantee of a happier existence if not a more successful career.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

Visit.

California Kennel's English setter Sweetheart (Count Noble—Dashing Novice) to owner's Harold (Gatu—Gem) on December 4, 1887.

California Kennel's English setter Janst (Count Noble—Dashing Novice) to owner's Loadstone (Gladstone—Flonnce) on December 5, 1887.

Death.

Mr. Wm. Schreiber lost by death, on Dec. 18th, the pointer Martin B., by Tom Pinch—Lassie.

The judges chosen for the field trials are very good men, and have all had more or less experience at trials. Mr. Satterthwaite was for a time connected with the sportsmen's press, and has attended several trials, besides judging in this State last year. Mr. Van Norvort has had also at trials and should make a good judge. Mr. Taft has also seen many good dogs work.

It will be learned with regret that Mr. Schreiber has lost another of his Tom Pinch—Lassie puppies, and one of the best. His ill ones one, and Mr. Harry Wirt of this city is the fortunate possessor of another. A singular fatality has followed the litter.

Pacific Coast Field Trial Club.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held last week, at which President Edwards and Directors Schreiber and Post were present. Messrs R. T. Vandeventer of Pasadena, Cal., F. A. Taft of Truckee, and Franklin Satterthwaite of Newark, N. J., were announced as judges for the coming trials. A special committee sent to Hanford to inspect the grounds selected for trial use, reported that for some reason the birds had migrated, and could not be found in any suitable locality near Hanford. It was therefore ordered that the trials be not held near Hanford. The committee will secure a suitable place and announce it in the next issue of this paper. It will probably be either in Sonoma County or near Coppertopolis.

Eastern Field Trial Club's Pointer Stake.

For the Pointer Stake, begun on November 29th, at High Point, there were thirteen starters, most of them of very high quality, although they did not average so well as the entries in the Setter Stakes in field work.

The judges were Messrs. D. C. Bergendthal, Washington A. Coster and H. B. Duryea. The winner of first, Tammany, is quite plain in appearance, but is a steady worker, with fine nose and excellent judgment.

His winning the "double event" was taken in good part by his handler John White, who very modestly put it this way: "Tammany is now High Pointer; he beat Bucklewell, who beat Gloster, who beat R. derigo, who beat Gath's Mark, who beat a lot of others, ergo he has beaten all the best dogs, including the champion, and is the best dog in the world. He will now retire on his laurels and give the others a chance." Tuesday was a beautiful day, with scarcely a cloud to be seen. It was quite cold, however, and even with heavy overcoats it was not possible to keep comfortably warm on horseback. Scent was apparently good, although the birds did not run about much, and at times were hard to find.

Tuesday.

NEVERSINK—SPRINGBOK.—Put down at 8:36. Neversink, handled by Luke White, and Springbok by John White. In pace, range and style Springbok was much the best, going at a fairly good rate of speed and moving nicely. He also showed fair style when on game. Neversink also went fairly well, but appeared to be rank and would not back. Spring found three heaves, two of which he pointed nicely and one he flushed a portion of and dropped, and then pointed the remainder. He also retrieved, but had no opportunity to back, as the only point that Neversink scored was to the first bevy after Spring had found it. None of the scattering birds could be found except two that were flushed by the handlers. At 9:25 Springbok was declared the winner.

DUKE OF HESSEN—NICK OF NASO.—Considerable interest was manifest in this brace. Duke was imported last May, and won first at New York in the light-weight class. He was a winner in the English Derby, and great things were expected of him. He is a very stylish going dog, with a fair turn of speed and ranges well. In these respects he is superior to Nick. The latter was more stylish on point, and has had more experience on our game, and had the best of it in the work. He did not come up to his form of last year, having slowed down somewhat and shortened his range. At the end of one hour they were ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Nick. Duke refused to back, while Nick backed in elegant style. Nick retrieved, but not in first-class form, Duke having no opportunity.

CORNERSTONE—TAMMANY.—This brace was put down at 10:42. Cornerstone, handled by Gleason, divided third at the Western Trials last year. He moved fairly well, but is not fast. In pace, range and style Tammany had the advantage. He also had the best of it in the work, and at the end of 36 minutes was declared the winner. The heat was far from being a brilliant one, both dogs going slow a large portion of the time, and it was very fortunate for both that the other dog did nothing. Finally Tammany woke up, made a cast, and found a bevy in good style, and had much the best of the work among the scattered birds.

KING OF KENT—BEN.—Were put down at 10:23. King is a recent importation. He is a very good-looking dog, fast and stylish; a good ranger, and goes with his head well up. He also shows up well when on game. In the absence of Capt. McMurdo Buckle handled him, but as he had never run him before King was under a disadvantage, as he was continually looking for the Captain. Ben is far from handsome, goes at a slow, lumbering gait, and has no pretensions to style. He

is said to be a very killing dog, but he evidently did not understand the noise and busle of a field trial. King best him at all points, and at 12:25 was declared the winner.

DON'S DOT—MATCH II.—At 1:25, after launch, John E. Gill's liver and white bitch Don's Dot, by Vandevor's Don—Beulah, handled by Charles Tucker, and Dr. H. G. Preston's liver and white dog Match II, by Bang Bang—Bellona, handled by S. C. Bradley, were cast off in the open. Soon after starting Match pointed a bevy which flushed wild to a good point. Match roared to a flush twice in pine woods on single birds. A large area was drawn blank. Tucker walked into a bevy on one side of it and Dot came into it on the other and flushed it. Dot flushed a bird and in a short time afterward secured a point on a single and was steady to wing and shot. The bevy flushed wild a few yards away. Match pointed and roared one of the scattered birds. On a single bird which he pointed Match made an indifferent retrieve. Then Dot pointed and was steady to wing and shot. Dot retrieved a bird thrown out by the judges. There was little difference in pace, style and range. Up at 2:37.

LALLA ROOKH—JETSAM.—At 2:44 Col. C. H. Odell's orange and white bitch Lalla Rookh, by Sensation's Son—White's Grace, handled by Link White, and the Pit's nigh Kennel Club's black pointer bitch Jetsam, by Sambo—Diana, were cast off in an open field. Lalla pointed soon after starting and was backed by Je sam; Lalla covered error and moved on. A few yards further on, on short grass, Jetsam dropped to a point on a single and was steady to shot. Jetsam again dropped to a point, after going a few yards on some of the running birds; Lalla dashed and dropped to wing. In an orchard Lalla pointed nicely and Jetsam dropped to order; Lalla roared a few yards, the bird flushed and Lalla dropped to wing. In pine woods on the scattered birds, Lalla pointed and Jetsam backed to caution; both were steady to shot and wing. Lalla has the advantage in pace, range and style. Ordered up at 3:02. Lalla Rookh won.

DANA had a bye.

SECOND SERIES.

SPRINGBOK—DANA.—At 3:04 Springbok and Geo. J. Gray's liver and white bitch Dana, by Cornerstone—Nellie Drew, handled by A. J. Gleason, were cast off. Springbok pointed near the judges' horses' feet, and was steady to shot and wing. As Springbok moved on a single flushed wild. Next Dana false-pointed, and soon afterward made a point on a bird and was steady to shot and wing. Springbok false-pointed. In pine woods he retrieved nicely after pointing the bird and behaving well to wing and shot. Next Springbok and Dana both pointed; Springbok roared three or four yards and flushed the bird. Next Dana backed Springbok's false point. In a cornfield a bevy was flushed by the judges, Dana being near but not to blame. The dogs were ordered up then. Time, 4:00. Springbok won.

TAMMANY—NICK OF NASO.—At 4:16 they were started in a cornfield. Soon after starting Nick pointed a bevy in sedge grass in a bottom, and held his point well. Tammany flushed the bevy. It was marked down in sedge grass on top of a hill. Nick stopped to a flush on a single, then pointed and Lewis flushed several more. At the same time Tammany, a few yards to the right, pointed a bird and it flushed wild; he retrieved the bird fairly well. Tammany stopped to a point near the judges' horses and two birds flushed a few yards to one side. Tammany stopped to a stylish point on a single marked down in an open field; Nick backed; both were steady to shot. Tammany soon pointed again on a bird; good point. A bevy was flushed by the judges and marked down in pines close by. Tammany pointed a single bird, and Nick, forty yards to the rear, backed. Tammany was a little unsteady to wing. Soon after going on he pointed another bird well. The dogs were ordered up at 4:41, and Tammany won. Both were stylish. Tammany had better pace and range.

KING OF KENT—DON'S DOT.—They were cast off at 4:54 and ordered up at 2:02. No work on birds was done.

Wednesday.

The day was cool and cloudy at times. A raw wind blew from north to northwest. A start was made at the Glass House.

KING OF KENT—DON'S DOT.—They were cast off at 8:30 in an open field. Kent had greater speed and range and opened the work by pointing a bevy nicely in a small piece of sedge in the corner of a field. Dot backed for a moment then broke back and was a little unsteady to wing and shot. Kent retrieved the dead bird well. Dot pointed one of the scattered birds and was well backed. Dot moved on and King joined in the roading and both were responsible for the flush which followed. Next Dot pointed and moved in and flushed and was steady to shot and wing and retrieved. Next Dot false-pointed and the heat ended. Time 9:00. King of Kent won.

LALLA ROOKH had a bye.

THIRD SERIES.

SPRINGBOK—LALLA ROOKH.—They were cast off at 9:01. Springbok false-pointed in oak woods and Lalla shortly afterward half pointed and moved on. Next, in sedge grass in woods, Springbok pointed, moved on and roared about thirty yards across wind and pointed a bevy nicely. Both dogs were steady to shot and wing. Springbok retrieved nicely; a very good piece of work. On some birds marked down by spectators Springbok caught scent of a bird and sprang in and flushed. Next Lalla secured a good point on a bird in pine woods and was well backed. The dogs were barred too much and consequently the work done was not as perfect as it otherwise would have been. By the edge of some pine woods Springbok pointed a bird and Lalla backed well. The bird was flushed after the dogs were ordered on. Shortly afterward Springbok pointed another bird, moved on, and Lalla whipped ahead and stole the point. White shot and killed and Lalla retrieved. Another point on a bird and a good back for Lalla and the heat ended. Time 10:33. Springbok had a wide range; in pace and style they were about equal. Springbok won. A number of false-points were made during the heat.

TAMMANY—KING OF KENT.—They were cast off at 10:40. Tammany got the first point on a bevy in sedge grass in pine woods. King flushed a bevy. Soon afterward, on the scattered birds Tammany flushed. Next the dogs roared well but got up wind of the birds which were flushed by the judges as they rode up. Tammany secured a point on a single and was steady to shot and wing. Next Tammany flushed and dropped to wing and would not stir. He had scent of some remaining birds which his handler flushed to his point. King made a flush and the heat ended. Time 11:59. Tammany had the pace, range and style over Springbok. As both dogs belonged to the same owner, the judges decided first place without further running, the rules permitting them to do so. Tammany was declared the winner.

FIFTH SERIES.

SPRINGBOK—NICK OF NASO.—Nick of Naso was selected as the best of the dogs beaten by Tammany, to run for second place with Springbok. They were cast off at 11:44. The heat was a long, tiresome one, and both dogs were ranging

very close at the end. So far as merit was concerned there was little difference between them and there was such a scramble between the handlers that neither dog had an opportunity to show his real merit. From 1:30 to 2:22 was occupied in lurching. The heat ended at 2:46 and Springbok won second. There was very little difference in the quality or quantity of the work.

The judges decided third place without further running. Nick of Naso and Lalla Rookh were placed third.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 29, 1887.—ALL-AGE POINTER STAKE.—Open to all pointers, excepting any first prize winner of any All-Age Stake, or winner of any special pointer cup in All-Age Stakes at any recognized trial. 1st prize \$300; 2d \$150 and two equal thirds of \$50 each. Forfeit \$10, and \$20 additional to 1st. Closed Oct. 1, 1887, with twenty-nine entries. Judges—D. C. Bergundhal, Washington A. Coster, H. B. Duryea.

F. R. Hitchcock's liver and white dog Springbok, by Mainspring—Curfew,	beat	Never sink Lodge Kennel's liver and white dog Never sink, by Croxteth—Lady Randolph.
C. J. Peaball's liver and white dog Nick of Naso, by Naso II—Pellico,	beat	F. R. Hitchcock's liver and white dog Duke of Hessen, by Luck of Hessen—Blarney.
F. R. Hitchcock's liver and white dog Tammany, by Tory—Moonstone,	beat	A. A. Whipple's liver and white dog Cornerstone, by Merton—Accident.
Edward Dexter's liver and white dog King of Kent, by Priam—Kent's Baby,	beat	J. M. Shevlin's liver, white and tan dog Ben, by Bob—Sensation.
J. E. Gill's liver and white bitch Don's Dot, by Vandevor's Don—Beulah,	beat	Dr. H. G. Preston's liver and white dog Match II, by Bang Bang—Bellona.
Col. C. H. Odell's orange and white bitch Lalla Rookh, by Sensation's Son—White's Grace,	beat	Pittsburgh Kennel Club's black pointer bitch Jetsam, by Sambo—Diana.
Geo. J. Gray's liver and white bitch Dana, by Cornerstone—Nellie Drew (a bye).		

Springbok beat Dana.
Tammany beat Nick of Naso.

Springbok beat Lalla Rookh.
Tammany beat King of Kent.

Tammany was placed first, over Springbok, both owned by same owner.

Springbok beat Nick of Naso and won second.

Nick of Naso and Lalla Rookh placed equal third.

1st—Tammany.
2d—Springbok.
3d—Nick of Naso.
Lalla Rookh.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

High Point, 1884..	(Drake, by Croxteth—Lass	1
	(Mainspring, by Mike—Romp	2
	(Scott, by Croxteth—Belle	3
High Point, 1885..	(Mainspring, by Mike—Romp	1
	(Bang Bang, by Champion Bang—Princess Kate ..	2
	(Robert le Diable, by Croxteth—Spinaway ..	3
High Point, 1886..	(Bang Bang, by Champion Bang—Princess Kate ..	1
	(Prince, by Minnesota Prince—Countess	2

*Divided.

CHAMPION STAKE.

The Champion Stake was run on Thursday, Dec. 1st. The day was quite cold. In the morning the air was full of frost and a cold raw wind blew from the north. Birds were difficult to find during the day, the cold weather preventing them from moving about much. A great deal of interest was manifested in regard to the result, and the running was watched with the keenest interest by the few spectators who were present. The running of the stake unfortunately failed to bring the best dog to the front. The quality of the work done in the stake throughout the running showed Roderigo to be the best dog; Gath's Mark, Bob Gates and Mainspring in the order mentioned; and Foreman and Gloster next.

The judges were Messrs. F. R. Hitchcock, D. C. Bergundhal and W. A. Coster.

There were eight starters out of the nominations, and the quality of the work done entitled the stake to wear the title of champion worthily. All the spectators expressed themselves as being amply repaid for the trouble in taking long journeys to be present, by the superior and finished work of the competitors.

GLOSTER—MAINSRING.—At 8:45 James L. Breeze's black, white and tan dog Gloster, by Dashing Trover—Trinket, handled by Charles Tucker, and Joseph P. Perkins's liver and white pointer dog Mainspring, by Mike—Romp, handled by C. E. Buckle, were cast off in the open. Soon after starting Gloster pointed in sedge grass and was well backed. Nothing was found to the point and the handlers ordered the dogs on. Gloster roared rapidly to the right about one hundred yards and found and pointed the bevy in sedge grass. Mainspring backed and both were steady to shot and wing. The bevy was followed into some oak woods. Mainspring stopped on a point for a moment, then discovered error and moved on. In sedge in woods Mainspring pointed a single bird and Gloster backed the point. Both were steady to shot and wing. They were then worked in a large weed field. Gloster was lost from sight for a few minutes. He got wind of a bevy in the open weed field and pointed it as Mainspring was carefully roading it down wind. Tucker shot and missed and both were steady. The heat then ended. Time, 9:21. Mainspring had the better and more uniform range and greater speed. Gloster made an occasional wide cast and hunted well, but did not go with the dash and good judgment shown by Mainspring. The actual test on birds was too limited to test the actual merits of the dogs, although such as it was it was in Gloster's favor, yet to offset this was Mainspring's speed, style and range. Gloster won.

ROBERT LE DIABLE—RICHMOND.—At 9:26 the Highland Kennel's liver and white ticked pointer dog Robert le Diable, by Croxteth—Spinaway, handled by Hart Height; and John E. Gill's liver and white pointer dog Richmond, by Don—Beulah, handled by Charles Tucker, were cast off in an open sedge field. Robert pointed and moved on soon after starting, and the judges flushed a single bird near where he pointed. Richmond roared the bevy down wind and the bevy flushed wild. Followed the scattered bevy to pine woods. Robert pointed, Richmond backed, Robert moved on and the bird flushed wild. Next Richmond pointed a single bird and Robert backed; both were steady to wing and Richmond retrieved nicely. Robert flushed a bird and pointed on the foot scent. Next Richmond false-pointed. Robert got a good point on two birds. Richmond again false-pointed, and shortly afterward Robert did the like; then a short distance farther on he roared a bird which flushed wild. Both dogs did some roading and pointing that proved to be without satisfactory results in pine woods. Both dogs made game; a hundred yards further in sedge grass near a small clump of plum bushes Richmond pointed and Robert backed; they moved on and in about ten yards Robert pointed the bevy; Richmond, a few yards ahead, was pointing but had drawn by the bevy. Both were steady to shot. At 10:11 the heat ended and Richmond won. Neither dog ran equal to his form as exhibited in past competitions.

Robert started slowly but his range improved as the beat progressed.

BOB GATES—FOREMAN.—At 10:21 Whyte Bedford's black, white and tan setter dog Bob Gates by Count Raier—Belle of Hat-bie, handled by Charles Tucker, and C. Fred Crawford's black, white and tan setter dog Foreman, by Dashing Mousreb—Fairy II, handled by W. Tallman, were cast off in sedge in scattered pines. Bob false-pointed in an orchard. On a side hill near the edge of a thicket Foreman pointed a bevy very nicely and stylishly. Bob backed promptly and well. Tallman shot and killed. Both dogs were steady. Foreman made an elegant retrieve. Moved on about one hundred yards and Foreman made a false-point and Bob backed. Moved on and Foreman pointed. Tallman failed to flush, but a bird was flushed by the spectators after the dogs had been ordered on. A bevy of birds had been marked down by some spectators and the dogs were worked to find it. Bob pointed by a fence in a cornfield and Foreman backed. Both moved on and both roared about one hundred yards along the fence, evidently on the back track. Both handlers came running back, and there was a scramble for which could get first to the birds. Tucker cast Bob over the fence near where Bob first pointed, and Bob pointed the bevy close by. Foreman backed. Both were steady to shot and wing. Bob retrieved well. On the scattered birds Bob secured a point. Foreman backed and the beat ended. Time, 11:36. Bob won. He had occasional wider casts, and on the whole was the wider ranger, but he did not work his ground with the judgment that Foreman displayed. Both had good style, Foreman having the better in motion. Foreman found one bevy independently, while both of Bob's points were on birds that were marked down, and for which little could be claimed for the finding powers of the dog; it simply determined the pointing qualities. There had not been sufficient work done during the beat to determine the relative merits of the two dogs.

RODERIGO—GATH'S MARK.—At 11:50 the Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Roderigo, by Count Noble—Twin Mend, handled by J. M. Avert, and Dr. J. M. MacLin's black, white and tan dog Gath's Mark, by Gath—Genu, handled by Charles Tucker, were cast off in a large field. Both dogs started off at a rattling pace. Gath's Mark took a long cast out of sight and was lost for some minutes. Roderigo was held for Gath's Mark to be found, and as he was being brought up, Roderigo slipped off and was lost for a few minutes. They were brought together and worked toward the schoolhouse where the party was to launch. At 12:07 the dogs were ordered up; at 12:35, after lunch, the beat was continued. Roderigo pointed a bevy in elegant style and was backed quite as elegantly by Gath's Mark; the elegance of the point and back called forth many expressions of approbation from the spectators. Both were steady to shot. Roderigo retrieved the dead bird nicely. The scattered birds went into very bad cover and were not followed. Roderigo made a point in an oak thicket which proved to be false. While working in an open field Avert walked into a bevy while going down wind. Roderigo was found just the other side of it where he had been pointing it or dropped to wing. The scattered birds were followed; Roderigo pointed a bird nicely; Tucker whipped Mark in ahead and got a point on another. Both dogs were steady to shot. While hunting for scattered birds Roderigo found and pointed a bevy in a cornfield; he was steady to wing. At the same time Mark made a false-point in the woods close by. The heat then ended. Time, 1:11. Gath's Mark was the wider ranger, but his range was very irregular and he was disobedient, paying but little heed to the whistle. Roderigo worked his ground with rare judgment and ranged wide. Both had excellent style and ran with great dash and speed. Both showed excellent noses. Their performance showed that they were the dogs of the stake.

SECOND SERIES.

GLOSTER—ROBERT.—They were cast off at 1:15. Soon after starting both dogs pointed, then roared a short distance, lost the scent and nothing was found. Gloster pointed a bevy in a hollow in sedge. Tucker went across wind from him trying to flush instead of going up wind as he should; Gloster was ordered on and roared into the bevy and flushed. Both dogs did some roading and pointing shortly after this which proved valueless. The road was crossed and some pines worked for scattered birds. Both dogs roared and pointed. The bird flushed in front of Height who shot and killed; Robert retrieved well. Next, Gloster roared a few yards, then pointed; roared again and pointed. Tucker did not beat the ground thoroughly and the bird was flushed by spectators after Gloster had been ordered on. Robert retrieved a wounded bird which he found. Robert pointed a bird in sedge grass and retrieved it well after being steady to wing and shot. Next Gloster pointed to sedge grass and was well backed by Robert; both then drew about, but could not locate the bird; it was flushed by Height while beating the ground over. Next Robert pointed on the same ground, promptly foot scent, as nothing was found to the point. In a run in thick cover Gloster pointed two birds handsomely, making a very good piece of work; he was steady to shot and retrieved. At 2:25 the heat ended. Gloster had the advantage in pace, range and style in motion; on point Robert had the better style.

RODERIGO—BOB GATES.—They were cast off at 2:12. Soon after starting, Roderigo took a cast up a hollow and pointed a bevy by a large clump of small trees; Bob backed and the bevy flushed wild a moment afterward. Roderigo held his point but there were no birds remaining. Moved on and Bob pointed a single bird by the edge of a thicket, and at the same time Roderigo, a few yards away, false-pointed. The scattered birds of the bevy were followed to some woods close by. Soon after entering the woods Roderigo half turned to a stylish point on a bird in dry leaves and was steady to wing. Several birds then flushed wild. Moved on and Roderigo pointed, after taking a turn of a few yards and the birds were flushed near him. They were then ordered up; time 2:38. Bob took a longer cast at times, but did not work his ground with the same judgment, or show as much quality with his work on birds. Roderigo had the better style. Roderigo won.

THIRD SERIES.

GLOSTER—RODERIGO.—At 2:46 they were cast off to compete in the final beat for first place and prize. In a hollow in thick brush Gloster pointed a bevy; he was steady to shot and retrieved. Roderigo was not near to back. On the scattered birds both pointed a few yards from each other, and each had birds to his point. In the pine woods, hunting for the scattered birds, Gloster made three false points. In an open weed field each made a false point. In a hollow in weeds Gloster pointed, then drew on as if on scent and nothing was found. Roderigo was lost during some minutes, and was found some distance away, on moved ground near a clump of bushes, on a stanch point. Nothing was found to the point. The dogs were taken to a bevy in pine woods, which were marked down by the spectators. Gloster pointed five or six birds very well and was steady to shot and wing. While going down wind some birds flushed a few yards away from Roderigo.

hands were followed into some oak woods nearby. Rodsgrigo pointed and was backed well by Gloster. This bird finished about twenty yards ahead of Rodsgrigo. After the bird finished Gloster pointed another one a few fast from where he backed. Both were steady. This ended the heat. Time, 4:10. Both dogs were fatigued during the latter part of the heat, but Rodsgrigo was raising the wider and staying out at his work the better. He had much better style and was the best dog in the stake if the quality of the work is considered. This does no injustice to Gloster, for he is an excellent dog, but he was outclassed in this stake. The unreliability of the present application of the rules is evident where the results vary so much from day to day; for instance, in the Members' Stake, Roy Monarch beat Gloster; Nat Goodwin beat Roy Monarch in the All-Age, and Gloster beat Nat Goodwin. Therefore, constructively, Nat Goodwin is both a superior and inferior dog to Gloster. Bucklewell beat Gloster, and Tammany, winning the Members' Stake and the All-Age Pointer Stake, and beating the dog that won the All-Ages and Champion stakes, has constructively beaten the whole gathering. This is mentioned merely to show its inaccuracy and inconsistency of the present system of determining the best dogs.

HIGH POINT, N. C., December 1st, 1887.—CHAMPION SWEETSTAKES OF ALL-AGE SCARLET.—Open to all previous winners of first prizes at any recognized field trials. \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional to fill. Entries closed October 1st, 1887, except for winners of 1887, which qualified the night previous to running at \$25. Two entries to start to make a race. Club adds \$100 cash, and the "American Field" donates a valuable silver cup (cash \$100); all to go to winner of first.

James L. Breeze's black, white and tan dog, Gloster, by Dashing Rover — Trunkie (setter),	beat	J. T. Perkins' liver and white dog Mainsprung, by Mike-Romp (pointer).
Highland Kennel's liver and white ticked dog Robert le Diable, by Croxeth-Spinway (pointer),	beat	J. E. Gill's liver and white dog Richmond, by Don-Beulah (pointer).
Wythe Bedford's black, white and tan dog Bob Gates, by Count Ruper — Belle of Hattie (setter),	beat	C. Fred Crawford's black, white and tan dog, Foreman, by Dashing Monarch Fairy II (setter).
Memphis and Avenel Kennel's black, white and tan dog Rodsgrigo, by Count Noble-Twin Maid (setter),	beat	Dr. J. N. Maclean's black, white and tan dog Gath's Mark by Gath-Gem (setter).

Gloster beat Robert le Diable.
Rodsgrigo beat Bob Gates.
Gloster beat Rodsgrigo and won first.

Birmingham Dog Show.

The London *Shooting Times* discusses the recent dog show at Birmingham with exceeding frankness, and apparently is within the facts. It is surprising that such an institution has not perfected its methods sufficiently to preclude abuses such as are described by our canine contemporary in these words.

The great Midland Dog Show has come and gone, and there has been nothing at all specially interesting to mark the 28th annual gathering from any of its predecessors; without it is perhaps a lack of that enthusiasm which has characterized many previous meetings in Curzon Hall, and none more so than the last Jubilee show, which was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and from which the present exhibition shows a marked falling off. Strongly as Birmingham Show has for years held—and in many cases justly—the affections of the great body of the sporting and exhibiting public, there are, nevertheless, defects in its constitution and administration which have had a most baneful influence upon their minds, and which, unless something is done to mitigate or remedy the evil, must, sooner or later, speedily initiate the decay of this popular fixture. The grievances we refer to are first, the long period which the show embraces, the dogs being "cribbed, caged and confined" upon their benches for a whole week, and including transit and return, actually extending into the second week in some cases; secondly, the great inequality of the prize list, where four and five prizes, ranging from £7 and £8 downwards, are given in some classes to merely a first and second of £3 and £1 in others—notably many terrier, spaniel and nearly all toy classes, whilst exactly the same subscription or entrance fee is charged! And by way of adding "insult to injury," as it were, there is, in consequence of the meagre entry in these latter classes—and it would be strange if it were otherwise—invariably a wholesale withholding of prizes! Lastly, the manner in which private judging—a thing theoretically, in fact, the greatest desideratum to modern dog showing, and no doubt one of the mainstays of Birmingham—is carried out here, is, to say the least of it, vicious. Take, for instance, a class of thirty five collies, with about three kennelmen only to show them, in the narrow aisle of the show, chained to the men or other dogs' benches, or entangled amongst the men's legs, with a lot of neighboring dogs barking at them, how is it, we ask, possible for mistakes not to occur, or for them to be judged with any degree of accuracy, however capable the judge may be. This is a description, and not a colored one, of how the judging is conducted at Birmingham, yet it is on this account that Birmingham enjoys the unique reputation of being the "honestest show in the kingdom," and the reason that a Birmingham award carries with it the weight that it does. There can be no doubt that the Birmingham Executives are actuated by the honestest motives in the course they adopt, and that they so far merit the reputation they have earned. Unlike many committees who have the appointment of the judges, few, if any, at Birmingham are interested in winning the prizes the gentlemen they have engaged have to distribute. But nevertheless the value of the Birmingham win, is, on the grounds set forth, to a great extent a spurious one, for perhaps at no other show in the kingdom is there, and has there been, such an elevation of obscure and very moderate dogs to high distinction, or such reversals of all previous and well-recognized awards. We could name many past Birmingham winners who, upon the laurels achieved at this show, ill-used though they have been, have succeeded in carrying a few citadels afterwards, but their career has been, as Shakespeare says, "like woman's love, brief," whilst there are other Birmingham winners who have afterwards in vain struggled for a prize. On the other hand, we have records of many of our universally admitted canine celebrities receiving ignominious defeat at "Brim," notably Mr. Clarke's fox-terrier Rachel lefant at "Brim," Maxwell and Cassel's Miss Taylor, the one being despatched without a card and the other, though entered, not being shown. It is accounted for by not only the meagreness of the staff assigned to show the dogs, but to their absolute unfitness for a post which often requires great tact in the case of young and shy dogs. It is a well understood thing that a cosmopolitan kind of dog, one that will show himself well with anybody, will always have an advantage over a superior and higher class but shy animal. Existing facts prove it, and that the system is a cruel and unjust one. Of course it may be said that exhibitors enter the contest with open eyes, and it is this wherein, no doubt, lies the solution. But seeing that exhibitors are so generous as to continue to support

the show, notwithstanding its shortcomings, that with the poet they say, "with all thy faults I love thee still," we think the Birmingham Executive might lead a creditable life to these just causes of complaint, and instead of filling their coffers out of exhibitors' and subscribers' pockets, expend a little of the proceeds in remedial legislation. Why not utilize the spare ground adjoining the hall, now used for exercising the dogs, for judging by erecting a temporary covering, which, with an additional staff of kennelmen somewhat practiced in the arts of dog showing, would effectually put the seal of perfection on this desirable system of private judging? In all other respects the general management of the show is excellent; nay, even faultless, and the officials, if not over-cautions, some of them are, at least, civil. Messrs. Spratt's name is legion in the matter of kennel comforts for the dogs, as regards both bed and board.

Another excellent contemporary, the *Stock-Keeper and Farmers Chronicle*, says of the same show:

By the time these lines are in print the Twenty-Eighth National Dog Show will have been held. Birmingham stood for many years the premier show of the year, but slowly though surely other fixtures have crept up to it in importance as well as in the number and quality of its exhibits, till at last we have in the present year the melancholy task of recording that in the majority of its classes the once proud Birmingham cannot compete with many of its contemporaries—indeed, it was almost a painful task to wander through the well-kept aisles between the benches and note the great falling-off in quality, and in numbers, also, many of the breeds clearly showed. Why is this? we hear our readers exclaim. Well, there are many and varied reasons for the defection. There is no doubt that although recently relaxed very much the restrictions at Birmingham are most unnecessarily severe and stringent. There is an entire absence of that free-and-easy, half-fellow-well-meeting between the exhibitors and the executive. Honors are fixed for exercise and grooming, and time is kept to the second. There are no exhibition passes giving access whenever and wherever required—in short, everything down to the minutest detail is conducted in a stiff and formal manner, highly irritating to the naturally easy mind and temper of the dog fancier *par excellence*. Then, again, there is the long confinement which the poor brutes have to undergo—from Friday night to Thursday night. This, we submit, is totally unnecessary. Why cannot the dogs be taken in on the Monday morning, publicly judged during that day, and removed on the Thursday night? This would entail a Sunday's journey we know, but what of that in comparison with the present evils? Then, again, there is that great hangover, "private judging"—that most hated of all the characteristic Birmingham institutions. We have heard it often expressed by exhibitors, "I never show at Birmingham; leading out and showing my dogs is the best fun in the ring;" and so it is. We are told that space is not available for public judging. If this is really a fact, we sympathize with the Birmingham council, but we cannot help thinking this difficulty could be arranged, for even the present exercise ground is nearly large enough for the purpose. Then there is the obnoxious subscription of one guinea for each two dogs entered, together with the entry fee of 7s. 6d. in addition. We do not admire this classification either. For instance, there are classes for both Yorkshire terriers and rough toys. Surely if this class were abolished and one for novice fox-terriers instituted in its place, the exchequer would benefit to the tune of a score of pounds. This is only one instance of the misarrangement. We believe that these are some of the reasons that make the National Show of less popularity than of yore. We mention them in a suggestive and not a censorious spirit, trusting that by the adoption of these, or some other reforms, the old show will once more be "the" show, and that no canine career will be considered complete unless, as at one time was the case, a win at Birmingham be reckoned therein. There were the familiar features again present. The same keepers in the same uniforms, the same benches, with their admirable tethering arrangements, nearly the same arrangement of dogs, the same clerks, the same bustling members of the council and the same secretary, a little unhelpful of late years, we fancy, a thorough business man, whose only fault is that he is not "doggy." The same ladies watching over, in many cases, the same toys as before. In fact, nothing new, except the decrease of quality getting more and more marked year by year. We may add that the Sautis Company disinfected, and did their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. It will be seen that amongst the following list of judges many new names appear. Of the work of the *debutants* we shall speak as we reach their classes. We need only say here that in several instances the selection of judges was badly received by the exhibition world.

Still another contemporary, *Land and Water*, in speaking of the show, makes several suggestions which will meet general approval. There is little doubt that the chief interest at show centres in what are styled "sporting breeds" and it would, we think, be easy to demonstrate the propriety of such preference:

The show week at Birmingham has for many years been established as a gathering not to be neglected, and on the Monday after the judging fields are small when hounds meet in the Midlands as far as the borders of Wales. Country gentlemen, ladies and farmers, who care little about show cattle and cocks and hens, and less about show dogs, come in from miles round to see and to be seen, so that the Birmingham week is a feature of interest which would demand our consideration even if the animals on view were neither useful nor ornamental. In these times of depression in agriculture, when landlords live on incomes prospective upon times when the inevitable protection of British industries shall have restored their rent-rolls, it is pleasing to find the Birmingham Show week owes a good deal of its attraction. From consideration of cattle and condiments, and the relative fattening merits of the different breeds, it is an easy transition to the admiration of the fantastic feathering of fowls, or the orthodox ogling of the fittest survivors, according to Darwin and the dog show.

The latter we can hardly treat with that seriousness with which—being Englishmen—we should like to take our sports. As a country gentleman's newspaper we cannot treat poets, but they eat at cat show or dog at dog shows, as worthy serious criticism in these earnest times; and we have, therefore, usually confined ourselves to lamenting over or rejoicing at the decay or improvement of those cultivators of the physique of Englishmen known as "sporting" dogs.

Of these classes at Birmingham we have in years gone by expressed the highest satisfaction; but for several years we have noticed an increasing objection amongst the best known sportsmen to send their dogs where £1,000 is given in prizes and only £4 to sporting merit. We cannot wonder at it; the absence of pointers and setters from all the crack kennels is a

feature which cannot be ignored. The pointers and setters of Barclay Field, Haywood Lonsdale, Purcell Llewellyn, Lloyd Price and Colonel Cotes, form at any time a show of the greatest interest in themselves; but they are all absent, every one of them, and their places are occupied, but not supplied, by meaner sorts, such as we have never yet determined satisfactorily to ourselves to classify as sporting dogs in any sense except the dog-show ones. A few exceptions to the general suspicion of toys undoubtedly are present at Birmingham, and a few of these—a very few—which, by their beauty, make us long to deceive ourselves and our readers and call them working dogs. Three field-trial setters put in an appearance, two being Irish, and winners at the Irish Field Trials only. Four pointers were entered, including one crack in Mr. Herrop Beck's Rapid Bes, a dog which, when we saw him run at the Shrewsbury trials, was predicted to win the Derby the next week, and this he did with flying colors. We wish we could inform our readers that the great lot of pointers entered by this gentleman were equally entitled to credit as good workers; but the majority of them are "dark horses" as far as field-trials go, and we therefore can only surmise that they would have been public performers if they had been good enough. This argument, we fear, holds good with most of the crack show setters at Birmingham, as Mr. Cockerton's old-trial representative is a decided disappointment, and if the best of the lot, as we have a right to assume he is, reflects but sorry credit on his kennel companions. Mr. Elias Bishop tells us his Prince Rupert II is a fairly good dog at work, and his animal is bred somewhat similar to Mr. Cockerton's; but we notice that Prince Rupert does not represent Bishop at field trials, although, as everyone knows, if a dog can run and point sometimes, he stands as good a chance at a field-trial with Elias Bishop behind him as many a better in worse hands. Nothing can be more beautiful in contour and grace than Mr. Cockerton's English setter bitch Luce Belle, and yet, in spite of her beauty, she does not fill the eye of a man who is in the habit of appreciating the stamina of animals in long day upon the moors.

ANTEVOLO.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTER STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and the owner of the season to run to July 1st and no longer. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no free list. The terms are certainly low for horse of the class of Antevolo and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 65 inches from point of shoulder to point of buttock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29; four years old 2:19; the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16 to 2:17 in all of the four best of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenal so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be said with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better. While still ranked as a five-year-old, his endurance was such that the intention was to start him against the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by C. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and as nearly as can be told at present a large proportion of them in foal, there will be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Anteeo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exciting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16 by a six-year-old, 2:19 by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Mand S. Jay-Ee-See, Nutwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by Electioneer.
First dam Columbine by A. Richmond.
Second dam Columbine by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam Bonnets of Blue by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam by imp. Connelie.
Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam by imp. Janns.
Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam by Spanker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendation is hardly justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes was all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storm timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab and Charley Hilton, November 27, 1886, on the Bay District Course, he was separately timed in 2:16, 2:16, 2:17, 2:16, although he had to trot outside of two horses for the whole distance. In that race he beat Arab and Charley Hilton, and demonstrated capacity to trot in 2:15 under more favorable circumstances. Prior to that race his fastest quarter was 32 seconds, and his fastest furlong 16 seconds. His colts, so far as looks go, will rank with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest). Three have been broken and show a promising gall. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these I have in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Ballingall has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Anteeo has demonstrated his ability to beat speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of good mares can afford to avail themselves of his services.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Address Jos. Cairn Simpson, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland. The latter address where the horse is kept.

Coney Island Jockey Club Stakes for 1888.

The grand list of stakes offered by the Coney Island Jockey Club, to close Jan. 1st, next, is as follows:

For the June meeting, 1888, there are twenty-one stakes as follows:

Eleven for all ages—The Suburban Handicap, mile and a quarter, \$5,000 added.

The Bay Ridge Handicap, mile and a half, \$1,500 added.

The Sheephead Bay Handicap, nine furlongs, \$1,500 added.

The Kickerhocker Handicap, mile and three furlongs, \$1,250 added.

The Universal Handicap, nine furlongs, \$1,250 added.

The Equality Stakes, mile and three-sixteenths, \$1,000 added.

The Coney Island Stakes, nine furlongs, \$1,250 added.

The Rapid Stakes, seven furlongs, \$1,000 added.

The Coney Island Cup, mile and three-quarters, \$1,500 added.

The Sporting Stakes, one mile, \$1,500 added.

The Selling Stakes, nine furlongs, \$1,000 added.

Five for three-year-olds—The Volunteer Handicap, nine furlongs, \$2,000.

The Swift, seven furlongs, \$1,250 added.

The Thistle, formerly the Beacon, mile and three-sixteenths, \$250 added.

The Emporium, mile and a half, \$5,000 added.

The Spendthrift Stakes, mile and a quarter, \$1,500 added.

Five for two-year-olds, all six furlongs. The New Stakes, \$1,500 added.

The Zephyr Stakes, \$1,000 added.

The Spring, \$1,000 added.

The June, \$1,000 added, and The Great Two Year Old Selling, \$1,000 added.

For the Fall Meeting 1888, seven stakes

Four for three-year-olds—The Flight, seven furlongs, \$1,000 added.

The September, mile and three-quarters, \$1,500 added.

The Bridge, mile and a half, \$2,500 added, and The Siren, for fillies, nine furlongs, \$1,500 added.

Three for two-year-olds—The Antomum six furlongs, \$1,500.

The Flatbush, seven furlongs, \$1,500 added, and The Great Eastern Handicap six furlongs, \$5,000 added.

The above is a grand list of stakes, and the conditions are most liberal. Other stakes for the fall meeting will be duly announced.

For the above stakes it is not necessary to claim allowances at the time of entry. In addition to the above stakes, which close on January 1st, the following stakes already closed will be run. The Foam, for two-year-olds, 103 entries; The Surf 107 entries; The Tidal, for three-year-olds, 138 entries; The Mermaid, for three year old fillies, 91 entries and the Coney Island Derby 136 entries.

The First Futurity will also be run at the Fall Meeting in 1888. The Futurity Stakes, to be run in 1890 will also close on January 1st, the entry of mares whose produce of 1888 are eligible to start. The conditions are as follows:

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, foals of 1888, by subscription of \$25 each for mares covered in 1887, and of \$50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by July 15, 1889, or \$100 unless struck out by July 15, 1890. All starters to pay \$250 additional, all of which shall go to the second and third horses, as further provided. The Coney Island Jockey Club to add \$12,500. The second to receive \$2,000 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting money. The third \$1,000 of the added money and one-third of the starting money. The breeders of the winner and of the second horse namely, the owners of the mares at the time of foaling, to receive \$1,500 and \$1,000 of the added money respectively, whether they be the owners of the horses when the race takes place or not. Colts to carry 118 lbs.; fillies and geldings 115 lbs. Winners when carrying standard weight for age, at the course where the race was run, of \$3,000, 3 lbs.; of two such races of \$3,000, or of one such race of \$5,000, 12 lbs. extra. The produce of mares or stallions which have not produced a winner prior to January 1st, 1887, allowed 3 lbs., of both 5 lbs; the produce to be entitled to such allowances at time of starting whether claimed or not in the entry of the mare. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., which allowance shall not be cumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

The club calculates that this stake will be worth \$100,000, based upon the following liberal estimate: From subscription of mares, 1,000 at \$25 each, less 20 per cent. for void entries and first declaration, July 15, 1889, \$20,000; produce left in by July 15, 1889, \$80,000 at \$50 each, \$40,000; left in July 15, 1890, 400 at \$50 each, \$20,000; starters, 30, \$7,500; added money, of which \$2,500 to the breeders, \$12,500; total, \$100,000.

The entries will close on January 1st, 1888, and all entries and communications must be addressed to J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club, 5th Avenue and 22d Street, New York City.

Mr. F. B. Harper has reason to feel elated over his recent acquisition of the imported stallion Rosington, as before bedtime on the night of his purchase the horse's hook was filled at \$150, and the owner asked to go on at \$250. It is reported that Rosington is blind in one eye.

To Gnaw or Not to Gnaw.

A Scientific Opinion. — "Fearnought" obtained the following views and advice from Dr. H. A. Woodroffe, of Lexington, who is considered by many stockmen the veterinary surgeon of Kentucky. He is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, Eng., and formerly in Her Majesty's Army service. He says:

"Before giving a definite answer as to the cause, it is necessary to know exactly how the animals are fed, the nature of the soil on which they graze. A brief geological description of the locality where they are fed and watered, and also a statement of their condition. The one symptom which you mention may be produced by a variety of causes, such as acidity of the stomach, worms, or irritation of the bowels or digestive canal. The treatment, of course, would depend on the cause. Are your buildings painted or whitewashed? What kind of wood enters into the construction of your fences? Isolated cases spring up here, but they are of rare occurrence. The following may prove effective as a general remedy: Give dose of turpentine four ounces, and twelve ounces li. seed oil to three-year-olds and over. Half the quantity to younger colts. Administer on an empty stomach.

Mr. W. B. Wickerman of Mamaroneck, N. Y., gives as a preventive of gnawing the following:

Recommend to your readers a safe, efficient and inexpensive method of preserving fences, trees, and the wood-work of stables from any marks of horses' teeth. In the spring of 1884 I built a large horse barn, and having carefully investigated the wood-preserving qualities of fernoline, a recently discovered distillate of yellow pine, directed that all the sills and the entire interior of an apartment where-in were sixteen box-stalls should be well covered with two coats of this material, laid on with whitewash brushes. After the expiration of a year, during which time the stalls were in constant use, a tooth-mark could not be found upon them. I then built some paddocks, partly of spruce and partly of pine lumber, and though they were in use all last winter and have been much used through the summer, they are as smooth as when built. In one of these paddocks are three large apple trees, and the colts, when turned in last winter, commenced gnawing the bark from them. We applied one coat of fernoline from the ground to a point above where they could reach, and the trees have not since been disturbed, nor were they in anyway injured by the application. Spruce and common pine lumber, after being treated with fernoline, have the color and appearance of yellow pine, and the odor from it resembles that of yellow pine wood, while it is also entirely healthful. I have also used fernoline in kennels and chicken houses to rid them of vermin, etc., and with entire success.

Your Name on this Pencil Stamp, 25c.

with India Ink, apt's terms & outfit free. Agents are selling hundreds of these stamps. Thalman Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A. Leading Importers & Wholesale Stamp House.

THE Washington Park Club, CHICAGO, ILL.,

Announce the following stakes, to close January 16th, 1888, and to be run at their summer meeting of 1888, beginning Saturday, June 23d and ending Saturday, July 14th.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; \$1,000 added; the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1888. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of \$1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of \$1,500, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; \$300 added; the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1888. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of \$1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Bonnevad Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, \$25 each, \$10 forfeit; \$750 added; the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1888 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

The Quickstep Stakes.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), \$25 each, \$10 forfeit, \$750 added; the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit. Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary, or at the office of the BREEDER and SPORTSMAN.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill. A Programme will also be arranged for an Autumn meeting, beginning Sept. 1st, for which seven stakes will be advertised in due time, to close in March, 1888.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary

STANFORD STAKES 1890.

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1887, \$175 each, \$25 payable on the 2d of January, 1888, at which time the stakes will close; \$25 on the 1st of January, 1889, \$25 on the first of January 1890, and \$100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales, and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount, to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1890, not sooner than the 1st of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of April, 1890, or sooner.

On the 2d of January, 1888, there will be due the following payments in the Stanford Stakes, to wit: Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1889, \$25. Third payment in Stanford Stakes for 1888, \$25. The stakes for 1890 will close January 2d, 1888; \$25 entrance.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad Office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or J. S. CAIRN SIMPSON, secretary, BREEDER and SPORTSMAN Office, on or before the 2d day of January, 1888. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly post-marked January 2d will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer. J. S. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Important SALE.

Mrs. Elias Skinner of Napa is compelled by business interests to return to Oregon, and has decided to sell the trotting stock now upon her ranch at Napa.

Several Hambletonian and Clay brood-mares, with crosses of Mam. rino Chief and Pilot Jr., are to be sold at low prices.

Some young stock by Alcona 7:0, and Alcona Clay 2:56, is offered, all of them being Standard bred.

Three weanlings by Alcona Clay, and one by Sitka Fry, he by Alaska, he by Electioneer, are in the list. Also a weanling by a son of Luca 5:57.

Five weanlings and three yearlings are still unsold, all of them fillies.

Two three-year-olds and one four year-old, all fillies, are offered.

For particulars, either call at the ranch or address

MRS. SILAS SKINNER, NAPA, CAL 17de4

The Occident Stake FOR 1890.

A Trotting Stake for Foals of 1887

To be trotted at the California State Fair of 1890. Entries to close January 1st, 1888, with Edwin F. Smith Secretary, at office in Sacramento. One hundred dollars entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 to be paid January 1st, 1889; \$25 to be paid 1890; and \$50 thirty days before the race. The Occident Cup of the value of \$400 to be added by the Society. Mile heats, three in five, to harness. First colt to receive Cup and six-tenths; second colt three-tenths; and third colt one-tenth of stake. Five to enter, three to start, otherwise N. T. A. Rules to govern.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

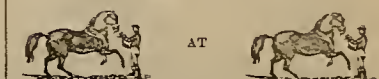
AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred

—AND—

Trotting Stallions.



BAY DISTRICT TRACK,

AT 11 A. M. ON

Thursday, Jan. 12, 1887.

—PROPERTY OF—

COL. CALEB DORSEY.

TROTTERS.

Birdcatcher, brown horse, 8 years, by Spectre—Pet by Melbourne.

Pickpocket, chestnut horse, 4 years, by Joe Daniels—Mattie C. by Sp-dre.

Trouble, brown colt, 2 years, by imp. Partisan—Partisana.

Fred Archer, chestnut colt, 3 years, by Thad Stevens—Brown Bess.

Theo Winters, chestnut colt, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Mattie O.

TROTTER STALLIONS.

Crescent, sorrel horse, 6 years, by Nutwood—Pet by Melbourne.

Ebony, black colt, 3 years, by Revolution—Lady Early by imp. Nena Sabina. Revolution is an inbred Hambletonian.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees now ready.

KILLIP & CO.

Auctioneers, 22 Montgomery St., S. F.

10de5

TO ARRIVE!

Thoroughbred Clyde and Shire



Stallions and Mares.

Our Annual Importation!

CONSIGNMENT OF

MR. JOHN SCOTT, MELBOURNE.

Per Australian Steamer due about January 10th, we will be in receipt of our Annual Consignment of Clydesdale and English Shire Stallions and Mares, selected with the greatest care by Mr. John Scott. The former importations of Messrs. Bookless & Scott were received with great favor by California Stock Breeders, and we are assured the animals to arrive are fully up to the high standard of those imported during the last five years. Catalogues will be issued immediately upon arrival.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock Auctioneers,

19no8 22 Montgomery St., S. F.

FOR SALE.

—:—

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1884, by Terror.

1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck.

1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kocinoko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is in foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

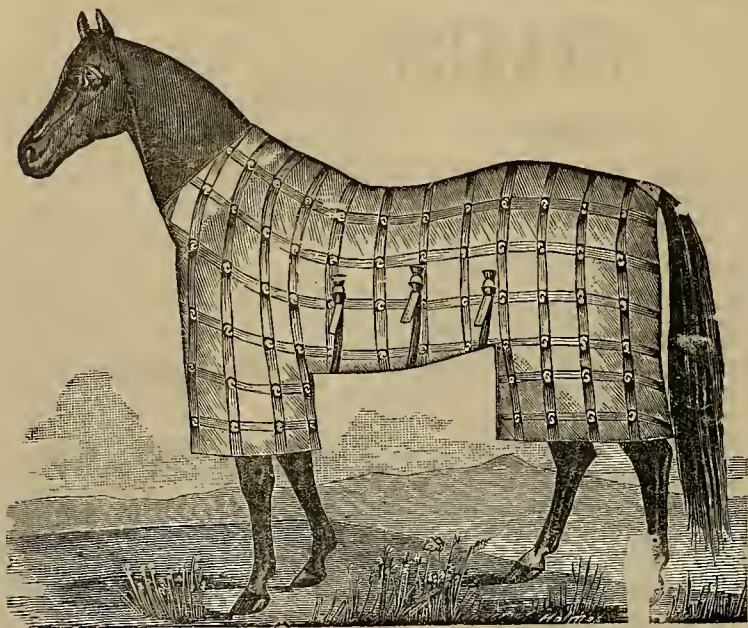
For further information address

W. M. WILLIAMS

no7tf

San Jo

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the elastic extension B, joined or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extension B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent strap or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting strap I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing.

.....WITH AN APPENDIX

Illustrating the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."

—Shakespeare

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toes and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the horse that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights" together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take \$50 for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horse-shoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and versatile student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsement from his famous colt Antee, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step of the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horse-shoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by the name of "Tips and Toe Weights," which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the sole of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Antee he trotted when four years old in 2:20. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamized roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send \$1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Antee gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20, and showing half-miles in 1:58 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for \$10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antee, two years younger than Antee, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a colt it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, \$1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29, last half in 1:33; first money in purse at Sacramento, \$700; second money at Stockton, \$253; the Stanford Stakes, \$1,672; and the Emory, \$870, making a cash return for the season of \$4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antee, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame, I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

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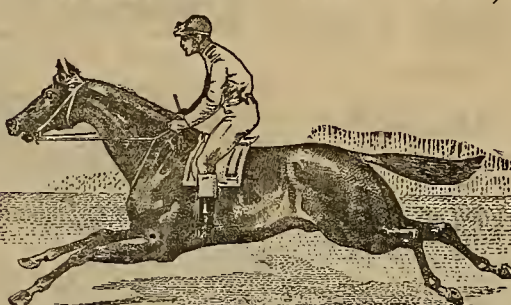
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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which this blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I, and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by eye weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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PANSY. Standard, sorrel filly 16 1/2 hands high, foaled 1884, sired by Sterling, by Egmont, by Belmont (sire of Nutwood 2:14). Sterling's dam is Mary by Flaxtail (dam of Apex, four-year-old record 2:26). Flaxtail is the sire of the dams of Buccacoon (five-year-old public trial 2:24 1/2), of Pearl, record 2:32 1/2; of Fawn, 2:30 1/2; of Flight, 2:29; of Pride, yearling record 2:44 1/2, and two-year old 2:33; of Shamrock, two-year old record 2:26, and of many others that are showing fast. Pansy's dam is Mischieff, pedigree as above. Pansy can undoubtedly be made to pace or trot very fast with proper handling as she is full sister to Brilliant. Price for both mares \$600 cash if sold before the 1st of February. Apply to

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. XI. No. 52
No. 311 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION
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General Topics.

There is quite an interesting letter in *Outing* for December from a young lady to her chum in New York. It is descriptive of a canoeing rendezvous on Lake Champlain, and the picture of camp life is happily drawn. But the canoeing I read of nowadays is very different from that I was familiar with just forty years ago. Then I was employed surveying lands belonging to the Bingham Estate in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. There were some fifty odd thousands of acres extending from Young Woman's Creek to near the mouth of the Sinnemahoning on the north side of the west branch of the Susquehanna river. It is a rough mountainous district, traversed by rapid streams, which, at that time, were bountifully supplied with speckled trout, plenty of deer, a good many bears, and once in a while a panther. There was an unbroken forest for seventy miles, the settlements restricted to small "bottoms" along the river, and a trail which could hardly be called a road following the river bank. Nearly all the business, and by far the largest portion of the travel, was by canoe, and going upstream paddles were of no avail to stem the swift current. Iron-pointed poles were used, strength and dexterity being necessary to accomplish much headway. Dexterity of greater consequence than strength, as many of the women and girls were competent to handle the craft fashioned from a single log of light wood. Water boiling over and between huge rocks, counter currents which would catch an end of the long and slender vessel, and if the pole was not deftly managed an upset was sure to result.

The headquarters of the party was at the mouth of Kettle Creek on a point of land which laid between the creek and the river. The farm, store and a mill belonged to a Mr. Butler, and it was altogether the best location within miles. Saturday nights, Sunday and Sunday nights were spent at Mr. Butler's, the rest of the week camping where night overtook us. I had a cousin who was chief draughtsman of the Bingham office, and he came to see how the work progressed. He had been in the employ of the British Government and was stationed in Australia, a member of the Engineering Corp from 1838 to 1843. It was a beautiful afternoon, that of a Sunday early in September, 1847, and I proposed to my cousin that we should paddle across the river where huckleberries were abundant, and he assenting I took my seat in the stern of the canoe, being somewhat vain of my ability in that line. A large rock protruded from the water about three-quarters of the way across, the deepest and roughest water being on the other side. "I am going above that rock," I said, giving the bow the proper slant; "You had better go below," was his quiet reply. The swift current caught the prow, hurled the light vessel athwart the rock a little astern of midship. I was thrown into the air and fell on the far side of the rock. My cousin was instantaneously submerged. The canoe hung scarcely an instant, and, there being a slight eddy below the rock, I swam to it and succeeded, with paddle in my hand, in getting astride the bottom, and, looking around, saw that B—— could not swim. He had presence of mind, however, to flounder towards the shore, and the rapid water carried him to land.

"Why in the world did you not tell me you could not swim and I would never have ventured such a fool-hardy attempt?" was my greeting. "What good?" he replied, "I saw that you were determined to show your canoeing and I did not want to spoil the display." I took it for granted that a life of five years in Australia had taught him that accomplishment, and never gave a thought to the risk. I was as thoroughly frightened as a young fellow could possibly be, and the return voyage was made in the easiest water. Chaffing, badinage, ridicule, gulling was no name for what I had to suffer. Our host's wife and pretty daughters could not restrain their mirth, and I welcomed the early dawn of the next morning which started us for the week's work in the woods.

The canoes which were used at that time on these rapid streams would not "fill the bill" nowadays. As to a sail, the least spread of canvas would have rendered an upset a certainty with a slight puff of wind. The larger crafts which were made to carry a load might stand the pressure when the burden sank them to some depth in the water, but the smaller were so cranky that caution was necessary to get aboard, and then the seat had to be within a few inches of the bottom to preserve the equilibrium. To the best of my recollection eighteen inches was about the average width, with a length of about twenty feet. The narrowness was of great advantage, as when the water was low it would have been difficult to get an ordinary skiff through some of the channels.

The canoes were brought into active use during the surveying trip. Towards the latter part of September there was a continuous rain of nearly a week's duration. At first it came gently, toward the latter part of the storm a fierce down-pour. We staid in the woods until Friday noon, and then, from the long soaking, were thoroughly tired and disheartened. It must be borne in mind that tents were so far beyond our reach in these mountains as brick houses. Blankets could not be carried as there was load enough in the necessary provisions, as the rule was to camp where night overtook us. There was plenty of hemlock timber, and that was depended on for shelter and bed. No thoughts were given to shelter when the weather was fine, and then a bed was made of the small hemlock twigs, huge fires the dependence for keeping warm. When raining, "forked" sticks were driven into the ground, stout poles reaching between, and on these supported the branches of hemlock were laid to quite a thickness. This was only a slight protection in a rain storm which was at all prolonged.

There was a happy party that night when we exchanged the discomforts of the wet woods for the good cheer of our host. Never a supper better relished, and as the hickory logs crackled and shot the bright flames up the wide chimney, it did not require the fragrant Monongahela to give life and inspiration to the party. The river had been rising for a couple of days; it steadily increased in volume during the forenoon of Saturday. Shortly after midday it came with a rush. The dams had broken on the upper streams, and in one hour there was a "rise" of five feet. The house and adjacent buildings were on a point of higher land than that between the elevation and the mountain. Frequently in the highest freshets the lower ground had been submerged, but where the house stood was exposed to be above the very highest floods. But it became evident that this time was to be an exception. The orchard was flooded, there was water close to the doorstep before the rise, which came with an increase of an added inch for every minute of time. The stock were swum across to the mountain, and Mr. Butler moved his family and some necessaries in the canoe. All of our party, with the exception of my cousin and myself, accompanied them, and earnestly we were urged to fly to the high ground. There was comfort in the house, misery in the sodden woods. The canoes had been run into the kitchen and dining-room, and when the last loads were taken out those who managed them had to lie flat to get under the top of the doorway. But there were soft feather beds in the upper story, and a roof which did not permit a drop of fluid to get through. Something like the man who solicited Noah for a passage, and when refused told the patriarch "to go to" — with his old ark; he did not believe it was going to be much of a shower," I thought I had a sure point that the water had reached its maximum and that the main danger had passed. The feather beds and the dry apartments carried the day, and when I signified my determination to stay my cousin joined in the resolve.

The building was a two-story "block-house," of large size for that country, with a log kitchen joined to the side next

the river. A block-house was a building in which the logs were hewed on two sides to a uniform thickness, whereas in a log-house the trunks of the trees were laid up without other preparation than "notching" the corners. In both the interstices were "chinked" with pieces of wood split to the proper thickness, and "dandied" with clay, or, where lime was to be had, with mortar. There was a large chimney built of stone, and when the main house was erected it was on the outside of the building, but the added kitchen enclosed it as high as the roof of the lean-to. The fireplace was so large that a four-foot hacklog could be put in place, and in severely cold weather nearly a quarter of a cord of wood would be burning in one fire. My pointer was a picket fence which cut off the "door-yard" from the rest of the premises. I noticed that the tops of the pickets were above the water some time before sunset, and when Mr. Butler came to paddle us to the mountain side, when it was already dusk, the sharpened ends still showed. Soundly we slept. One night had not made amends for the loss of repose in four prior nights, and as I was completely oblivious when under the dominion of Morpheus, I knew nothing until B. woke me the next morning. Butler had awakened him, as when there was daylight enough to see his course he had started, without the slightest hope of seeing us or the house when he reached where it had stood.

Had I been as easily awakened as my cousin I should have been fearfully scared. A creaking and tearing away of timbers woke him, and soon after a crash which made the solid block-house tremble. He supposed that the house had started, and jumped out of bed. There were two beds in the room, and though when all were in the luxury of having a bed all to one's self could not be granted, there were many without a single occupant that night. He put his hand on my arm with the intention of arousing me, but before he could get me conscious he felt that the building was at rest. Then he supposed that some drift wood, or perhaps a floating building, several of which passed during the afternoon, had struck on and been deflected from striking at an angle, and making sure that there was no movement on our part returned to bed. The cause of the shock Mr. Butler discovered at the first glance. The kitchen was gone, and all that saved the block-house was the huge chimney shaft and stone underpinning which protected the foundation. From marks on the mountain side Mr. Butler was aware that the rise had continued during the night, and the doorway through which the canoes had passed the evening before was now completely under water. We had to lower ourselves from an upper window into the canoe, and yet there was my pointer still above the rising flood. The solution was not difficult. The pickets were edging in the current, or, rather, vibrating backward and forward. The lifting power of the water had raised the posts in that portion of the fence, while the ends held, and so as the water increased the points still remained above.

That memorable freshet put an end to that envy for the time. Nearly everything was washed away. Corn in the shock, grain and hay in the stack, many houses swept away, many farms ruined. The road was completely gone. My cousin had driven a horse when he came; the only way horse and wagon could be got back was to load them on a raft which had been run down the Sinnemahoning, and which landed at Butler's. The surveying corp, with the exception of an assistant and myself, took the same means of getting out of the country, while Mason and I were left to make further examinations. The object of the survey was to make an estimate of the valuable timber, and in order that there could be a definite location the lines of the warrants had to be run, the intention being to sell it in parcels. Some years before an examination had been made regarding coal and iron, a noted mineralogist had made many "trial openings" were not marked on the map. These had appeared

located, and it would have taken at least another month to complete the work. As it was it had to be abandoned, as provisions could not be gotten before the winter set in. All that could be done was to look over the portion not surveyed and form an approximative estimate of the quantity and quality of the timber. My cousin, therefore, directed Mason and myself to stay long enough to make that kind of an examination.

We took a still more primitive method of journeying there by canoe from Kettle Creek to Young Woman's Town, which was selected as the base of operations. There was plenty of drift lodged along the banks, and a couple of light logs with cross-pieces of slabs made a comfortable raft. The river had got between banks, and as the water was still falling, the raft of itself, was inclined to keep the middle of the stream, so that gently, very gently, we floated with the current. I made provisions for two days in the woods, and pointing the place where Mason was to meet me, the union of the two main branches of the creek, directing him to pursue his course along the top of the mountain to the west, while I followed the crest of that to the east. Matches were scarce, and the few we had were in Mason's possession. He carried a gun while I had an axe, which was an essential when the camp had to be made. The sun was at least an hour high when I got to the trying place. There was a sharp air, however, on that clear October afternoon, with every indication of a heavy frost during the coming night. He should have got there before I did, having a good deal less distance to travel, and, after waiting some half hour, I shouted, expecting an answer. No response, and after the sun had ceased to tinge the crest of the high mountain to the eastward, I became convinced that Mason had lost his course. To stay in the woods without a fire on such a night was out of the question. The creek had been cleared so as to float shingle bolts to the mouth, and there was a path, or rather a deer trail, following the banks, much shorter than the route taken to get there, though many miles from the nearest house.

There were few woodsmen who could cope with me in speed in those days when the course was through these Pennsylvania forests, and I broke from the start at a pace which would have troubled an Indian to better. The narrow trail crossed and recrossed the creek, the crossings being where there was a ripple and consequently shallow water. While there was a glimmer of light some progress could be made, when darkness came there was trouble. Witch-hazel and laurel fringed the trail, and those who have had any experience with these tangle-legs can realize the difficulty of progression. After a few falls the axe was thrown aside to avoid danger from the sharp edge. Tumble after tumble, one of them into the creek, and getting out of the woods while the path was beset with such difficulties was out of the question.

A partial shelter was found under a shelving rock, but the wet garments, added to the frosty air, made exercise imperative, and a tree was selected which had space enough free from underbrush to permit of a small circle being negotiated. Before crawling under the rock my knapsack was laid on top of it, and not long after I heard a footstep. That was followed by the knapsack (in which was some cold ham and other provisions) being pulled off the rock. The supposition was that it was a bear, and the hunting knife was drawn from its sheath, though, whatever the marauder might be, a shout frightened it so that it dropped its prize and made off. Never the grey dawn more heartily welcomed, and in two hours thereafter I was doing ample justice to a warm breakfast at the hotel. Noonday came and no tidings of my comrade. I became alarmed at his non-appearance, and after getting a fresh supply of provisions—matches were scarce so that a few only could be obtained, so to make sure a flint, steel and a store of punk was added—and I took the back track. I met him a few miles from the hotel, and a more woe-begone looking individual is seldom seen. He had wandered too far to the westward, lost all knowledge of his whereabouts, was so frightened at his lone night in the woods expecting to feel the claws of a panther or the hug of a bear every instant during the night. He had a fire, and that would have been such a boon that I would have been as happy as need be had I possessed his store of matches. He was at a loss when daylight came which course to take, but finally concluded to follow a small stream, doubtful, however, whether it flowed into Young Woman's Creek or waters which ran into Kettle Creek. This was his first camping trip, his former experience being the survey of farms and engineering work on the Susquehanna Canal.

On the south side of the river was a large body of land, 120,000 acres, owned in Philadelphia. It differed from the Bingham estate possessions in being nearly without timber. Barren mountains with scrubby growth of yellow oak, plenty of huckleberry bushes, and rattlesnake in profusion. The trustees of the estate had sent a city engineer to make an examination, empowering him to engage assistants, and render a report when the work was done. Williamsport and Lockhaven had more charms for him than running lines over barren mountains, and the nearest he had been to the lands was the hotel at Young Woman's Town, where I met him. A jovial fellow withal, and as good company as could be desired, even if he had no inclination for life in the woods. He showed me his report, which he overestimated he should present to his employers. After a long preamble he stated that he was forced to the conclusion that the land could only be utilized in one way. There was plenty of material to make capital charcoal, naming the different kinds of scrub growth,

but after a still more diligent search, he could not find earth enough to cover the pits.

It may be that retrospection, when so many years have elapsed, may color that wood's life too brilliantly. Hard as the work was I greatly preferred the outdoor, spring, summer and autumn work to the confinement of the office work in the winter. The only bright spots in the latter were when maps had been made and the summer's notes put into shape, the play time from then until the spring came again. Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York was a grand playground forty years ago in the winter time, and a young fellow who could not enjoy himself with leisure weeks and some money, had small faculty for enjoyment. But while the remembrance of both are fondly cherished, there is an aroma which still prevails when memory recalls the mountains, hills and streams, the "big woods" of nearly half a century ago. At that time there were forests in nearly every county in Northern Pennsylvania, and in the north-eastern counties, in addition to trout streams, were a great number of small lakes where there was fine sport. Mills from the "settlements," perhaps, gave of sylvan beauty, especially in the early summer when they were enshrouded among the dark green leaves, and the white, pink and scarlet laurel blossoms. Still by far the best sport in the way of fishing was in the streams. Forty-three years ago I was carrying chain on lands belonging to the Meredith and Clymer estate, and which laid on both sides of the Lackawanna, some distances above Carbondale. This body had not been offered for sale, and there was not a break in the woods for many miles. The Lackawanna was the head ideal of a trout stream, that is that portion of it which flowed through this land. It was wide enough to give plenty of room to make a cast on either side when wading in the centre. At an ordinary stage of water there was nothing in the way. Not a pool, a clear ripple from bank to bank, with now and then a projecting rock, in the eddy of which it was nearly a sure thing to catch a big "speckled beauty." The fly would scarcely touch the water until there was the well-known splash of the spread tail, and as the hook struck the rush which made the reeling and the nerves of the fisher vibrate.

The last job of that kind of surveying I did, viz., resurveying and divisions of large tracts which had not been settled, was in the fall of 1850, on the head waters of the Tioga river. I had taken it by the mile, and employed another surveyor to assist me. Thus there were two corps of four men in each, and I also hired a man to hunt and make camp. The chain-bearers were young men from the village where I lived, and it was their first experience in camp life. The lines which were to be run on the opening day brought both parties to the same point, and there I directed the hunter to make the first camp. When it was reached, about sundown, everything was in order. He had killed a deer, a nice fat doe, and the fire had burned down so that there were plenty of glowing embers to cook the venison to a turn. Gourmets may throw up their hands in horror at the thought of eating venison the day it was killed, but a young doe, fat and juicy, broiled over hardwood coals and eaten by men who had only a cold bite for the noonday lunch, breakfast by candlelight in the early September morning, climbing hills, breathing air pure as the atmosphere of Eden, and laden with balsamic odors, was the quintessence of epicureanism. Then the coffee and the rashers of bacon, and the hot cakes and other eatables made a banquet that cannot be equaled at the famed *rotisseries* of Europe or America. My young men, unaccustomed to such fare and such condiments, sat up nearly all night roasting the venison ribs. It was a good-sized deer, but after breakfast next morning there was not a bit left.

Camp life! I have read many descriptions of it, none that gave an idea of the sort I was so familiar with these many years ago. There could not be much impediments. Blankets even were too burdensome. In this last survey it was possible to arrange the work so as to occupy the same camp for several nights. The original "warrants" contained from four hundred to eleven hundred acres with the usual six per cent. allowance made by the State. This I had to divide into plots from fifty to two hundred acres; and, as the river was made the boundary for the lots on both sides, the stream had to be "meandered." So long as the work was on the river lots camps were made near the bank. The water was equally good, as the water-lots above was from unbroken forest with few swamps. Hemlock was the grand desideratum, and apart from gathering a plentiful supply of twigs, the rest of the work was mainly confined to a supply of fuel. The commissary department was fully equal to the task, and as he comprised the whole corps there was no hanging of orders. This enabled the surveying parties to work until there was just time to reach camp before it became dark, and my extra man added at least twenty-five per cent. to my profits. Never a day that I did not clear ten dollars, some days three times that.

There were cold nights even as early in the season as September in that country. Clear frosty weather, with coatings of ice on the pools and occasional rains and flurries of snow. Three huge fires were built, and in the enclosed square the hemlock twigs were piled to a thickness of a foot or more. Quite Sybaritic in our tastes. Only the daintiest feathered sprays were permitted, and what with the softness and delicate aroma of the bed it was far away in the lead of the feather-beds which Walter Scott describes. During that trip we were rarely without venison, plenty of trout, and occasionally a pheasant. The noon feed was a cold bite,

with only a few minutes to discuss it; that at night was a long-drawn banquet, strong coffee taking the place of wine, and lungs pipes doing duty for a smoke, taken with a higher degree of relish than the best Cuban proclamation in these latter days.

"O sleep! it is a gentle thing,
Beloved from pole to pole.
To Mary Queen the praise be given,
She sent the gentle sleep from heaven
That slid into my soul."

Soosing the Ancient Mariner, but in that pure air, and with accompanying adjuncts, sleep came without solicitation. You might watch the stars twinkle through the overhanging branches, sparkling with unusual lustre, and as they became indistinct, visions brighter than wide-awake imaginings.

My first field work was also done in Tioga county, commencing to "carry chain" when sixteen years old, with only occasional compass tuition, for two years. The greater part of the time I was in the corps of the best woodsmen I ever met, and the knowledge obtained, supplemented by practice, was the means of my winning the only foot-race in which I ever had the glory of earning brackets. A young Englishman paid a visit to the town in which I resided, and it was not long until he wore the champion belt for walking, running and jumping. He howled over our best men from one hundred yards to any distance he could find competitors, and his uniform success was somewhat galling to our pride. I proposed to run him for a champagne supper, provided he would grant me the right to name the distance and the ground to run it upon. "All right," he said, "so that the distance is not more than five miles, and you shall name the party after the race is finished." The latter clause in the agreement was not to addle me with the expense of too many guests, as he felt that the race could only end in my discomfiture. He had plenty of money and was not at all chary in spending it, while all that kept me in funds to an amount that would warrant such an expenditure was the months in the woods where it was impossible to "spend a cent." I proposed that the loser should have the naming of the guests, which was accepted.

Some few miles above the little town the Tioga river broke through a chain of mountains, that on the east of the river known as Bald Mountain. The top was bare of timber and for some distance down the north side there were only a few bushes and masses of conglomerate rock, better known in that country as "pudding stone." After the barren ground was passed there was a "windfall," viz., trees blown down at some prior date, and among the fallen timber was a thick growth of underwood and brambles. There was probably half a mile of that tangle, and then a mixture of big timber, laurel and witch hazel. The Blossbury and Corning R. R. skirted the base of the mountain, and from that point to the hotel was about one and a quarter miles. At the time agreed I chose the top of Bald Mountain as the starting point, the finish to be opposite the bar-room door of the hotel. He was somewhat staggered at the selection of the course, but as he said afterwards he thought he could beat me in the straight run in, if even I had a furlong the best of it when the railway was reached. It was much easier to reach the starting point by a more indirect route than a straight line between the points, which gave me another advantage, my competitor being in the dark in regard to the ground to be run over. When the word was given he ran at his ease alongside of me, and I saw that he hoped to keep near enough not to lose sight of me in the wood's part of the race. He knew nothing of the windfall, however, and I had it all my own way in that sort of going. He was nearly six feet in height and of admirable proportion, though carrying too much weight to get over or under the mass of fallen trees nimbly enough to keep within striking distance. Through the windfall and I listened a moment but could not hear him, though I did not slacken my gait, but went with a rush through the intricacies of the forest. Jumping over logs, dodging under overhanging branches, a swing away from a direct course to avoid the tangles of laurel and hazel, and when I struck the railroad there was only a momentary pause to listen for the breaking of dry twigs which was sure to be heard if a man was running not far behind. Not a crackles, and I still kept up a pace which was very near my best. Some of our friends had taken a position where they thought we would first strike the track, but they had gone too far south and a curve shut me from their view. Brown had lost his course in the windfall and as it was late in the afternoon of a September day all the guide he had was to make westing. The hotel was only a few degrees to the west of north, and my familiarity with "points of the compass" as well as woods practice was a big advantage. He was surprised when he reported I had not been sighted, and there was a good deal of anxiety on my account. "I am afraid the poor lad has broken a leg," remarked Brown, "as the last I saw of him he was going over those trees as though there was a mattress on the other side to light on. I would not for all the champagne dinners and suppers in the land that anything serious has happened him, for it was clever if he did get the best of me." When the straight part of the railway was reached and I was not in sight, there was nearly a certainty that I had broken down; but I had been in so long that I had plenty of time to "cool out" and don a clean suit of clothes to greet my competitor. With one exception it was the grandest "blow out" ever had in that part of the country. Brown invited as many as the dining room of the hotel could accommodate, and orders were given to the barkeepers to give outsiders all they could drink and cigars *ad libitum*.

J. C. S.

Pleasanton Items.

Since writing my last a stock company has been organized, and the track property has passed into the hands of the "Pleasanton Stock and Farming Co." Articles of incorporation have been filed, and the following well-known gentlemen have been elected directors for the first year: Col. Harry I. Thornton, Geo. F. Gordon, Walter S. Stone, Ward McAllister Jr. and Edw. B. Young, all of San Francisco. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the objects of the corporation are to breed, raise, buy, sell and own live stock; purchase, own and hold real property, and to improve and sell the same.

I suppose that the track property will take such a change in the near future that we old residents here will not know the place. The track has been in the very best condition, and there has been considerable work done with the young ones. Besides the horses being worked by Messrs. McDowell, Knox, Miller and Alvino, as before mentioned, we can find every morning Mr. Valensin on the track with his horses, and while speaking of this let me ask, Where is there a town or track in the State, or I may as well say in the United States, on which one can see in the course of a day, such a combination of fast stallions as we have here?

First comes that great horse Director, the winner of the \$10,000 purse at Hartford, Conn., in 1833, and of other races too numerous to mention, the history of which all of your readers will know, with his record of 2:17.

Second, comes Monroe Chief, with his unbeaten two-mile stallion record of 4:46, made at Oakland.

Third, we may mention Shamrock, with his two-year-old record of 2:25 unbeaten.

And fourth, Valensin, with the fastest fourth heat on record for a three year-old, 2:23.

And again, the horses, mares and geldings, both trotters and pacers in this vicinity (and when I say this vicinity I mean within two and a half miles from the town) that have got records under 2:30, cannot be counted on the fingers of both hands; and, laying all jesting aside, there are as many more one, two, and three-year-olds in training that will also pass the golden mark in the course of the next two or three years, if the action's, gait and speed now shown in their work is carried to the end of the mile.

The stallion Zilophone, by Altamont, dam Belle Price by Doble, eight years old, with a four-year-old record of 2:35, belonging to Messrs. Husman, Stone & Authend, of Yreka, Siskiyou Co., arrived here on the 17th, in charge of Mr. Southerland, from that place. He was left here in care of Mr. McDowell to receive some winter work, as such work cannot be given him in his country on account of the weather.

Mr. G. H. Cox, who has charge of Mr. A. Patterson's horses, was here on the 19th and 20th. He went up to Mr. P.'s hill ranch, and brought down a four-year-old sorrel gelding, by Venture, dam Belle by Belmont, which he sold here, and a four-year-old black gelding, by Don Pedro (he by Belmont) dam Maud, by Nutwood. Mr. J. M. Alvino has charge of them at present. They are both large, fine-looking colts, and from their breeding should make good ones. He has brought his pacer, Fred Ross, out of his sickness all right, and the horse is commencing to look like himself again.

On the 20th two horses belonging to John Goldsmith were brought here and turned out on Mr. Valensin's Santa Rita ranch.

A description of Mr. Valensin's Santa Rita stock farm, together with the work and improvements being done and completed, and an account of his stock there being taken care of, is most too much for this letter, and so I will have that subject form the nucleus for my next. Till then, adios, Doc.

The Question of Duty Upon Imported Breeding Stock.

A joint meeting of the several committees appointed at the late convention of importers and breeders was held at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Dec. 17th, afternoon and evening, the main business being an examination of the bills that had been prepared for presentation to Congress concerning duty on imported breeding stock. The meeting, which was quite largely attended, was entirely harmonious, and the following bill was agreed upon:

A BILL to amend title thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended and rewritten by chapter one hundred and twenty one of the Statutes of the United States, passed at the second session of the XLVIIIth Congress, entitled "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1833.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That section 2,503 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended and rewritten by chapter one hundred and twenty one of the Statutes of the United States, passed at the second session of the XLVIIIth Congress, entitled "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1833, be, and it is, amended by adding thereto the following:

In any action or proceeding of any kind now pending, or which may hereafter be commenced, in any court of the United States to recover duties upon animals alleged by the defendant to have been imported specially for breeding purposes, or to recover any penalty or forfeiture, or to enforce any penalty or liability, by reason of the importation of any animal or animals alleged by the defendant or owner to have been imported specially for breeding purposes, it shall be a sufficient defense to such action or proceeding for the defendant to prove by competent evidence that he has fairly complied with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in force at the time the animals were imported, and that the animal or animals were actually imported for the principal or leading purpose of breeding therefrom; and the fact that said animals were or are intended for sale shall not render them subject to duty if it shall also appear, upon the trial of said action or proceeding, that the special or leading purpose of the importer was at the time of importation that said animals should be used for breeding purposes.

It was decided to send a special delegate to Washington to press this bill upon the attention of Congressmen, and with instructions to stay there and follow it up until it is put through both branches of Congress and becomes a law. Messrs. Alexander Galbraith, George E. Brown, Charles Burgess, I. L. Ellwood, and S. D. Thompson were appointed a special committee to select a delegate for this work and to solicit contributions from importers and others interested to defray the necessary expenses. There ought to be no delay in this matter, and it would seem that there could be no reasonable opposition to the passage of the bill; but it is not wise to take anything for granted and nothing should be left undone

that can be done to insure success. It is a question involving hundreds of thousands of dollars in the aggregate.—Breeder's Gazette.

Thoroughbred Blood in the Trotter.

I have always been an ardent admirer of the Clay family, and apart from their wonderful speed, they possess an elegance and vim which is never seen in the strain with which the whole country is overrun, unless strongly outcrossed with the floor bloods—and that they should have been swept into oblivion by a strain of lazy, gummy-legged nondescripts, utterly destitute of spirit or brains or ability in their own right to perform at any gait, is the wonder of the 19th century, but like Bago's ghost they will not down.

Is it not very funny, Mr. Editor, that the two very best sons of the great Hero of Chester, also, the very best of his son Volunteer should have Clay mothers? Clay and Star mothers carry the animal hide, hoofs, tallow and horns to the pinnacle of his fame, as the records plainly show. That Dexter was a most stupendous steal from the Clay family is with very rare exceptions believed, but his reputed breeding has passed into history, therefore we must let it rest.

I am, however, impelled to take exception to the assertion of Mr. Armitage that thoroughbred blood hasn't helped the Clays, and instance the great St. Julien to prove it. He has seemingly overlooked the fact that the dam of Volunteer was very largely, or wholly thoroughbred, hence his great superiority to his sire. Instances could be multiplied to prove that thoroughbred blood is just as necessary for the Clays as any other strain—George M. Patchen, for example, was by far the best of the get of Cassius M. Clay; his dam was by a thoroughbred. Lucy distances all of his get, and her first and second dams were by strictly thoroughbred horses. Neither the Clays nor any other strain can bear dilution, as eventually they will exist in name only.

Now in regard to the two wonderful yearlings Norlain, 2:31, and Sudie D., 2:35. Mr. Armitage pronounces the former the best, and credits her superiority to her two Clay crosses; but while she carries two Clay crosses, she also carries two Shanghai Mary crosses, and a Grey Eagle to boot. And that she is better than Sudie D. is yet to be proven, as there is a difference of five months in their respective ages. Now, Mr. Editor, a difference of five months between a six-year-old is no advantage to either, but five months between yearlings means a great deal.

Mr. Clark is a very foolish man indeed to ruin that baby in the attempt to beat the time of Norlain; they will not be on equal terms until they are five years old. For a twenty-one month old to beat one but sixteen months old is no triumph.

How about this animal called Sherman's Hambletonian, the reputed sire of the wonderful filly Sadie D.? He is said to be by the great Hero of Chester, out of a daughter of American Star, but why is his name nowhere to be found? Will some one give us the name of the breeder of this animal? The probabilities are, however, that the paternity of that wonderful filly will never be known. It is amusing to note the numbers of the get of Sherman's Hambletonian that have recently bobbed to the surface. Every Tom and Bill switch in the land seems to have one or more sons or daughters of Sherman's Hambletonian.

What the sire of Sudie D. was is of little consequence. She had a mother of exactly the right sort, by American Clay (whose dam was also the dam of the great Vandal the best son of Glencoe) and second dam by Gauo, sire of the dam of Lady Thorne.

That, Mr. Editor, is the kind of mothers to which we are indebted for ninety-nine hundredths of all the stars that have ever appeared.—Lexington, in Western Sportsman.

Draft-Horse Breeding.

In his recently-published "Hints on the Breeding and Rearing of Farm Animals," Prof. Thos. Walley of the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh, one of the best-known writers of Britain, interpolates in his text the following, intended especially for breeders of draft stock, and as at least a portion of it bears upon a subject recently discussed in these columns, we quote:

So far as I can gather, one of the great objects of breeders in the past has been to obtain horses with plenty of hair on their legs—"well feathered," in other terms; and I would ask at once, of what benefit is this superabundant growth of hair on the lower part of the extremities? If horses were like Cochins-China fowls or pouter pigeons, required for no more important purpose than to strut about in a dignified manner and to please the eye of their owners, I could understand the anxiety of some breeders to increase—even by questionable artificial means—the quantity of this superfluous appendage; but seeing that horses are intended to subserve a useful purpose, I fail to see wherein they are advantaged by the possession of a plentiful supply thereof on the posterior aspect of their limbs. Indeed, considering the great disadvantage its possession entails upon animals in hard work and in dirty weather, I marvel that men can be found to advocate its production. That a large quantity of hair on the legs improves the appearance of an animal I have yet to learn; and if this were the case how is it that the absence thereof on the legs of light horses is accepted as a mark of beauty and a sign of good breeding? A profusion of hair presupposes a coarse skin, and a coarse skin means a corresponding decrease in vitality, and consequently a greater liability to diseases of malnutrition—such as greasy, thick legs, and cracked heels. It further means a more highly lymphatic constitution, and as a consequence a greater tendency to such affections as weed. Bushy hair is also a splendid harbinger of dirt and an effectual screener of laziness; moreover, being very retentive of moisture it predisposes to sloughs and cracks of the pasterns and coronets, and leads to excessive irritation and itching.

Another great point aimed at by some breeders is the production of plenty of bone. This in itself is laudable enough, but I would suggest that if a little more attention was given to quality of bone a greater and more valuable desideratum would be obtained than can ever be got by mere quantity. In comparison the small bones of the thoroughbred are, in strength, as two to one of the ordinary cart horse. Quality of texture—too excess of texture—is required, and I would prefer the Cleveland Bay, with his flat shanks and cannons, before the round-boned heavy cart horse we so frequently meet with for fatiguing and straining work. A broad, flat cannon bone is usually associated with well-developed tendons, the whole measuring between five and six inches in width. The round cannon, on the contrary, is usually associated with ill-developed tendons, the whole measuring between three and four inches in width. The former will stand any reasonable strain on the tendons; the latter is a prolific source of contracted and straightened limbs. In conjunction with such conditions as these we want, what are fre-

quently overlooked, big joints and well-developed muscles. If we have the former we get freedom and elasticity of motion, with plenty of room for attachment of the more active agents of locomotion; and if a horse possesses the latter he possesses the means of co-ordinating the movements of his limbs, and is thus less liable to suffer from ligamentous, tendinous, and joint lesions. If greater care were exercised in the production of big arms and big thighs we should see fewer "calked" and "sickle-hocked" brutes than we now do, and "knuckling over at the fetlocks" would be a rare deformity.

In regard to the shape of the pasterns opinions seem to differ very widely, some minds favoring a comparatively straight and consequently a short pastern; others a very oblique and consequently long pastern. In both extremes there is danger, and in every case a happy medium should be aimed at. If the pastern is straight and short it favors concussion and the production of ring-bone and side-bone and pre-disposes to strain of the "check" ligaments at the back of and below the hocks and knees, while opposite extremes most certainly do not, as a rule, add to the strength and traction power of the limbs. Personally, however, I prefer the latter extreme.

Other points which add to the traction-power of an animal—and that by virtue of affording space for attachment of muscles, as well as by increasing leverage—are well-developed leverage bones, such as the ilium (point of hip), the olecranon (point of elbow), and the calcus (point of hock or "dap"); and well-developed floating bones, as the patella (stifle cap), the trapezium at the back of the knee, and the sesamoids at the back of the fetlock. In the Clydesdale some of the bones mentioned are conspicuously short, and most notably so in the case of the calcus, the shortening leading to great prominence of the flexor tendons, which gives to the hock the appearance of being the subject of thoroughpin, a disease to which such hocks, in my experience, are not particularly prone, though they are frequently, from their narrow formation, affected with bone-spavin.

In the estimation of some judges, I am afraid, gross condition counts for more than do good points, and I suspect that many a horse that in our show yards appears to be a "splendid creature" would be only of use for the purpose of a "clothes horse" if reduced in condition to the level of a working animal; and this abuse and absurdity will continue, to the disadvantage of the horse, until those interested begin to recognize that "fat is not power" and that "it hides a multitude of sins of conformation."

I know that an objection is sometimes entertained against the breeding of big horses from their, theoretically, greater liability to become roasters and to develop side-bones, etc., but this objection would not in any sense be valid if strict attention were paid to soundness and conformation. In speaking of big horses I do not necessarily refer to mere height, but rather to a well-developed, bony frame-work with plenty of room for the respiratory, circulatory and digestive organs, plenty of muscle, good shoulders, haunches, arms and thighs; big joints, and short shanks and cannons, and good open feet. The animal that is required for heavy town work can be described in the single sentence "A mountain in a mole heap." We do not want long-legged, narrow-chested, flat-barreled animals with long, thin necks and heads set on at an acute angle. They are neither useful nor ornamental, but are deficient in constitutional stamina, and, as a rule, are the first to fall victims to enzootic and epizootic affections and the first to succumb to serious sporadic maladies. For town work big horses are required, not only on account of the great weights that have to be drawn, but also on the score of economy. With rates of cartage as low as it is possible for them to be fixed, and with the present high price of labor, one horse requires to be strong enough to do the work of two before a reasonable profit can be obtained; and if our breeders neglect to provide such animals they must expect to see the Shire horse replace the Clydesdale; and not only so, but when the day comes, as it most assuredly will, that the present foreign demand slackens, they must expect to have a large number of animals left on their hands to be sold at remunerative prices. The best customer of the breeder and trader, in my opinion, is the steady and certain employer of horse labor.—Breeder's Gazette.

Charley Ford.

Jerry Monroe some time ago sold the gray gelding Charley Ford to Judge White of Chicago. Despite his hard life and bad associations Jerry has a tender spot in his heart for the faithful old horse. An old-timer, referring to the sale of Charley Ford, told a Chicago reporter the following story: "Upon the evening of the day when he sold the horse to Judge White, Jerry went into the little saloon at the corner of Twenty-fifth and State streets, and resting his head upon his hands at the little table which stood behind a pile of ale boxes in the corner, cried like a woman, the tears running down his hardened face until it was wet with a moisture it had not known for years. The other afternoon Judge White took the horse from his stable and drove him to his house on Wabash avenue, beyond Twenty-fifth street, where he hitched him and entered the house. The day was chilly and the old horse shivered a bit in the cold wind as Jerry happened to pass. A look almost of tenderness came over the old driver-keeper's face, and this deepened when the aged trotter whinnied when he felt his former master's hand upon his neck. Jerry glanced at the house, and when the Judge himself appeared at the door in answer to Jerry's ring, said: 'Excuse me, Judge, but the old horse is out there uncovered'. He ain't used to it, Judge, and he's getting old like. I know he's your horse now; but say, Judge, I rather take off my overcoat and cover the old fellow with it than to see him shiver another minute.' The big-hearted Judge smiled, and going into the house came out with a wool blanket, which he threw over the old racer's back. 'Thank'ee, Judge, said Jerry, 'I didn't want to interfere, nor nothin', but old Charley was my pet, and I'd go hungry to-day to give him a square meal.'

The stallion Director, 2:17, that went to California from Kentucky not long ago, made the journey under the care of J. W. Knox, well known as the former owner of Nutwood and other celebrated horses. Director's two seasons in Kentucky were not as great a success as his owner had anticipated, and it is probable that when his colts begin to reach maturity Kentucky breeders will wish they had made more use of his services. Mr. R. S. Veech, at whose place Director stood one year, having been leased for that purpose by Mr. Veech, has a fine crop of colts by the great son of Dictator. In California Director is more thought of than elsewhere, and there will be no trouble in filling his book at almost any figure that his owner chooses to fix upon.—Breeder's Gazette.

C. H. Todd is to be entered in the Suburban by D. J. McCarty Jr., and is expected to start for there.

Graceful Acknowledgements.

With few exceptions the Eastern breeders have gracefully accepted the situation, and acknowledged that California leads the world in young trotters. It is pleasing to see this evidence of good feeling, and scarcely proper—under such circumstances—to boast too loudly of what has been done.

There has been a "noble emulation" between the country which is east of the big rivers and this which is washed by the waves of the Pacific. It cannot be said that there has been contention, that is when contention means wrangling, and the races for the first place, while exciting, has not been characterized by ill-feeling on either side. A noble emulation to excel, and we must not lose sight of the fact that on our side there has been good fortune as well as good management. Although there are wide gaps between the 2:31½ and 2:35½, the mark for the yearling; 2:21 and the next fastest for an Eastern two-year-old; 2:18 and 2:19½ in three-year-old class, and 2:16 and 2:18½ the rating of the four-year-olds.

Where all are so good it may appear somewhat odious to make comparisons, and unquestionably there would be a wide diversity of opinion as to which of the champions was entitled to the highest place in the temple of Fame. Many would claim that a foal of 1886 to 'rot in 2:31½ in the year 1887 should be credited with front rank. Others would say that 2:21 was the most difficult, and that ten and a half seconds for a year, when that was subtracted from so "close to thirty" was the premier performance. Still others would argue that a three-year-old stallion which had been "laid up" only a short time before and trotted in 2:18 had set the bardest stint of all. Without questioning the judgment which arrived at these various awards, after full consideration, we shall crown the four-year-old with the Chaplet. Two sixteen was made in the third heat of a race, and that after first and second heats in 2:22, 2:22½.

Previous to that in a race with old horses among them, Belle Hamlin, with seven starters, the first and second heats were won in 2:16½, 2:19½, and after the fastest record was made, trotting three heats in 2:17½, 2:19½, 2:20, and at the same time defeating the best two Eastern colts of the age.

It does not detract from the merit of the other performances, that "actual contests" should rate higher than "trials" against time. In many cases there are as favorable opportunities in races as otherwise, though as a rule the situation is more trying.

We hope to see everyone of these records lowered; we shall certainly emulate the chivalric acknowledgements granted by our Eastern competitors should that section prove victorious, albeit our cheers may be louder when the Occident is on top.

Fresnotes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Thinking that a few items relative to the horse interests of this section of the State would be acceptable, particularly since Fresno is becoming quite an equine center, I venture to send a list of the stables now located in and about here. At the Fair grounds Mr. John Donahue has the largest stable, including Apex, by Prompter, record 2:26; Black Prince, the pacer, record 2:33; Johnny Hayward, record 2:36; Pasceora Hayward; Naphaw Jr., by Nephew, dam by Chieftain; a bay stallion by Nephew; a four-year-old black stallion by Nephew Jr. and a bay racing gelding, three years old, by Nephew Jr. The latter is a very promising horse, and if nothing happens to him he will go very fast or I shall miss my guess. I think he is the fastest pacer in this part of the State of his age.

Mr. C. G. Clark has Napa Wilke, three years, by Guy Wilke; Frank Arthurton by Hermit; Jasper H., a gelding pacer, and a two-year-old stallion by Arthurton.

In Mr. Charles Bowers hands is the bay stallion Waterford, record 2:33, by Abbottsford, dam Safety.

Mr. Sam Brown is handling a two-year-old bay stallion by Nephew, dam by Sadgewick.

This includes all the horses at the fair grounds of any note. Mr. S. N. Strube, of this town, owns the brown mare Baby S., record 2:37, by Nephew. Mr. Geo. H. Barnard is the owner of the very promising young bay stallion Oregon Boy, three years, by Alcona, dam by Almont. He is an easy mover and going faster week by week. In breeding he is gilt-edged and should make a great stock-horse. Several roadsters are owned about here which can go in 2:50—a very good showing for a town of the size of Fresno. Of race-horses there are several likely ones in the vicinity. Mr. A. Hemmig has Rohson by Joe Hooker—Mauetta, also a bay colt by Norfolk and two other thoroughbreds.

Mr. Lee Blasingame has on his rancho Hermea by Bayonet, Leap Year by Norfolk, and the short horse Confidence. Owens Brothers have several trotters and thoroughbreds on their place. Ora by Norfolk, Golden Gate, Serpolette, filly by Norfolk, Mattie Glen, Carano, also by Norfolk, and Gold Cup by Enquirer. Their trotters are Barbero, record 2:50, by Lon Rose; Romeo by Sultan; a bay colt two years old, brother to Romeo; a bay yearling colt by Stamboul, dam Josephine; Daybreak, three years, by Dawn, dam Gazella, by General McClellan. This list includes all the horses of any note in the country.

The fair Association will probably hold a race meeting in the spring. I will keep you posted on horse matters in this section.

FRESNO, Dec. 20, 1887.

We shall be very much pleased to receive such communications as "H. M." may desire to make.

Mr. Sam. Gamble has moved to the city from Cook Farm for the winter. He brought down ten head of colts, the get of Steinyaw, which he will keep at the Villa Stables, near the Bay District Corral.

Stanford and Occidental Stakes.

We can hardly recall an instance when, after a stake had closed, there were not several people who wanted to get in. Some overlook the date of closing, others change their minds desiring to get a chance when it is too late. The better plan is not to wait until the last moment, and a majority of our readers will get this number thirty-six hours before that last moment arrives. The trotting rules now recognize the legality of an entry when the envelope containing it is plainly post marked with the date of closing, but it must be borne in mind that letters deposited in the San Francisco and other offices are stamped on the day that they leave, and if deposited after the last mail has been made up the stamp affixed is of the succeeding day. There should be a long list of nominations in both see advertisement.

Valinsin Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

SIDNEY.

STONE, seven years, by Santa Claus, 2:17½, dam Sweetness 2:21½ by Volunteer, is a rich bay 15.2½ hands high, tracing to 2:20 or better probably better than any stallion on the Pacific Coast, and of faster progeny than many horses offered for public patronage or otherwise. As an individual Sidney showed wonderful speed and would have classed among the fastest trotters in the world but for an accident which interrupted his training. That blood will tell, that great speed comes from ancestors of great speed on both sides he has demonstrated by his merit and by that of his colts. Although imperfectly trained none of those he got when a three-year-old, if handled at all, have covered a mile slower than 2:10 as two-year-olds, several much faster and out of differently bred mares. I insist on this fact because it shows that he is a uniform producer.

A. C. Dietz's colt, dam by Dashaway, showed a mile in 2:40, half in 1:15. John Kover's colt, dam by Echo, one mile in 2:30, half in 1:15, quarter 35½. Dennis Gannon's dam by Whipple's Hambletonian one quarter in 35, hardly broken, turned out ever since.

Memo, dam by Eucanear, lapped Grandee in 2:32, 2:31½.

Sister V., dam by Nelson, trained three months, 2:32 Fourth heat, one quarter in 36.

Goldleaf, dam by Flaxtail, mile 2:24, half in 1:07.

Adonis, dam by Capt. Webster, mile in 2:35. These are all two-year-olds. George V., dam by Eucanear, who is winner of all the yearling stakes of 1887, record of 2:57½, trial 2:45.

These, to my knowledge, are all the colts by Sidney which have been worked, and I have never heard nor read of any other stallion who, as a three-year-old, produced as much average speed or of so high a rate. For further proof of the merit of his colts I will state that one yearling brought \$1,500; one yearling \$1,200, one two-year-old \$2,000, at private sale, while Cupid, imperfectly broken, brought \$1,100 at public auction before a small attendance.

Terms \$100 cash for the season commencing Feb. 1st to end July 1st 1888, due at time of service.

VALENSIN.

VALENSIN, five years, by Crown Point, 2:21, dam Nettie Lambert by John Nelson; second dam by Fisherman; third dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, thoroughbred, etc. etc. is a rich chestnut horse, 16½ high, of great substance and quality. He has a record of 2:33, made the fourth heat as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he showed an easy trial in 2:23, 2:22, 2:21 to CART, but a slight lameness during the circuit kept him from starting in races. This trial to cart goes to prove that he certainly would have been 2:20 as a four-year-old.

Terms \$100 cash for the season, commencing February 1st to end June 15th, 1888.

Good pasturage at \$3 per month; best of care, but no responsibility taken for accidents or escapes.

Mares not proving in foal may be returned respectively, free of charge, next season, providing I still own the horses.

For further particulars or inquiries address—

C. V. VALENSIN, Prop.

314e Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

The Highly Bred Trotting Stallion.

YOUNG SANTA CLAUS

Will make the season of 1888 at the Whipple Stock Farm, near San Mateo, San Mateo County, California.

Terms for the Season, \$10.

Pedigree.

Young Santa Claus, foaled April, 1881, by Santa Claus, record 2:17½, First dam by Governor Booth, by George M. Patchen.

Second dam Demirep, by Young Melbourne.

Third dam Methide, by Imp. Scy, by Sultan.

Fourth dam Peggy, by Boston.

Fifth dam Too-Soon, by Sir Leslie.

Sixth dam Little Peggy, by Gallatin.

Seventh dam Trumpeter, by Reclamation.

Eighth dam Peggy, by Imp. Bedford.

Ninth dam Imp. Peggy, by Trumpeter.

Peggy was imported by Col. John Taylor of Virginia, and the compiler of the Stud Book, Colonel S. D. Bruce, adds a note: "Many of the best racers in America trace to this mare."

There is an excellent combination of trotting strains in young Santa Claus. His sire combines Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief; his dam Geo. M. Patchen and thoroughbred Santa Claus had two strains of Mambrino Chief. Young Santa Claus inherits the blood of the three great trotting families: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Clay. The sire of Santa Claus, Strathmore, has eighteen sons and daughters which have trotted in 2:30 or better, two which have beaten 2:20. Santa Claus won sixteen races, defeating many of the very best horses of the day, among them Nutwood, Elaine, Piedmont, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Flamingo, Black Cloud, Jerome Edge, Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and others of celebrity. He was sold for \$25,000.

Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Pasture \$4.00 per month. For further particulars address Kyron O'Grady, San Mateo, Cal.

ATHLETICS.

The California Athletic Club on Friday evening last was entertained by Messrs. Paddy Ryan, ex-champion pugilist of the world, and J. McAniff, a local light. The club offered a handsome reward for the exhibition, and its rooms were crowded by club men who expected to see an interesting display of skill. Mr. Ryan was quite out-classed by his opponent, and after three rounds felt unable to continue. Mr. McAniff showed unexpectedly good form, being cool and waiting, as well as using his hands dexterously. In the first round Mr. Ryan made a heavy right-hand lead for his opponent but missed, and before recovering Mr. McAniff placed his right glove on Ryan's neck so forcibly as to practically decide the bout. Mr. Ryan was sent up afterwards only to receive hard knocks, but made no returns. A pleasant incident of the evening was an appeal made by vice-President L. R. Fulda on behalf of the widow of the late manager of the club, Mr. Seymour. Mr. Fulda stated that the club had done much for the lady, but that she was quite in need of funds, and he asked permission to donate a sum from the club treasury. The sum mentioned was large, but the veteran Philo Jacoby at once moved to increase it, and suggested that in addition to what might be presented by the club, those present might consider it a favor to be allowed to contribute. Mr. Fulda intimated a willingness to receive and forward such contributions, and silver rained upon the floor in a flood.

When gatharad it was found that the eloquence of Messrs. Fulda and Jacoby had drawn more than a hundred dollars, which, with the large sum given by the club, made up a handsome Christmas present for the deserving lady.

THE KENNEL.

Dog owners are requested to send for publication the earliest possible notices of whelps, sales, names claimed, presentations and deaths in their kennels, in all instances writing plainly names of sire and dam, and of grandparents, colors, dates and breed.

From a Field Trial Judge.

A gentleman who will judge the coming trials of the Pacific Coast Club writes us this week a few words which might, with propriety, be preserved by every one on whom it may rest to act in that capacity. The latter portion of the note will especially recommend itself to all who look upon trials in a proper way. The writer says:

"I have accepted the position in reply to a letter saying that I was one of the three judges selected. In accepting I have requested that in the meantime if they can find another party competent to fill the position to do so and let me out. If I act let it be understood that Irish, Llewellyn, Gordon, Laverack, Pointer or Dropper will be looked at with the same eye. I am a friend of the dog—not of the owner."

Given a fair degree of competency, a man who could write such words and live up to their intent could not be better fitted for judging. After capacity to judge, the most essential quality is ability to put aside preferences for breeds, and last should follow the determination to do justice, even though at cost of personal friendships. Racial prejudices are perhaps most difficult to eradicate, and it is no mean honor to be able to say truthfully that as between setters of the various breeds and pointers, one can judge with perfect impartiality.

A note from Mr. J. M. Bassford Jr. says that he and President Edwards of the Field Club are out looking for grounds and Mr. Bassford adds characteristically, "If Mr. Edwards will stay with me we will find them." It seems rather late to be about such a quest, but there are good reasons for the fact, and the interest taken in the trials is so great that their success is assured wherever they may be held.

Entries to the All-Aged Stake close to-morrow, Jan. 1st, and none can be accepted which do not bear a postmark of that date. We are not clear upon the point whether \$20 entrance should accompany the entries. It is customary to pay up on starters on the evening before a race, and there seems to be no reason why the local club should go aside from the habit of other and similar organizations. The President of the club believes that entries should be received if accompanied by a forfeit of five dollars, and that the balance of the entrance money should be paid when the starter makes the draw for places on the night before the stake is to be called.

There are many dogs about of which a good deal is said, and it would be gratifying to be able to measure them in a public competition. But they will hardly be entered for the reason that their owners are not quite sure of winning, a feeling which is only to be dissipated by wider experience than usually falls to the lot of the setter or pointer owner. It is vastly easier to sit about and eulogize the work of one's dog, or quote laudatory expressions from one's friends, than it is to get an animal into training and put him through a series of heats creditably under the cold and unsparring criticism of expert judges. The private "good dogs" usually do not amount to much under such conditions, but it is utterly impossible to make their owners admit the fact until a few hard knocks in the way of adverse decisions have taken some of the conceit out of them. Too many men bandy the words used by trained writers about the work of dogs, and imagine that they really understand what they are talking about. It is rarely difficult to get the measure of such man, but it is not worth while to attempt to argue them into accord with enlightened interpretation. Their best school is the field trial, and there only can they enter into the higher classes in the handler's college.

To sit and listen to the informal chat of some of the older trial attendants of whom so many gather yearly at High Point and the other trial centres, is a wonder that mere fancy can lead to such stultifying reflections in what is commonly thought to be the very simple art of dog handling. But when grave business men, of prominence in business circles and of the highest social standing put aside all ordinary engagements for the sake of a week or two in the field behind pointing dogs, the presumption is raised that the sport is such as appeals to the serious and thoughtful, and it is but natural that in the practice of such men constant advancement should be noticeable.

What is to us a pleasant departure in field trial reporting will be noted in the report of the American Field Trial Derby which is based upon that made for the *American Field*, and is, in so far as notes of the running goes an accurate reproduction of the report made to our esteemed contemporary. There has been unnecessary expansion of heats heretofore. The reporters are undoubtedly the best judges of the work done and hold their positions simply because of special fitness for them. It is therefore quite as satisfactory to know the general qualities upon which judgments are based as to read a minutely detailed statement of succeeding bits of work. Last year the matter of reporting was much discussed by the pen-cillers at High Point and Grand Junction, and we then advocated such a change as is now made by the *American Field*, but the majority thought that readers had come to expect about what they had received in the past, and the change seemed too radical to venture upon. Such a change very much simplifies trial reporting, and removes much of the labor which makes such a detail almost unendurable. We hope our friends, Dr. Rowe, Hammond, Waters, Ohl, Irwin, White and others will adopt the new style.

The California dog Sirins was again put out in the first round at the American Trials. A perfectly competent judge writes that he is a good hunting dog but lacks fire, pace and range. The result was fully anticipated both by his owner and others, although it is regretted. Big dogs stand but little chance as against those of medium weight and racy form.

The Memphis and Avenel Kennel again scores a double win, this time placing Jean Valjean, by Mingo—Twin Maud, first in the All-Age Stake of the American Club, and Chance, by Rodrigo—Bo Peep, second in the same stake, beside taking second in the Derby with Joey B., by Rodrigo—Lillian. The kennel stands on its merits, and the fact that it wins so often establishes it as the best English setter kennel in the world. There may be dogs as good, but we know no kennel directed by men so competent, energetic and fair as Col. Merriman, Mr. Gates and Mr. Avenel. Their dogs are bred with judgment, raised discreetly, and handled perfectly.

Mr. H. T. Payne writes from Los Angeles, regretting that he field trials are not to be held at Hanford, and adds: "If you will tell that committee to come down here I will show them as good ground as they can possibly ask, and promise them and all who attend a number-one time in all respects. I am sorry the change has been made, for I have been anticipating a good time. Besides, I had induced several of our friends here to go up to Hanford, but if the trials are held much further away they may back out."

American Field Trials' Club Derby.

On December 12th, at Florence, Alabama, the first meeting of the recently formed American Field Trials Club began with the Poppy Stake. The club was organized with the hope of eradicating certain pernicious practices which had from long tolerance become customary at the meetings of the National Club, and which were weakening that club and lessening interest in its trials. The new club attracted a large number of the very choicest of the sportsmen of the country, and began its work sustained by the confidence which its officers and members could not but create in the minds of those who knew them. General W. B. Shattuck, the President, Mr. C. W. Paris, Secretary, and Messrs. J. W. Renfro, B. P. Holliday, H. W. Fuller, and F. I. Stone, members of the Board of Control, were in attendance, prepared to insist upon strict observance of the rules, and rigid enforcement of all provisions likely to contribute to the success of the meeting.

The judges were T. H. Brumby, J. H. Whitman and H. M. Markley, the first from Marietta, Ga., the second from Chicago, and the third from Easton, Ohio. They rendered good service throughout, judging closely and with the utmost impartiality. General Shattuck had enlisted the services of two old-timers as marshals, Messrs. John Davidson and John Bolus, both of whom were vigilant and most efficient. Every part of the management was under the direct supervision of the president, and it is not too much to say that to his extraordinary executive ability and untiring energy much of the success of the meeting is due. The grounds used were good, being open and not too rough, but birds were not plenty and cover was scant.

There was a large attendance of representative sportsmen, and they followed the running each day with unceasing interest. Among the visiting sportsmen were Messrs. J. R. Stice, Jacksonville, Ill.; P. T. Madison, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. O. Hurd, Cincinnati, O.; G. A. Longue, Holly Springs, Miss.; W. M. Strickland Jr., Hudsonville, Miss.; F. J. Waddell, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. S. Waddell, Cincinnati, O.; J. W. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; R. M. Dudley, J. M. Lasseter, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. J. N. Maclin, Major Marzan, Keeling, Tenn.; Major J. H. Trexvant, New Orleans; A. Young, Nashville; J. H. Mack, New York; C. G. Stoddard, Dayton, O.; H. W. Fuller, Louisville, Ky.; W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn.; J. G. Gilbert, Lexington, Ky.; Jas. L. Anthony, Newberwood, N. J., and many others, there being about fifty following the trials each day. A ball was given to the visitors, which was well attended and an elegant affair.

The Derby was won by Dave R., a son of Daisy F., the bitch which ran so well last year. Dave R. was sired by Gath's Hope, a brother of the California Kennel's Harold, and is a well-framed, fast youngster of wide range, and showing the level headedness and judgment of his dam.

Joey B., winner of second, owned by the Memphis and Avert Kennel, won the Eastern Derby last month and, is by Rodgerio-Lillian. He is a brilliant worker.

Monday.

The wind blew mildly from the northwest. The sky was overcast with clouds in the forenoon; in the afternoon the clouds broke away and the sun shone at times. Birds were scarce, consequently the progress was slow.

MISS THOMPSON-MAY.—At 10:10 the Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan bitch Miss Thompson, by Rodgerio-Bo Peep, handled by A. Merriman, and Dr. James N. Mullin's black, white and tan bitch May, by Gath's Mark-Dell, handled by owner, were cast off in an open field. Miss Thompson had the advantage in quickness and accuracy on birds, pointed well, had an animated, stylish way of going, and ranged with good judgment. May showed good quality. Nearly all the work was done on scattered birds in woods, and the range and pace were tested in the open. They were ordered up at 10:40 and Miss Thompson won.

OLLIE S.—COUNT PARIS.—W. T. Bowdre's black, white and tan bitch Ollie S., by Gladstone-Lottie, handled by B. Stephenson, and C. W. Paris' black, white and tan dog Count Paris, by Count Noble-Champion Dido II, handled by W. C. Nelson, were cast off at 10:44 in the open. Ollie had a decided superiority in range and pace. Both had good style, Ollie a trifle the better. She beat Count in quickness and judgment in working on birds. She found and pointed one bevy, and the heat was soon determined. Ollie won. Time, 11:08.

LATONIA—QUEEN NOBLE.—General W. B. Shattuck's black, white and tan bitch Latonia, by Count Noble-Champion Dido II, handled by Charles Tucker, and J. I. Case and F. K. Bull's blue belton bitch Queen Noble, by King Noble-Belle Belton, handled by Charles Barker, were cast off at 10:15. Queen Noble had the wider range and both ranged well, Latonia showing a decided improvement on her performances at High Point. Latonia was the merrier worker, and had an advantage in style which was good as displayed by both. The weather was warm, birds difficult to find and there was no water. Latonia had found and pointed a bevy nicely which Queen had begun roading, about the same time, seventy-five or eighty yards away. Both showed signs of fatigue and were ordered up at 12:27 to be put down again. At 2:46 they were cast off again to finish the heat. Queen roaded a single bird to a flush and the heat ended. Up at 3:02.

JACOBIN—OSSIAN.—W. W. Titus' white, liver and tan dog Jacobin, by San Roy-Nettle, handled by owner, and P. J. Madison's liver and white pointer dog Ossian, by Croxteth-Annie, handled by D. E. Rose, were cast off at 12:28. Ossian had a decided advantage in range and dashing, stylish way of going; he ranged well and worked his ground with judgment, and the quality of his work on birds was better than that of Jacobin, although the latter was very stylish and had the most points. At 1:14 the running was suspended while the party lunched. At 2:03 they were again started and the heat ended at 2:37. Jacobin won. We consider this decision erroneous, as the work of the pointer was superior in every respect, barring the ample number of points.

HECTOR—LITTLE GIFT.—Gen. W. B. Shattuck's black, white and tan dog Hector, by Count Noble-Champion Dido II, handled by Charles Tucker, and Bert Crane's black, white and tan bitch Little Gift, by Rodgerio-Queen Bess, handled by N. B. Neabitt, were cast off at 3:15, and were ordered up at 4:00. Little Gift had the wider range, performing excellently well in this respect; she also was very stylish when in motion. Hector was stylish but hardly equal to Gift in this

particular; he pointed with greater firmness and style, and more precision and quickness; he won.

KING'S MARK—SIRIUS.—J. I. Case, Jr., and F. K. Bull's blue belton dog King's Mark, by King Noble-Belle Belton, handled by Charles Barker, and Thomas Bennett's orange and white dog Sirius, by Sportsman-Sweetheart, handled by Charles Tucker, were cast off at 4:07. King's Mark showed superior range, while that of Sirius was narrow and his pace was slow and heavy. He backed and pointed well showing good style when doing so. King's Mark won at 5:03. This finished the running for the day.

Tuesday.

The ground was covered with a heavy, white frost in the morning. The day was clear and pleasant.

CINCH—TRINKET'S CASH.—The Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Cinch, by Rodgerio-Bo Peep, handled by J. M. Avert, and E. F. Stoddard's white and liver ticked dog Trinket's Cash, by Croxteth-Trinket, handled by R. B. Morgan, were cast off at 8:49. Cinch showed greater pace and range and quickness in finding and pointing. In style on point and in motion the pointer was excellent, although in motion Cinch was the better in this respect. Cinch was a bit nsteady which impaired his work. Up at 9:32. Cinch won.

JACK MODOC—SAMUEL S.—Edward Dexter's black and white dog Jack Modoc, by Buckellew-Ilda, handled by D. E. Rose, and W. T. Bowdre's black, white and tan dog Samuel S., by Paul Gladstone-Lottie, handled by B. Stephenson, were cast off at 9:43. Jack had better style, pace and range, and was far superior in his work on birds. Samuel was timid on single birds, and required a great deal of urging to make even a showing of work on them. Up at 10:33. Jack Modoc won.

DAVE R.—LADY W.—Jas. S. Fisher's orange and white dog Dave R., by Gath's Hope-Daisy F., handled by D. E. Rose, and F. I. Stone's lemon and white bitch Lady W., by Heno-Lady Washington, handled by S. L. Porter, were cast off at 10:39. Lady was a small pointer, but a merry, industrious worker, and showed a great deal of merit. Dave had the wider range, a slight advantage in speed, and on birds he showed some superiority. They were ordered up at 11:24 and Dave R. won.

SUNSHINE—TRINKET'S COUNT.—At 11:35 the Latonia Kennel's black, white and tan bitch Sunshine, by Count Noble-Lit, handled by W. C. Nelson, and E. F. Stoddard's white and liver ticked dog Trinket's Count, by Croxteth-Trinket, handled by R. B. Morgan, were cast off at 11:35. Trinket's Count had the wider range at times, but it was irregular. Sunshine was faster and was superior in work on birds in precision, quickness and judgment. Up at 12:06 and Sunshine won.

LILLY B.—CLAUD.—W. R. Holliday's black, white and tan bitch Lilly B., by Rodgerio-Lillian, handled by W. W. Titus, and the Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Claud, by Rodgerio-Lillian, handled by J. M. Avert, were cast off at 12:12. Claud was the wider ranger and was faster. Both had good style; Claud the better style when in motion and Lilly the better on point. The heat was a poor one and unsatisfactory as a test. At 12:46 they were ordered up and were put down again at 3:52 and up at 4:00. Lilly showed some unsteadiness on the two points which she secured. Lilly B. won.

LAUDY—BILLY B.—The Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Laddy, by Rodgerio-Bo Peep, handled by A. Merriman, and Gen. W. B. Shattuck's orange and white dog Billy B., by Count Noble-Champion Dido II, handled by W. C. Nelson, were cast off at 12:54. Billy B. ranged very wide and with judgment, having a decided superiority over his competitor in this respect. At 1:40 they were ordered up and the party went to lunch. At 2:17 they were again cast off, and soon Laddy pointed a bevy nicely and, on the scattered birds of the bevy, he performed nicely. Billy also pointed well, but did not show as much experience and quickness in locating his birds as Laddy; the latter's range improved after lunch. Up at 2:45. Laddy won.

JOEY B.—BLUE CHIEF.—The Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan setter dog Joey B., by Rodgerio-Lillian, handled by J. M. Avert, and J. I. Case Jr., and F. K. Bull's blue belton dog Blue Chief, by King Noble-Elsie Belton, handled by J. Barker, were cast off at 2:58. Joey was superior in pace, range and style, in quickness and accuracy on birds and in judgment. Chief made several bad flushes. He had a sore foot which, his handler stated, shortened his range.

SECOND SERIES.

OLLIE S.—MISS THOMPSON.—This was a very close heat. Ollie showed the wider range, while Miss Thompson had the more speed. Miss Thompson showed greater accuracy in her pointing and roading, Ollie having made several false points or points on foot scent. Miss Thompson was superior in style. Both backed well. It was a good working heat, and the work done by both was very superior. The heat lasted 40 minutes. Up at 4:50. Ollie S. won.

Wednesday.

There was a heavy rainfall during the night. As the dogs were cast off a drizzling rain began to fall, which continued for about an hour. The remainder of the day was cloudy. A light wind blew from the northeast.

JACOBIN—LATONIA.—At 9:02 they were cast off. Latonia showed the better speed and style. She showed some unsteadiness on birds. Jacobin performed the better on birds and won. They were ordered up at 9:33.

KING'S MARK—HECTOR.—They were cast off at 9:48. Hector showed some unsteadiness to wing. King's Mark had the wider range. In speed they were nearly equal. Also in style and motion. On point Hector was much better in style. King's Mark made several false points, yet performed the better on birds. They were ordered up at 11:02. King's Mark won.

JACK MODOC—CINCH.—At 11:06 they were cast off. Cinch showed some unsteadiness to wing. Jack was the wider ranger, and had an advantage in style of going, but he showed some irresolution where scattered birds were plentiful. The heat ended at 12:25.

DAVE R.—SUNSHINE.—They were cast off at 12:23. The quality of Dave's work on birds was the better, and he did more of it than Sunshine. The latter showed very superior merit in every particular. Dave was the wider ranger. Both had good style. Dave R. won. They were ordered up at 12:47.

LADY—LILLY B.—At 1:29, after lunch, they were cast off. Laddy had the wider range and more uniform speed. Both had good style in motion and on point. Both performed well on birds, Laddy having the advantage. They were ordered up at 2:25. Laddy won.

Joey B. had a bye in this series.

THIRD SERIES.

JOEY B.—OLLIE S.—At 2:40 they were cast off. Ollie took a very long cast at the start, but after this the range was nearly equal. Joey had the greater speed and was quicker and had more style when on birds. It was a good working

beat, Joey winning both on the quality and quantity of his performance. Up at 3:08.

DAVE R.—KING'S MARK.—At 3:13 they were cast off. Both showed wide range, Dave the wider. Dave was much more accurate in his work on birds, besides finding more. He had some advantage in style. They were ordered up at 3:33.

JACOBIN—JACK MODOC.—At 3:39 they were cast off, and were ordered up at 4:52. Jack had a great advantage in range, working wide and with judgment. He was also speedier. On birds Jacobin secured the greater number of points, although the quality of his work was fully equal to that of Jack Modoc. The latter won.

Thursday.

The morning was clear and pleasant. A mild wind blew from the north-west in the forenoon; in the afternoon the wind was raw and stronger. Birds were difficult to find and several beats were prolonged on account of the difficulty in finding birds. The heats in the Derby were remarkably good on this day.

FOURTH SERIES.

DAVE R.—LADY.—They were cast off at 9:03. Neither ranged as wide as in some of their previous beats. Dave showed the better work in finding bevy and working on them, while Laddy was quicker in his work and more positive on his points. In style in motion Laddy was the merrier in his way of going, and on point he showed more firmness in his attitudes. Up at 9:39 and Dave R. won.

JOEY B.—JACOBIN.—They were cast off at 9:51. Joey had the greater speed and a slight advantage in style. The beat was a good working heat throughout. Jacobin made some errors in flushing and showed unsteadiness. Joey was much quicker in locating and pointing his birds, and the quality of his work was superior, yet Jacobin showed himself a dog of superior merit.

FIFTH SERIES.

DAVE R.—JOEY B.—They were cast off at 10:38. Dave ranged wider and kept out at his work better. Joey showed some unsteadiness in pointing, although he was much quicker and positive in his work on birds, yet Dave proved himself an excellent finding dog and deservedly won.

Joey B. and Laddy were run two minutes and Joey won. The judges then placed Dave R. first, Joey B. second, Laddy, Olive S., Jack Modoc and Jacobin equal thirds.

FLORENCE, ALA., December 12, 1887.—AMERICAN FIELD TRIALS CLUB'S INAUGURAL DERBY.—Open to all pointers and setters born on or after January 1, 1886. \$10 to enter and \$15 to start. Purse \$750; \$300 to first, \$250 to second, and \$200 to third. Closed May 1, 1897, with sixty-one nominations. Judges—J. H. Whitman, H. M. Markley, T. M. Brumby.

Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan bitch Miss Thompson, by Rodgerio-Bo Peep (setter),	beat	Jas. N. Maclin's black, white and tan bitch May, by Gath's Mark-Dell (setter),
W. T. Bowdre's black, white and tan bitch Ollie S., by Gladstone-Lottie (setter),	beat	O. W. Paris' black, white and tan dog Count Paris, by Count Noble-Champion Dido II (setter)
W. B. Shattuck's black, white and tan bitch Latonia, by Count Noble-Champion Dido II (setter),	beat	J. I. Case Jr. and F. K. Bull's blue belton bitch Queen Noble, by King Noble-Belle Belton (setter),
W. W. Titus' white, liver and tan Jacobin, by San Roy-Nettle (setter),	beat	P. J. Madison's liver and white dog Ossian, by Croxteth-Annie (pointer),
W. B. Shattuck's black, white and tan dog Hector, by Count Noble-Champion Dido II (setter),	beat	B. Crane's black, white and tan bitch Little Gift, by Rodgerio-Queen Bess (setter),
J. I. Case Jr. and F. K. Bull's blue belton dog King's Mark, by King Noble-Belle Belton (setter),	beat	Thos. Bennett's orange and white dog Sirine, by Sportsman-Sweetheart (setter),
Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Cinch, by Rodgerio-Bo Peep (setter),	beat	E. F. Stoddard's white and liver ticked dog Trinket's Cash, by Croxteth-Trinket (pointer),
Edw. Dexter's black and white dog Jack Modoc, by Buckellew-Ilda (setter),	beat	W. T. Bowdre's black, white and tan dog Samuel S., by Paul Gladstone-Lottie (setter),
Jas. S. Fisher's orange and white dog Dave R., by Gath's Hope-Daisy F. (setter),	beat	F. I. Stone's lemon and white bitch Lady W., by Heno-Lady Washington (pointer),
Latonia Kennel's black, white and tan bitch Sunshine, by Count Noble-Lit (pointer),	beat	E. F. Stoddard's white and liver ticked dog Trinket's Count, by Croxteth-Trinket (pointer),
W. R. Holliday's black, white and tan bitch Lilly B., by Rodgerio-Lillian (setter),	beat	Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Claud, by Rodgerio-Lillian (setter),
Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Laddy, by Rodgerio-Bo Peep (setter),	beat	W. B. Shattuck's orange and white dog Billy B., by Count Noble-Champion Dido II (setter),
Memphis and Avert Kennel's black, white and tan dog Joey B., by Rodgerio-Lillian (setter),	beat	J. I. Case Jr. and F. K. Bull's blue belton dog Blue Chief, by King Noble-Elsie Belton (setter),

Ollie S. beat Miss Thompson.	II.	Dave R. beat Sunshine.
Jacobin beat Latonia.		Laddy beat Lilly B.
King's Mark beat Hector.		Joey B. a bye.
Jack Modoc beat Cinch.	III.	
Joey B. beat Ollie S.		Jacobin beat Jack Modoc.
Dave R. beat King's Mark.		Laddy a bye.
Dave R. beat Laddy.	IV.	
		Joey B. beat Jacobin.
	V.	
		Dave R. beat Joey B.
		1st—Dave R.
		2d—Joey B.
		(Laddy.)
		Ollie S.
		3d—Jack Modoc.
		Jacobin.

Show Judging.

The merits of private vs. public judging is a question which periodically occurs as a matter of controversy. I see that it has been agitated of late in some of the papers given to such subjects, and it may therefore not be amiss to say a word upon it. I strongly suspect that this cry for public judging comes from those who have not much practical familiarity with the working of dog shows.

The one argument on which they rely is that, under a system of private judging, a judge cannot be unduly influenced by exhibitors. Now, to that I have two words to say. Firstly, if a judge cannot be trusted to go straight with his eyes open he cannot be trusted in blinkers. You must "Trust him all in honesty or not at all." If a judge has to be manoeuvred into honesty he had better be kept at home. If judges cannot be found who can be thoroughly trusted, the sooner dog shows come to an end the better. It is, however, hardly worth discussing that point. If a judge and exhibitor who desired a private arrangement could be thwarted by private judging they would be not only knaves, but fools. As I once heard said of a notorious turf robbery, "He not only pulled the horse, but he pulled him like a tailor."

But perhaps I shall be told, "It is not dishonesty but we fear, but timidity." A judge shrinks from passing over a dog led out by a well-known exhibitor. Here, again, the same argument applies in a measure. A man who has the self-reliance enough to discard all the antecedents of a dog and exhibit is hardly the man for judge. But it is even so to

the point to remember that in nine cases out of ten the judge does know the crack dogs of the breed on which he officiates, no matter who leads them.

These considerations, however, have been set forth before. There are, however, one or two others which I think have not been noticed.

1. There is no better teaching for a young judge—I mean for one who is to become a judge—than to stand at the ring side and see how an old hand deals with his class. People are very apt to forget that what one may call the mechanical routine of judging is a necessary element of success. The man may have a good eye for a dog, and yet may not so arrange a large class as to give himself the best chance of comparing them satisfactorily.

2. A moment's reflection will show that private judging, so far from being a check upon fraud, greatly facilitates it. What is to prevent a keeper from changing the numbers of the dogs? Such a fraud might, of course, be detected when the judge went round the benches afterwards. But suppose the judge does not revisit the show. It is a poor story if a committee cannot find an honest judge. But it would be an optimistic view of human nature to suppose that there would never be black sheep among the staff of keepers; or, even setting aside fraud, look at the chance of errors. Even with public judging wrong numbers are sometimes given. But in such cases the discrepancy between the cards over the dogs and the award as given in the ring is almost sure to be detected by some exhibitor or by-stander. With private judging the judge, and the judge only, can correct his own oversights.

Lastly, how do the advocates of private judging expect to get every dog led out? I have always found when judging that it was hard work to get committee men and keepers to supplement the labors of private exhibitors. If you require all the leading and tending to be done by the staff, nine-tenths of our shows would collapse.—J. A. Doyle, in *Kennel Gazette*.

Waltonian at Altcar.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—If ever there was an unlucky courser meeting the aristocratic Altcar Club could claim a front seat. All up to the day of meeting the weather was simply fine—all that could be desired from a courting point of view. We rose from our slumbers bright and early on the day of the meet, only to find that vagabond Jack Frost had been doing a heavy business, which he is famous for in this part of our Jubilee Queen's dominions. Nothing daunted I hitched up my little Welsh pony of twelve hands and made a start for the plains of Waterloo, having picked up a companion from Ballymoney looking the picture of frost-proof, water-proof and bullet-proof, with his many thicknesses of Blarney tweed, while your humble servant was weighed down in his Scotch tweeds. The wee nag had to drag live weight about 400 pounds; this was unusual and the beast did not forget to look round at my friend from the green Isle of Erin; anyway a kind word of encouragement sent her along. When we got into open country the surroundings were white with hoar frost, the roads in splendid condition for making fast time, so that the feet of our fiery steed were plainly heard and going as fast as demi-semi-quavera from a kettledrum. It was bitter cold and soon made our noses the color of the lantern at the rear end of an Express train. We arrived at the battle ground just in time to be told that the couraging would be postponed until the next morning; only a slim attendance of the general public turned up. I, for one, did not expect anything else, as there were nineteen other events to take place in the same week, and it may turn out that couraging just now is a little bit overdue. We now turn our nag's head for home; our course is south-east with a fair wind, when we come in collision with the Blundell Arms, a wayside tavern, and soon put out of sight a couple of hot Scotchies. They soon found out our weak spot and enabled us to get our shoulders in their proper places, as no doubt for hours we looked as though we were flitting with the family Bible on our backs; however, we had another good send off, and before reaching home Old Sol shone out brightly and soon cleared away Jack Frost's handiwork. Everything looked rosy for the morrow's work; but no sooner had the sun dipped behind the hills than the rascal Jack made play in such a fashion as to compel the abandonment of the Altcar meeting. There was an item in the morning papers calling on the lovers of the leash to support the club by leaving their penny papers behind and purchase couraging cards at half a crown. Well, sir, during my life I have attended many meetings and always purchased a card no matter what the cost, at the same time half a crown is too much. No wonder a great many refer to the penny paper to pilot them through the programme; they would, I am sure, reap a large benefit by charging the reasonable sum of one shilling. Anyhow, in Wales it appears that the frost did not interfere with the meeting at Bangor; perhaps the enterprising Welshmen had sent Mr. Frost a plentiful supply of "taffy." Everything goes in time of war, so they had splendid sport and were able to get through two thirty-two dog stakes in fine weather. The members of the Bangor Club have been so well supported by couraging men that next season they intend to add to their programme and make it a three-days' event. Moreover, the genial Irish gentleman, Mr. Swinbourne, has offered them a valuable cup for puppies, providing it is run out to the hither end. It is on the cards that there will be a large number from the Irish kennels, as Bangor is easy of access, only an hour or two to cross the channel.

I am now pleased to record a change in the weather; the frost has all disappeared, and Haydock Park will get the most of my company for this week. For a start we have the November Stakes, for twenty-six all-ages, at £5 each; Newton Stakes, for thirty-two puppies, at £5 each; Maiden Stakes, for thirty-two all-ages that have never won more than three courses in any one stake, at £4 each, and the Grand Prize for sixteen all-ages, at £25 each, with a cup value of £50 added, the latter small in numbers but giants in performance—such as Greater Scot, Herschel, Mullingar, Huic Holloa, Hermes, and that celebrated little bitch Penelope II, now in her fourth season. As soon as it became known amongst the would-be competitors that such flyers would step on the carpet they came to a just conclusion to keep their coin in their pockets. On the morning of the meet we were treated to a regular downpour of rain which lasted the whole of the day. The great attraction which the Grand Prize presented made the attendance fairly good, despite the wretched weather. The running all through was of a most interesting character, but the excitement of the day was the trial between the champions and the dividers of last year's Waterloo Cup, Greater Scot and Herschel, kennel companions, half brothers, and trained by old Archy Coke, or, at least, superintended by him, as he now is over eighty years old.

The first brace of dogs handed to the slipper for discussion of the Grand Prize was the two Irish dogs Tullochgorum and Salamhho. The former won with plenty to spare. It fairly rose to concert pitch when Herschel and Greater Scot

were seen trotting along to the slipper. Puss soon came along, and Tom Wilkinson sent them from one of his best slips on their journey. Herschel gradually began to draw ahead and scored the first turn fully a length and a half in advance. The Scot now got placed for one point when Herschel raced up on the inside close to the sent when he fell, but soon got on to his feet, draw up to the Scot before he had time to put in his work, and drove his hare before him to the escape in an artistic style, winning easily. Greater Scot ran a good dog, fully up to his puppy form—not disgraced, but beaten by a superior grayhound.

Coursing man will never forget the races, as each "crowned head" made use of every opportunity. Mullingar, another top-sawyer, ran fast but cunning not on the line of his game and got what was in store for him—a good dressing from the game and true Sorcerer. Hermes, another flyer, soon settled the pretensions of the moderate Winfarthing. Huic Holloa, another celebrity, and the unbeaten puppy Duke McPherson. At one part of the course it looked as though the young Irish Duke would raise a flag, but Huic got in some extra work at the finish and won a plucky trial behind a dodging hare.

The Scotch dog Rival Chief showed a fine turn of speed, leading and beating Glenkirk all end up. Swiftiness and the little wonder Penelope II, now in her fourth season, were then sent on their tour of inspection. Swiftiness led up two lengths for first turn, then the little bitch took her trick, and never left the course in dispute. The way she spun round Swiftiness was a brilliant display. The running in the other stakes was quite up to the mark, considering the nasty wet weather.

On the second day great was the change thereof. A bright sun greeted us as we entered the coursing park. It is a long time since I saw so many people at Haydock; the grand stand was full of the upper crust, with quite a number of ladies. Business soon began with the November Stakes, when Birmingham, an old acquaintance, soon polished off High Admiral, and Companion settled the bill for old Clamor, and Burnaby sent the divider of last season's Produce Stake (Miller's Rab) back to his kennel with a flea in his lug. Second round for the Grand Prize brought together Tullochgorum and Herschel, with nine to two freely offered on the latter. They got a good send-off, as straight as an arrow. The favorite soon forged ahead; but no courser was prepared to see the Irish dog led for first turn by four lengths, in fact Herschel stuck so close to the afterpart of his game that it was impossible for the Irishmen or "any other man" to get a sniff, and thus Tullochgorum was sent on the same errand as my favorite, Greater Scot.

Sorcerer was too fast for the Scotch dog Arbury and drove a fast hare to the escape. Huic Holloa and Hermes were well matched for speed. Huic just got the turn when Hermes nicked in and killed. The hat came off in the second trial, when, to my surprise, Huic led three lengths. It was plain to be seen that Hermes wasn't trying, as he threw up his head during the course and was easily beaten. Rival Chief led the little bitch Penelope three lengths, and, putting in excellent work, it looked any odds on the Chief, but thanks to a strong hare Penelope got a chance to pull the course out of the fire, which she did by sticking close to her game to the finish, winning a brilliant victory over the Chief. Third and concluding day, third round in the grand prize, Herschel and Sorcerer were sent after a rattling fast hare, when the crack soon began to show in front. He was fully three lengths in advance for the turn. In coming round puss made a fine break away which just suited the extra speed of the crack and enabled him to run up a big score before letting Sorcerer have a chance, who soon became as busy as a nailer until the hare broke away, and Herschel made a go by and won a well-contested trial. Huic Holloa and Penelope tried conclusions with a fast hare, in which Huic ran clean away from her, although the clever little bitch did a little work in the middle of the course; she could not hold her game when Huic raced past, and won all one way. For the final Herschel was made favorite at 5 to 2. Tom Wilkinson, from a pretty slip, sent the pair on their way rejoicing. The favorite led all of three lengths, brought his hare round to Huic Holloa who went to work in good style, scoring rapidly. When puss broke away the favorite shot past and to the finish never left the course in doubt. When the red flag went up it was the signal for cheers for Mr. Hornsby and his unbeaten dog. The November Stake was won by Mr. Gladstone's Companion, runner-up Mr. Large's Lammas. Newton Stakes was won by Mr. Hornsby's Hellice by Macpherson—Starlight, runner-up Mr. Pilkington's Philamon, by Phobos—Phyllida. Maiden Stakes divided by Mr. Hornsby's Headband, and Mr. Armstrong's Patent Stopper. Other small stakes were added. The meeting from first to last was quite a success. Now, my noble Editor, before I wind up my long ditty I will just mention that I have seen nearly all the Waterloo talent run, and most likely the following dogs will contest for the Blue Ribbon of the Leash: from Ireland, Duke Macpheraou and Prince Alexander; Scotland, Wigton and Scotia Vey; England, Hartington, Greater Scot, Breaksea, Huic Holloa, Flutering Fersen, Fenton Fairy, Maggie Park, Forget-me-Not and Companion. These are all heavy metal. But I must now draw the curtain and run up to the masthead the winner of 1888 Waterloo Cup "Herschel."

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10, 1887.

WALTONIAN.

THE GUN.

Duck shooting about Pleassanton is good, and large bags are made by those who can wade about in the miry swamp near that town. Many English snipe have been killed there since October, but the birds have gone further south now.

The wind storm of Monday last made the shooting on the salt marshes about the bay very good. Almost all returned with heavy strings, and some of them were very large. Seventy was not an unusual number, while hardly any fell below two dozen. Singularly enough the shooting along the Suirun was markedly poor on the windy day. Messrs. Hall McAllister Jr. and Will S. Kittle and a guest shot at the Ibis Club on Christmas day and all did well. The day was calm and rather warm. The following night was tempestuous as well as the succeeding day, and heavy bags were looked for, but absolutely no flight was had, and but a half dozen birds were killed by the party.

At the Tole Belle Mr. J. M. Adams killed a good many teal, while at the Cordelia rather better luck was the rule—sprigs predominating. On the Teal there was no shooting done, the members preferring the pleasures of the home circle.

The question of short versus long barrels in shotguns is one of considerable importance both to builders and users of the weapons. The shorter barrels balance better, are easier to handle, and if properly proportioned and bored seem to shoot quite well enough. The gun, with a pair of twenty-six inch barrels, mentioned in these columns recently as having

been built by Messrs. Clabrough & Golcher for Mr. John M. Adams of this city, is in constant use by that gentleman, and is quite equal to the longer guns used by the other members of his club in killing power. It shuts up ducks and geese very certainly, and last week Mr. Adams let down a swan at long range with it. There seems to be no doubt that the short guns can be sighted closely enough for all practical purposes, and if it is determined that in pattern and penetration they equal longer ones, a radical change may be looked for. They seem peculiarly adapted to the use of the nitro-powders which are coming into such general use.

We should be pleased to receive the opinions of Mr. Du Bray, Dr. Knowles, and other experts about them.

Schultze Powder.

The present water-proofed, granulated Schultze gunpowder is the most perfect practical outcome of the endeavor to utilize the discovery of the effect of nitric acid upon cellulose (converting it into an explosive) for small arms, says Mr. R. W. S. Griffith.

It was early found that gun cotton, the cotton forms of the nitro compounds, though giving such tempting results in total absence of smoke and solid residue, were far too violent and sudden in their action and combustion for use in ordinary firearms. Attention was then turned to other forms of woody fibre, and the actual woody portions of trees were chosen as giving the most pliable compounds with nitric acid.

The first Schultze gunpowder (so-called from the name of its introducer) after having given satisfactory results in the home of its invention, Germany, was offered to the English public about twenty years ago. It was rapidly appreciated by English shooters, and a company was at once formed to manufacture it in England, which company continues at the present day as the oldest and most experienced of the makers of nitro-compounds and smokeless powders for small arms, having succeeded in overcoming difficulties and prejudices, and in making their manufacture a commercial success. Their latest form of Schultze gunpowder, which they wish now to bring before the shooting public of the States, has been generally acknowledged as the perfect nitro-compound for shotguns.

When first manufactured in England, nineteen years ago, the Schultze gunpowder was in the form of little particles or cubes of wood, cut transversely from the trunk of selected trees, and treated with the chemicals necessary to render them capable of burning with sufficient rapidity to act as a "gunpowder." And in many respects this "cube" gunpowder was very satisfactory, the great drawbacks being the want of regular density in manufacture and the special loading, hard ramming, required to develop good shooting results.

To overcome these difficulties the granulated form was introduced ten years ago, and this being of even grain and regular density, requiring no ramming or special loading, giving as great facilities for loading as does black powder, marked a great advance on the cube form, and the "Granulated Schultze" gained ground everywhere as a safe, reliable gunpowder. It was, however, to a certain extent, subject to the effect of atmospheric influences, damp weather weakening and dry weather strengthening it. These drawbacks were completely overcome about three years ago, by adopting a process at one stage of the manufacture by which every separate fibre is water-proofed before being formed into grains, and the rapidly-increasing demand for this water-proofed granulated Schultze gunpowder for traps and general shooting, and the perfect safety to users of it, warrant the manufacturers in calling their gunpowder perfectly safe, reliable, effective, smokeless and cleanly in use. The company's factory is kept in a high state of efficiency, and the processes are carried out with the greatest care. In evidence, it may be mentioned, it is now ten years since the slightest accident occurred in the manufacture. An excellent record for a powder factory.

The shooting ranges with the testing apparatus are very complete, and no expense is spared on this head to adopt every known method of any value for arriving at the true force and behavior of the gunpowder made. In writing on a visit to the factory the editor of the *London Field* made these remarks (*Field*, Nov. 10, 1886):

"Their works contain the most perfect and complete set of instruments for carrying out experimental investigations connected with sporting guns that has ever been our fortune to meet with." The process of manufacture is briefly as follows: Soft timber of clean growth is selected, and after being torn into fragments is treated chemically until the whole of the resinous and soluble matters in the wood are extracted, and the pure finely divided cellulose remains; this is carefully dried and treated with the usual acids.

A long course of purification then commences; it is washed with cold, warm and boiling water successively, continued for a month until the nitro compound is perfectly free from every trace of decomposable matter, so that it may pass the very stringent test for purity imposed by the English authorities on all explosives in the British Isles.

This test ensures perfect safety in storage and handling, and is a guarantee that "Schultze" gunpowder is a pure stable compound; and that the authorities are satisfied with the way in which "Schultze" passes the tests is evidenced by their annual report, in which they state the whole of the samples of "Schultze" gunpowder tested passed the test for purity very satisfactorily.

The nitro-compound so formed is then ground to a minute state of division, and at that stage water-proofed. Chemicals to regulate the rapidity of combustion are then added and the whole mixture is formed into grains. These are subjected to heavy hydraulic pressure to regulate the exact density of the grains, and finally dried and sifted. But one quality, strength and size of grain is made, and this is known throughout the shooting world as Schultze gunpowder—granulated and water-proof.

When finished the powder undergoes exhaustive tests for its strength, bursting force, rapidity of combustion and ignition, etc., and if satisfactory is passed to magazines, where it is kept for three months. Again it is exhaustively tested, and if quite up to the mark is packed and issued. This second testing is adopted to make assurance doubly sure.

It is made in very large batches, each one consisting of many thousands of pounds, a most important point in all gunpowder making to secure perfectly uniform results. And now as to the properties of "Schultze" gunpowder. Those which the public require in a nitro-compound are in the chief place; (1) safety, and (2) smokelessness, for given those with (3) good strength, no one would be satisfied to use the black with its smoke and dirt; among the minor points required are (4) cleanliness, (5) no action on the gun barrel (pitting), (6) less gun recoil, (7) quick ignition, and (8) perfect regularity. A word or two on each of these points:

1. Safety.—The measure of pressure on gun barrels is a point always carefully tested, and the total absence of accidents in England with "Schultze" gunpowder is the best

proof that the powder is rendered safe. Many elaborate experiments have been carried out to show actual bursting pressure on gun barrels; none of these perhaps give the exact figures in pounds pressures, but they give comparative results perfectly.

The method adopted principally at the company's factory is described in detail in the *London Field*, Nov. 20, 1886. This is too long for reproduction here, but the results show "Schultze" to give less pressure on the powder chamber than black gunpowder (taking No. 4 as the standard), measure for measure. But on this point an outside opinion would carry weight, and we are happy to find the gentlemen who form the Proof House Guardians of Birmingham and London have largely experimented in this direction, and have found "Schultze" to give less pressure, charge by charge, on the gun barrel than No. 4 black powder, and even Messrs. Cortiss & Harvey admit, in a recently issued pamphlet describing experiments carried out by themselves, that "Schultze" gives less bursting pressure on the powder chamber than does their own No. 4 black gunpowder. In neither case were these experimentalists likely to be biased in favor of "Schultze" gunpowder.

The editor of the *London Field*, a veteran experimentalist, recording the result of his experiments in the issue of the *Field* of Feb. 14, 1885, reports the "Schultze" gunpowder to be perfectly safe, and to give less pressure than No. 4 black powder, even under varying conditions of temperature and dryness, even when dried to absolute dryness; and reporting upon the crusher system of testing pressures in his issue of Nov. 20, '86, he says: "Black invariably shows a greater strain than Schultze at the first crusher gauge."

2. Smokelessness—This "Schultze" possesses to a marked degree, being of all gunpowders offered to the public the most free from smoke.

3. Strength—"Schultze" is always issued, giving a trifle greater propelling force than double the weight of black powder or measure by measure with black No. 4; the strength is measured by various methods, but the crucial test adopted is the velocity given to the body of the charge of shot pellets. These are collected on a specially designed sectional target, and the velocities of the pellets measured by electrical chronograph. The general acceptance by the shooting public of "Schultze" as the hardest hitting powder, especially where money is depending on the result, is the best proof that the manufacturers are not wrong when they claim for their "Schultze" gunpowder greater penetration than black.

4. Cleanliness—In this, also, Schultze is in the van. The solid residue (amounting to 25 per cent. of the charge against that from black powder amount to 65 per cent.) is white, or nearly so, and condenses into dry particles which roll from the gun or are driven out by each discharge. There is no greasy residue or accumulation in the barrel, nor hard incrustation.

5. Pitting in the Barrel—There is a total absence of this with "Schultze." The residue is alkaline and dry, and never corrodes the barrel. It is not, therefore, so necessary to clean a gun when using "Schultze" as when using black powder. It is noticeable in guns in which "Schultze" is fired from the first and black from the second barrel, after some months of use, that the "Schultze" barrel is perfectly bright while the black barrel may be, and often is corroded.

6. Less Gun Recoil—The manufacturers who do not aim at making a powder which gives a very low gun recoil, knowing bet to be incompatible with good propelling force and safety in use; but as a matter of fact, "Schultze" does give about 7 lbs. less recoil in a 12-bore and 11 lbs. less in a 10-bore gun, using corresponding charges than black. This is principally owing to the fouling being so much less with "Schultze" than with black. The friction and dead weight of the solid residue is much less with Schultze; for instance, 4 drams of "Schultze" in a 10-bore gun—the usual charge—will give a solid residue of 14 grains, while the corresponding 4 drams of black will give a solid residue of 73 grains, giving 59 grains more of residue to be moved in the case of black than in the case of Schultze. This is equal to an extra one-eighth ounce of shot. This explains the seeming paradox that Schultze, with equal propelling force to black, gives less recoil.

7. Quickness of Ignition—There are two distinct operations performed when a gun is fired—the ignition of the charge of powder by the primer, and its subsequent combustion when ignited. The quicker the combustion the greater the strain on the gun barrel, while the quicker the ignition the greater the comfort to the shooter. "Schultze" is therefore made to ignite readily and to burn comparatively slowly, the whole time taken by the two operations from the fall of the hammer on the primer and the leaving the muzzle of the gun of the shot occupying, with the standard English Eley primer and Schultze gunpowder, about .0090 of a second. This is regularly tested so as to guard against any tendency to hang fire. Experiments carried out with American shells and primers show these to have a strength, compared with Eley's standard primer and Belgian primers, as follows:

American No. 2.....	6
Eley's ordinary.....	9
"stronger.....	12
Belgian.....	15 to 17

As it is possible, therefore, that the American primer is hardly strong enough to do justice to the "Schultze" and to obviate the necessity of priming with black powder, the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. and the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. are kindly experimenting with a view to issue a shell with a primer of same strength as Eley's ordinary, and this, if carried out, will give satisfaction to users of black as well as of nitro-compounds, as with a stronger primer even black powder gives more satisfactory results.

8. Lastly, perfect regularity is attained by great care in manufacture and by making in very large quantities at a time so that any small differences are lost in the great body of the batch. In conclusion, allow me to state that we have opened an agency for the sale of "Schultze" gunpowder at 8 Murray street, New York, as will be seen from your advertising columns, and all information as to loading, etc., will be gladly offered. It may be as well, however, in general terms to give a few simple rules for the loading of Schultze, so as to give satisfaction.

Too large a charge should not be used, 3 drams (42 grains by weight) in a 12-bore and 4 drams (56 grains by weight) in a 10-bore gun are good charges, and generally efficient. Load exactly as with black, placing a tight-fitting card or cloth wad over the powder and seating it firmly.

Do not ram the powder. Allow sufficient shell for a fair crimping in, but not too much.

By following these rules cartridges will be loaded to give the excellent results obtained by the large English cartridge loaders, whose Schultze cartridges now bear a large proportion to the black cartridges issued and are used by the bulk of the customers of the chief houses in London and Birmingham, etc., with entire and growing satisfaction.

"Schultze" gunpowder is issued of one density and strength, exactly one-half density and fully double strength of black No. 4. So for use take one-half by weight or equal in measure to the charge of black No. 4.

Cleaning Guns.

Part of the price ordinarily paid for sport is cleaning the guns after the day out—and a large part. Appliances are numberless, and most of them fairly effective if well used. Shooting suggests this method which will seem slow to those who use modern conveniences:

Many years ago, as a boy, at the house where I spent most of my early days, I can well remember watching the gamekeeper cleaning the guns, and I paid the more attention to him because it was under his tuition that I was first entered to sport. I need not describe his plan for muzzle loaders, which were, of course, for years the only guns that were in use, since these are now obsolete, but when breech-loaders came in the plan he adopted was as follows: There were always a dozen or so of long, plain, wooden rods standing in a corner of the gunroom, made by the village carpenter, which I imagine must have been almost precisely the same as those of "Ruffed Grouse," except that instead of having the ends notched as his are there was a slit bored through the end. The gamekeeper used to take the shortest of those rods and a few lumps of tow, which he worked up into balls in his hands. Opening the gun he then placed one of these balls, which was the size of the diameter, into the chamber of the gun, and, turning the barrel up so as to stand the muzzle on a soft wooden board laid on the floor, he pushed the tow through carefully with the rod. The same to the other barrel; and he repeated this pushing of balls through until the barrels were bright. Understand, he did not wrap the tow on the rod or attach it in any way, but pushed it as a ball right through and out. Then, and only then, he took a longer rod, on the end of which a slit had been made, and inserting the end of a strip or ribbon of tow wound it round the end of the rod. This rod he rubbed well up and down the barrels till all was thoroughly dry. The next move was to take a third rod with oily rag or tow, and oil the inside of the barrels. I have always cleaned my guns myself, and have to this day followed his lead in first pushing balls or lumps of tow or waste right through the barrels before beginning to rub them with anything. This plan has always appeared to me superior to the usual one of rubbing even at the commencement. The rubbing process, until, first of all, the dirt is pushed out, is a waste of time and of cleaning stuff besides the risk of smoothing down the dirt on the inside of the barrels whereas nothing can so effectually expel it as to push it clean out of the barrel in the way I describe. I prefer to expel it to bringing it back into the barrel and rubbing it well into it, as is done when the tow is attached to the rod. First drive out the worst of the dirt till all is bright and then rub the iron as much as you like. Your correspondent makes no mention of lead, but, unfortunately, the worst cause of injury to barrels is from lead, and the most difficult to remove. Do I understand that the process he describes, viz., merely rubbing with felt and with vaseline, is sufficient for all purposes of cleaning, including lead removal? In my experience no gun will fire even twenty shots without beginning to deposit lead.

I hope some of your readers will be able to give me an answer to the question I asked, viz., whether there is any harm in using "waste" in the inside of barrels. I have been told that it injures them, but I do not see how it can. It is composed of a quantity of cotton threads and odds and ends of cotton, and I cannot see how these can injure a barrel. I prefer it to tow on account of those threads and lumps, because they simply just the inequalities and roughnesses which seem to me so useful to rub out the dirt. Tow has nothing of the sort, and is, when wrapped in a rod, altogether smooth and passes smoothly over the dirt. I believe the roughnesses of the cotton waste give the necessary amount of unevenness wanted to dislodge this. Although rougher than tow, yet I do not see how friction with cotton waste can injure iron. I should be glad to know more on this point, however.

How Shall Guns Be Built.

The recent inventions in the way of nitro-powders seem likely to cause speculation among the gun builders. It cannot be doubted that the points of greatest pressure differ with different powders, and that with some of the best of the new powders the explosive force is of such a peculiar rending character as to necessitate greater strength in barrels at those points than has been necessary when black powders alone have been used. The article published last week in reference to the subject will well repay close study, and in connection with it may he read some notes by a thoughtful writer who says:

There is no question that in various respects these results have been contrary to what was believed by gunmakers to be the conduct of certain nitro-powders in the exertion of pressure upon particular points of gun barrels. In these days of light gun building such discoveries as have been published are of the utmost importance, and a study of the tables of respective pressures of the different powders leads to the conclusion that some of the makers of light guns may thank their fortune that they have had no more accidents on their consciences than they have. I have no intention of mentioning names, but those who are acquainted with the structure of the guns of individual makers of these light guns will easily be able to see for themselves which of them come nearest to the model pointed out by the trials, for that they do differ immensely in that respect I can vouch for my own knowledge. There is another consideration in connection with the subject of barrel making and internal pressures, viz., that the mode of making guns extra light by piling up metal just where it is supposed to be required and lightening it excessively elsewhere can now be estimated at its value. Even supposing that the judgment of the exact spot where the metal should be left thick is correct, still the risk is immense. The gun is built specially strong at one spot to resist pressure of a certain powder. It goes into the hands of an ordinary sportsman, i. e., one who does not dive very deeply into the question of points of internal barrel pressures, if, indeed, he has an idea that such things exist. His gun, in order to be of a certain light weight, has been carefully built up for, let us say, Schultze powder. He runs out of cartridges during the day, and his friends supply him with some of theirs, say black (Cortiss and Harvey). They none of them think that, if he pulls the trigger, the force of this powder will strain the barrel with the whole of its power at a different spot to that of the powder for which it was built, and that he is incurring a terrible risk by firing it.

If this is dangerous, what shall we say of the matter if we remember that the gunmaker, when he built the gun for Schultze powder, was wholly under a mistake in taking its pressure to be at a particular point, and had, under that impression, piled up the metal at a point which is now shown to be the wrong one, and, to get the gun to the excessive

lightness required, shaved it down exceedingly thin where in reality the actual pressure does come? It is evident from the tables that such must have been frequently done, for they completely reverse in many instances the accepted and established opinions. Those who use these guns made on the mistaken lines may find food for thought here. Moreover, it appears to be a fair deduction from these discoveries that most, if not all, of the powders exert a pressure at distances further prolonged and continued forward up the barrel than was believed to be the case. Here again we see a source of danger through the building of barrels by gunmakers on old mistaken lines. Gunmakers, supposing that the pressure exerted their force at a point not far forward, thought themselves and their customers safe if they placed sufficient metal at that part, and that they might then, with impunity, lighten the barrel at the forward point. It is quite a common thing to see barrels shaved and bevelled away externally towards the middle of the barrels; indeed, there is hardly a barrel which is not thus externally bevelled. Now it seems the gunmakers have miscalculated the points of pressure, and that that very part which they thus fancied to be free of pressure endures a strain. Can we wonder that, if the gun was extra light, or some mischance happened to increase the ordinary strength of the explosive within it, a burst was the consequence? The more anyone studies the report of the experiments, the more he is forced to the conviction that gunmakers have (the generality of them) been building gun barrels on a principle which rests on a foundation of mistaken ideas and false authorities, and that what has now been discovered of the action of these nitro and black explosives is no less than a revolution on all that had been previously accepted. This is now proved to have been the result of faulty experiments.

THE RIFLE

Bennett Versus Paine.

Mr. F. E. Bennett of Boston, who disputes with Chevalier Ira Paine the title to the pistol championship of America, recently said:

The result of my revolver shooting at Walnut Hill last week has brought about a controversy. I would like to make public a few facts. Mr. Paine has stated that when he made his record of 841 points he used ammunition purchased for him at random, in stores where it was allowed to lie, probably for years; the powder was caked, and was consequently unfit for record shooting. A letter is on file at the office of *The Rifle* from the parties from whom the ammunition Mr. Paine used was purchased, and reads as follows: "The ammunition purchased from us by Mr. Paine in March last was from a lot of cartridges received but a few days before from the factory, and was fresh and in perfect condition."

There is also another letter at the same place from the manufacturers of the ammunition used, from which I copied the following: "As to the cartridges in question, they are practically the same as those made for years past, with only a slight change in the profile of the bullet, and the grooves for lubricant being inside instead of outside the shell, considerable had to be overcome to make the present bullet give as good target results as the old one, but we now think it does quite as well, its length and weight being practically the same, and the special powder as adopted by the Russian government, which is kept up to standard, was used in all these cartridges. Regarding outside lubrication (the kind Mr. Paine used) we feel assured from experiments that under the same ordinary conditions it will give equal, if not superior, results to inside lubrication (the kind Mr. Bennett used), but it is objectionable where cartridges are carried in holsters or loose in the pocket."

Mr. Paine asks if "any sane marksman supposes a man is 38 or 40 points better off in one day than another." I would reply to his saying, look at his score made in public at Walnut Hill, Oct. 15, 1886—791 points; then observe his aggregate at same place March 18, 1887—841 points. Not a difference of 38 or 40 points in his shooting but 50 points. He is publishing scores he says he made with a 38-calibre revolver, instead of a 44-calibre, claiming that he lost 12 points by so doing. Every marksman knows that as you decrease your calibre, you gain an advantage. The National Rifle Association of Great Britain have all revolvers under 44-calibre. In this country they bar under 32, and rules are about to be made handicapping all revolvers under 44-calibre. The 38-calibre revolver which Mr. Paine has is the only one of its kind in existence, as is proved by another letter from Smith & Wesson, which says: "We would be glad to send you a 38 44 revolver, but have not one of the model on hand. In fact the only one we ever made of this kind is the one Mr. Paine has." This is an advantageous pistol, and there is not a cartridge on the market for it. He consequently prepares all his ammunition, and is putting the results he obtains before the public in comparison with my work with an army revolver 44 calibre with factory ammunition.

As to the results I have obtained, here is my best score made on the first day of my shooting last week: 91, 89, 93, 90, 85, 94, 82, 83, 90, 84—836. Mr. Paine has issued a challenge to me. I shall have to admit my inability to equal him in the size of my pocketbook, but as this is not a question of comparing the amount of money each possesses, but of the skill of each of us, I beg to state that I will be pleased to shoot a match with Mr. Paine for the sum of \$250 a side, and the revolver championship of America, to be shot at Walnut Hill, at any time he may name between April 1 and June 1, 1888. The condition of the match is as follows:

"One hundred shots a day, for six consecutive days, on Standard American target, at a distance of 50 measured yards. Revolver, any with barrel not over eight inches in length including cylinder, and of calibre not less than 44. Factory ammunition in unbroken boxes of any of the following makes: United States Cartridge Company, Union Metallic Cartridge Company or Winchester Repeating Arms Company, to be furnished by the referee. Any open sights revolver to have a three-pound trigger pull, to be tested each day by the referee before the shooting. Privilege of cleaning revolver between each 10 shots. Each man to choose a judge, the judges to choose a referee whose decision shall be final, and who shall also be the stakeholder. The referee to give each man two cartridges as he goes to the firing point. The shooter shall not be challenged or interfered with in any manner while shooting. Either party violating this rule shall forfeit the match. The shooting to commence between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. each day. The party securing the highest aggregate in the six days' shooting to be the winner. This challenge to remain open for six days from date."

"To save further newspaper controversy," continues Mr. Bennett, "I will announce that these are the only conditions under which I will shoot a match with Mr. Paine."

Mr. Bennett posted a forfeit of \$100 as a guarantee with.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Dec. 31, 1887

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, or beyond the time he intends to pay for it, let him not fail to write us direct to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. Look carefully at the date on the label of your paper.

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked as requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in this cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, \$5 per year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show this paper to others.

Christmas and New Years.

Christmas came upon us so suddenly this year that we did not realize the position until it was too late to offer the customary greetings. Caught napping, and Santa Claus came with such a rush that his sleigh went whizzing by ere we could get into a stride that would land us at the post first.

Not that we were oblivious—not that we did not wish our readers, and, for that matter, everybody else, a Merry, Merry Christmas, but Time was not taken by the forelock, and the feast was spread and the guests at the table before we could wish them joy of their repast.

There is little danger of forgetting that Christmas is coming in our old Eastern home. The glorious Indian summer days are monitors of what can be expected. Though the sun shines red through the haze and there is warmth in the atmosphere, the yellow, red, russet, purple and brown leaves are warnings that ere long there will be rain changing into snow. Then comes the skirmish line of the advancing army. Snow and frost and an occasional blizzard, and maybe a real out-and-out old-fashioned nor'-wester, with an intensity of cold which native Californians cannot understand.

For all these discomforts a real Christmas must have the Frost King as a part of the pageant. The yule log will burn its brightest when the mercury is close to zero and the air is refrigerated into positive dryness. Still we must express a preference for Christmas when roses and other flowers are blooming, and there is a mellow air without the necessity of the yule log to give warmth, if even it leads to forgetfulness.

But there is still time to wish everybody a happy New Year. Happy the first day of Anno Domini, 1888, and happy every day in the year, and for as many more as are vouchsafed. With anything like a fair run of luck, Californians should be the happiest people in the world. With a moderate share of fortune's favors there is every incentive to enjoyment. A climate which is conducive to health, and which makes out-door life pleasant at all seasons. There may be a chilly day once in a while, and at times fog drifting in from the ocean, though the worst day we have ever witnessed in Oakland, in a residence of nearly fourteen years, cannot be termed really disagreeable from an Eastern point of view. Happy let us endeavor to be, and if the favorite colt gets beaten when we have held that victory was assured, make the best of it and congratulate the fortunate owner. Were all the races we run through life a series of conquests, there would be a strong probability that the charm would vanish, and racing be pronounced a bore.

Close of Volume XI.

With this number volume eleven will be completed. Five and a half years since the first number was issued, and that is a long time in this fast-moving world. Since July 1st, 1882, there have been fast movements on the part of California in the departments all are the most interested in. In all matters connected with the soil and its products there has been rapid advance. In the race for supremacy in the horse-producing line she has advanced at a rate which has placed her in the front of all competitors in many points. When the first number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN came from the press, California held the first place for yearling and two-year-old trotters. Since then every stage of fast colthood is represented by sons and daughters of the Golden West, and that by gaps which give greater significance to the accomplishment.

California race-horses have performed admirably on the courses of the East. A few years anterior to 1882 it would have been thought a foolish venture to "carry" California-bred colts to racing centres, and to-day California owners rank second and third in the list of winners. Since 1882 the largest thoroughbred stud in the world has been organized in California, and there is probably at least five times as many thoroughbred mares in the State as there were five years ago. In five years there have been so many additions to the stock of the State that if accurate statistics could be obtained the result would be startling. Additions in the number of animals, great as the increase has been, is not so wonderful as the quality of those which have been lately produced. Breeding trotters in this country is of recent date. Although, as has been shown, the importation of good foundation stock commenced soon after gold was discovered, there was too great an excitement to take proper care of parents and offspring. The absorbing passion was the accumulation of gold, and a small proportion of the Argonauts came with the intention of making homes in California. In fact, very many of the pioneers now residing here went "back home," but the experience of a few years, though gained in the turmoil of mining camps, was sufficient to engender a longing for the "glorious climate" and other advantages, and a return for good resolved upon.

S. B. Whipple was the first to engage in breeding trotters in a systematic way. If not the first actually, his farm at San Mateo was the premier move towards breeding, rearing and training trotters. He imported stock which, at the time, stood high, but has since occupied the very highest peak of the mountain of Fame; sons and daughters of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and other descendants of that famous horse.

It was nearly ten years after Mr. Whipple's importations that L. J. Rose brought the foundation of his successful stock from the other side of the mountains. Although it may appear anomalous, the lack of appreciation of Hambletonian stock at that time by Mr. Rose has been of great service to the trotting interests here. He brought what has since proved one of the very best of the best outcrosses for Hambletonian blood. There were Clay, Mambrino Chief, and Pilot strains, and the most potent argument to prove the value of the combination is a reference to Sultan, Stamboul, Hinda Rose, St. Bell, Bell Boy, Sable Wilkes and several others. Although Governor Stanford had some brood-mares previous to the first purchase of land which has since become famous all over the world as Palo Alto, that may be said to be the commencement of his breeding operations. Depending on memory, that was in 1876, and late that fall Electioneer was purchased with a number of others from Stonyford. H. W. Scale bought Elmo some years before, and Wm. Corbitt brought Irvington and Artherton from Orange County in 1874. Mr. Reavis, of Chico, organized a breeding farm, in the early seventies, with California Blackbird at the head of the stud, and there were a number of breeders of trotters throughout the State, though on a smaller scale than those mentioned. Among the most successful of breeders who did not engage in the business largely was L. H. Titus, of San Gabriel, with Echo as sire. Hancock M. Johnson did very well with A. W. Richmond and some mares of high breeding, and Jesse D. Carr, with Carr's Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen, bred some valuable animals.

To enumerate all of those engaged in breeding prior to 1880 is not within the scope of this article, though it may not be out of place to remark, that when we came here in April, 1874, and for some years thereafter, there was a general feeling that California horses were not up to the standard of those of the East, and many driving horses were imported. James McCord made several trips to the East, the main business being to provide roadsters and trotters for his clients, and though superior animals could be obtained of native production the glamour of old-time notions befogged the judgment. Since that time the importations have been mainly for breeding purposes. Some grand specimens of horses

have been imported since our initial number came from the press. Three thoroughbred stallions from Australia, highly formed, of the very best blood in the world, and ones of them already standing high as a progenitor. Norfolk, Joe Hooker, Grinstead and Rutherford have established their reputation on all of the prominent race-courses of the Orient, and when to these are added the get of Darebin, Sir Modred, Warwick, Kyrle Daly, the other Rancho del Paso stallions, and those at Palo Alto, there is little fear that our racing colts will not play well their part.

Since July 1st, 1882, Guy Wilkes and Le Grand have been added to the list of our trotting sires, and Sable Wilkes and Grandes give evidence that their sires are worthy coadjutors in keeping up the prestige of California trotters.

Five years ago there was not a California-bred stallion which had trotted in 2:20. Now there are eight which have gone that fast, six of them inside of 2:20. As the oldest of these was foaled in 1878, the youngest in 1884, there is little risk in predicting that there will be great reductions, none at all in prophesying that in five years more there will be a still greater number to add to the very fast division. Long before the close of Volume XXI we hope to chronicle a score of stallions of California birth which have made a mark in the tens, and not at all doubtful that the present number will be doubled in two seasons more. At this time it is written there are several which have only a short gap to close, and with such an array of youngsters coming on there is no lack of reinforcements.

As to the past of this BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN we have little to say. It has spoken for itself, and very gratifying, indeed, are the kind words that have been given it. We hope to merit in the future a continuation of favors.

A Stallion Stake.

Let us commence the consideration of a stallion stake with a list of California stallions which are so close together as to give promise of a "horse-race."

Guy Wilkes	2:15½	Antevolo 4 years	2:20½
Anisee	2:18½	(Separately timed in race)	2:18½
Director	2:17	Ansel	2:20
Stamboul	2:17½	Albert W.	2:20
Sable Wilkes, 3 years	2:18	Palo Alto, 4 years	2:20½
Woodnut	2:19½	Mount Vernon	2:21
Dawn	2:19½	Menlo	2:21½

and only beaten a short head by Lot Slocum at Petaluma in 2:18½. We leave our Piedmont, 2:17½, Monroe Chief, 2:18½ and Brigadier, 2:21½, as it is not likely that either of these will be trotted in the future. But there are others which are liable to come in, which, as yet, have not obtained a record to class them with the fast division. Among these are the Nutwoods owned by the Sargeant brothers, Allo, etc. We learn from good authority that Jim Mulvenna can trot so fast that the sulky spokes sing a merry tune when he goes for a brush, and we have seen Brown Jug show a clip which, if kept up, would land him far below 2:20. There are eleven of the above which have trotted in 2:20 or better, fourteen in all. Now if a stake were gotten up free for all stallions, it might induce Eastern owners to make nominations, though from previous trials this is rather unlikely. Fortunately the home material is all that can be desired, and there is not a question of enough being named to make it the grand trotting event of the year. Our suggestion is to make the first payment moderate. Thus in a stake of \$500 each let the first payment be \$100. Close the stake on the first of March, at which time \$100 shall be paid, \$150 on the first day of August, and the remaining \$250 three days before the time fixed for trotting. In order to give horses a chance which had made a long season, it might be better to put the date some time in October, and at that season of the year there is usually good weather. The race could be trotted either on the San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton or Sacramento track, though inasmuch as there are better facilities for reaching this section, and all the accommodations desired, in all probability a majority of owners will prefer to trot in this vicinity. If Mr. Hinchman or Mr. Levens will open a stake of this kind, there is little doubt of it proving the biggest kind of a thing. Something after this plan might answer:

Free-For-All Stallion Stake.— Sweepstakes of \$500 each, with following forfeits: \$100 to be paid on the first of March next, when the stake will close, \$150 on the first of August next, and \$250 three days before the date fixed for trotting. Heats of a mile, best 3 in 5 in harness, good day and good track. Should the day designated not be good, or the track not in fair order, the race to be carried over until the conditions are favorable, but not to exceed a space of two weeks. Five or more subscribers necessary to fill the stake. Should two horses start \$— will be added; three, \$—; five or more, \$— added by the proprietor. Should only two horses start the whole money will be divided, two-thirds to the winner, one-third to the second. If only three starters, the first to have sixty per cent., the second twenty-five per cent., the third fifteen per cent. of the aggregate amount; if four or more horses start then the first fifty per cent., second twenty-five per cent., third fifteen per cent. and

the fourth ten per cent. Race to be trotted on the — day of October, 1888, and to be governed by either the rules of the American Trotting Association or the National Trotting Association.

It might be well perhaps to grant each starter \$250, so that it would virtually be a forfeit to such if only \$250, and the chances to win a slice of a big stake. Let us calculate on a basis of twelve nominations, and that eight of these make the second payment; this will amount to \$2,400, which five starters will swell to \$3,650. With six starters \$1,500 can safely be added, so that there will be \$5,150 in the pot. Even if the clause was incorporated guaranteeing \$250 to each starter, there will be \$3,900 to divide. \$1,950 to first, \$975 to second, \$585 to third, and \$390 to the fourth, on an entrance of \$250. That a race between these renowned California stallions will be the event of the year is beyond question. The trotting world at home and abroad would be excited, and many visitors from the East be in attendance. Any stallion engaged in the race which made a good showing will attract attention, and should the owner desire to sell, find a purchaser at a round figure. The harseding of all that are mentioned is unexceptionably good. There are five by Electioneer, four by Nutwood, one by George Wilkes, one by Guy Wilkes, one by Dictator and one by Sultan. The dams are of the same stamp, Fleetwing, the dam of Stamboul is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and she has two in the very fast list, viz., 2:20. The dam of Guy Wilkes is a half-sister to Joe Bunker, and has the royal blood of Mambrino Patchen as a portion of her dower. Sahle Wilkes is from one of the very fastest of Sunny Slope's rearing, and her dam has three in the list, one inside of 2:20. Woodnut is from the dam of Manon, the dam of Menlo, by imported Hercules, and the dam of Mt. Vernon by Chieftain. The dam of Dawn is by Whipple's Hambletonian, the dam of Albert W. by John Nelson, and also a half-sister to Aurora. The dam of Palo Alto is the thoroughbred Dame Winnie, and it is beyond peradventure that she is destined to take very high rank among the queens of the trotting stud. The dam of Ansel is by Lexington, and Anteeo and Antevolo are from Columbine.

We have implicit faith that a stallion stake which will bring together the horses mentioned, will attract at least five thousand spectators with a good prospect, for double that number.

The Time Test.

An article copied from the *Melbourne Sportsman* presents the prevalent Australian idea of the value of the watch in measuring the capacity of race-horses. The author certainly presents sound arguments in favor of the practice of timing horses in order to obtain a line as to their ability, and the policy of accepting it as a guide to investments is placed in a clear light.

There is a wide difference in the race-courses of the United States and those of England, and from the knowledge we have there are also points of divergence between the tracks of this country and Australia. The race-courses here are of uniform distance and nearly of uniform shape. They are kept in the same manner, and when in like condition there is very little dissimilarity in opportunities for "making time." Should there be much variation in the point of adaptability for speed, it is not long before trainers and owners can measure it with a great deal of accuracy. Thus a trial run which would be accounted a good performance at Jerome Park would be inferior at Coney Island, and at Monmouth Park an average showing. But as an adjunct to training operations the watch is indispensable. American trainers of the present day would be totally lost without a time-measurer.

Exercise, when at all fast, is invariably regulated by it, and directions given to the rider to gauge the pace by minutes and seconds. By marking the time of the fractions he learns what will suit the animal the best, and whether to go from end to end or wait until a certain distance has been accomplished the proper course to pursue.

In England the courses have no regularity of shape and the lengths are variable. In many of them time cannot be taken with any degree of accuracy, and the topography is such that a variation of seconds in a mile may readily occur. For instance the fastest Derby on record is 2:43. The weight carried, 122 pounds, does not account for the slowness when compared with our record of 2:34. While it is true that Luke Blackburn, three years old, only carried 102 pounds, and Jim Guest, which made the same time, 98 pounds, and was a year older than Luke and Derby winners, that does not account for the discrepancy. Even with an allowance of twenty pounds in a race of one and one-half miles three seconds would be a liberal estimate, and a majority of turf-men will not rate it so much.

According to Ruff's Guide, the "New Derby course is exactly a mile and a half, and somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, the last half-mile being straight. The first half mile is on the ascent, the next third of a mile level, the bend into this straight run home and until within

the distance on the descent and the remainder on the rise."

The "rise" for 240 yards has been described to us as a steep grade, and doubtless this is a trying ordeal after colts have run so far with heavy weight. On our courses when the distance is a mile, or multiples of a mile, there is as much down grade as up, though as every effort is made to bring the surface to a level it is rare that there are great differences from a level. There was only eight inches variation from a "dead level" in Dexter Park, Chicago, and we suppose that Washington Park is about the same. The courses at Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Marysville, Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Santa Cruz are practically level. There are a few feet from an absolute level on the Bay District, and probably about twelve feet between the highest and the lowest portions of the Oakland track.

The Time Test.

It is more than probable that there is no particular feature in connection with racing and private trials, in which a greater diversity of opinion exists than in the subject now under notice. The question becomes doubly interesting from the fact that our English turfmen are despite the advancement of the world's notions, and in face of the importance in which the matter is regarded by the Americans and Australians—two rapidly improving sections in racing and its attributes, most emphatic in their non-belief, and are ever ready to ridicule the idea as one opposed to all reason, and not worthy consideration. Such a stubborn contention from the rockers of the oracle in which we Australians yet but slumber, must carry its load of consequence, and as their views are in direct opposition to those of the majority of Colonials who have devoted time and attention to the training and racing of the thoroughbred, it presents an excellent field for contemplation and argument.

For the benefit of *The Sportsman* readers I now propose to ventilate my ideas on the point, which will, I trust, prove of sufficient soundness to engage the attention of those interested.

It may beset my case if I say a close application to racing, race-horses, and the general attributes of the turf, which has now extended over a fair number of years, has placed me in possession of an ordinary share of what is termed racing knowledge, or, to put it more modestly, the ins and outs of the Colonial run of the game. An ardent enthusiast in track operations ever, the principal racing centres have each received considerable attention from me in season. A backer (whether successful or otherwise affecteth not the point) for years, and an association with the majority of owners, trainers, and jockeys has marked my career in this particular line. Perhaps these few facts should be sufficient to qualify me to express an opinion on the subject of this article.

To commence, I think it advisable to deal with the time-test as applied to training operations and private trials. This, it will be apparent, is in keeping with the proper order of things, as the preparation and trial precede the actual racing. It is a generally understood thing that English trainers when necessary try their horses for important engagements with animals of proved calibre, and according to the adjustment of weights and the result of the trial, so they form their estimate of each particular horse. Equally well is it known that the watch on such occasions is religiously discarded; in fact, as I have before stated, its presence would be the signal for open ridicule. Colonial trainers, on the other hand, (be it understood that I speak generally) rely with the greatest confidence on the record shown by the chronometer, and in nine cases out of ten the only help a horse in Australia receives when running a trial is from an assistant or assistants stationed at a certain post or posts, from which they jump away to bring the horse under trial home at the termination of his distance. For the sake of argument it is better to accept the distance to be not less than a mile. If the elements are favorable for making time, and the track on which it is run in good order—two very important considerations which an astute trainer never fails to note—the result is gauged by the watch. Of course a trainer of ordinary skill will observe how his charge finished, whether strongly or otherwise, and in this he gains a deal from marking exactly how the lad has ridden his gallop in respect to judgment and pace. Let us turn for a moment to the sand gallop at Flemington. Circumstances snubbing, an average free worker, a Derby colt with about 8 st. would not be considered as having a hundred to one chance if he could not, with a helper, run his distance inside of 2:45 with a shake of the whip or hand riding. It must be borne in mind that it is very rare to hear of a trial with shoes off. There are innumerable things to consider when endeavoring to gauge the strength of various gallops, the last of which is not by any means the position of the respective horses on the track when running their trials or gallops. Many trainers and touts are deluded in this manner, never for a moment pausing to consider whether A hugged the posts, or whether B kept well out in the center of this roomy track when the times made by the respective animals are within a second or seconds of each other. Another thing Colonial trainers do not, as a rule, try their horses legitimately. When they know they possess a good one they, in the course of its final preparation, send it a sound gallop from end to end, with or without assistance, as the case may be, and ascertain its present form by holding the watch and judging from this result. As a rule, two-year-olds offer us the best example of this reliability of a time-trial as believed in by the Australians, and it is well known that a youngster up to Maribyrnong Plate form must carry its weight over the five furlongs in about 1 min. 5 secs., or its chance of annexing the coveted juvenile event is not a rosy one. One of our most successful trainers of two-year-olds looks for 1 min. 4 secs. as the required standard, and would not back a youngster under his care who failed to perform that. As to the soundness of his judgment and test, it will do to say he has won the Plate once, a dead-heat once, a position once, and recently proved if his colt had been judiciously handled he must have been extremely near to the winner. And this within double the number of years of the deeds enumerated. It must be remembered he tries his youngsters legitimately and on turf. Odd as it may appear, English trainers do not differ materially in their ideas with Colonials as regards sound pace being the proper thing in a trial, and I am indebted to one of our foremost trainers, who has served a severe apprenticeship in the best stables in England, for the information that at home they go "ding-dong" when being tried. This is apparent when we consider their custom of testing, by means of a well-known performer. But the usefulness of all this is thrown away, as the generality of English races are run in quite a contrary

manner. Australian racing, as we know, is, from the flag-fall to the judge's box, and in a truly-run contest. On a fine day the field generally is but a short remove from its top from first to last. Australian trials are conducted on exactly the same principle naturally, hence the adoption of the watch as a test of the merit of a trial. A man can generally rely upon a race in which a fair field is engaged in being run in the customary Colonial manner, therefore he never dreams of trying his horse in any other way—that is from end to end. There is a margin, and, in my opinion, a pretty safe one relative to what is required from an animal from four furlongs up to two miles. Track experience and observation of wonderful assistance in this respect to both trainer and tout; and nothing is more delusive to the world—the backer of winners than to run down to the track a couple of mornings preceding the race, with watch in hand, "chukking" everything that jumps away. A trainer, with an ordinary share of brains, endeavors to study the strength of the field he has to meet, and therefore knows it is not always necessary to have a Suburban handicapper show him what a Cup nag should be. Coming to the merit of the watch as a test I am convinced, by long experience and observation, that it is of the greatest possible advantage in Colonial racing and training, and in conjunction with a reliable and proved horse assisting in a trial its value cannot be over-estimated. It is certain that it puts beyond all doubt how the horse or horses are going, and tells if their form is what it was or should be. This applies to the assistants as well as to the horse being tried. I defy any man born to stand on the Flemington Course, without the aid of a watch, and say, with any degree of certainty, whether a Trident or a Commotion ran as good a gallop as they may have done a few mornings previously. Again, one of the very strongest proofs in favor of the watch as an indispensable article in Colonial training is that those who have cast in their lot from English stables with us, adopt the "split second" as a means of gauging the existing form of their horse. This fact bears its significance, not merely because they follow the adage of "doing as Rome does," but because they come upon the scene set strong with prejudice or conviction, and before a season is over their heads they discover Australian racing and training is so widely different to that with which they have been accustomed, that the utility of the time-test is soon made apparent, and the old idea is forced to give way to the new. Many who have studied racing at home contend that their system of trying a horse is more reliable than that followed by Colonials, but on this point I fail to see how they have the best of the argument. Let the reader bear in mind that I think Australian trainers could benefit themselves by conducting their trials more legitimately—such as by having weights up, shoes off, horsemen in place of inferior lads, a proved animal to go with, a special preparation for the trial—and run, not in the ordinary course of the morning's work, but at an arranged hour. But as I said before, I would as soon rely upon a Wilson, a Morrison or a Foulsham with a watch as I would upon a Dawson, a Day or a Peck with their customary gauge. In the days of Australia's premier trainer, Mr. James Wilson Sr., it is beyond dispute if he asserted that he had an animal that ran him a trial equal to the record, provided that animal met with fair luck in the race, and was so honest and so faultlessly ridden, it was Flemington to Hurlingham Park that his assertion would be verified, if necessary. And Mr. Wilson is not, by any means, the solitary exception to the proverbial rule, as I could, if space permitted, instance several of our astute trainers who have hacked their charges with spirit, from the record shown by the watch, and have lauded their dollars, too. Even so recently as our last cup furnishes me with forcible material in favor of the reliability of the time-test, Dunlop showed his trainer one of the best gallops ever seen or chronicled at Flemington some time before the meeting; and it is worthy of note that he was single-handed in the trial. And his party, recognizing the wondrously good time made by the son of Neckers-gat, kept it to themselves, and were certain they could equal or clip the record, provided all was well on the day. That they made no mistake history now can tell, and that they backed it spiritedly, showing their confidence in the time test, is well known. That the time test is infallible I do not for a moment contend, but it is as reliable as any other means governed by the law of circumstances; and the horse that covers a given distance in a certain time, is all things being equal, sure to beat one that has shown a slower trial. The thoughtless at once arm themselves with a conspicuous case and attack the believer in the match with "did not so-and-so run the fastest gallop of the season at Flemington, and yet failed to get a place in the Cup?" and with this indisputable fact they pride themselves upon having shattered the reliability of the time-test. I admit they frequently have such evidence to fall back on. But may I ask do they pause to think that the animal instanced may have been badly ridden in the race, may have gone off, made have had bad luck during the contest, may be of a "fucking" disposition, or may be what is generally known as a track-horse? And to those who assert that the Colonial system is unsound, and that the old country method is superior, let me say how many failures have there been on this English turf with animals that have answered satisfactorily every test as practiced there in private, from some of the causes above enumerated? It is simply one of the innumerable things for which we cannot account, and one which lends to the turf much of its glorious uncertainty. Lads riding gallops, it is safe to assume, receive very different instructions from their trainer, so it is no hard-and-fast rule that A's should be better than B's because the former runs his distances a second or so faster than the latter. Frequently have I seen a gallop which has taken a couple of seconds longer to accomplish than that done by another animal, and which has carried my pitance in the actual race, and successfully, too. Drawing to a conclusion, I may mention that we often hear the supporters of English racing say, "I don't take the slightest notice of time," even though they are forced to admit that a certain race has been run at a phenomenal rate, but let those who argue in this way just consider the many exceptional requirements in the thoroughbred, the trainer and the jockey that this slightest time-making develops. Stamina, pace and courage, thought and prudence in the preparation, and strength and judgment in the horsemanship are a few of the items caused by this wonderful time-making. A Budge with 7 st. on his back, ridden an ordinary English race, would have so much chance of catching a Melus in a soundly-run Melbourne Cup as would the reader. Making time simply means racing from end to end as regulated by a good judge of pace. I am well aware that Australian courses are in the season conducive to making fast records, and also that the English turf, generally speaking, the opposite; and that the preparation of the horse would naturally differ materially for the respective style of racing, but I confidently predict that ere many years elapse our English fathers will alter their old-fashioned customs, and will, when favorable circumstance offers, exhibit far greater respect on the record of the watch than has hitherto been the case.—*Athos, in Melbourne Sportsman.*

The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire.

Our State Boards of Agriculture are just now confronted with the problem of providing competent judges for the livestock divisions of the annual State Fair exhibits. The call for reform in this regard is clear-toned and unmistakable. An indignant public, both visitors and exhibitors, has long enough submitted to the domination of the "pick-up" committees, and there is now a determined effort to shake off this bondage which has become too odious for longer toleration. Upon the decisions in our principal show yards hang the reputations of breeders and untold thousands of dollars. Men buy and sell on them; breeders rise and fall by them. Not only at home, but abroad, are these awards quoted, and the tone of the market, both home and foreign, takes its pitch in large measure from the winnings of this or that breed or strain. It is idle to deny that the gravest charges can be successfully sustained against much of our show-yard management that relates to the selection of the judges who tie the ribbons. In some instances ignorance and in others downright dishonesty can be laid at the doors of our "picked-up" committees, and in either case the result has been the same—merit has gone unrewarded and mediocrity has borne away the palm. The time for a cessation of these practices has fully come. The keenness of the contests between cattle brought to the highest degree of perfection of the breeder's and feeder's art, the prominence of our leading exhibitors, and the vast interests dependent upon the outcome of these competitions, all demand reform.

The common way of selecting judges has been for the superintendent of each department to pick from the crowd when the ring is called men recommended—generally by some interested party—and without question as to experience or fitness set them to work. These men labored for the brief and fitting "glory" of their occupation, being willing to "work for nothing and board themselves" for the honor of serving on an awarding committee. A fondly imagined reform was instituted when the superintendent wrote to men a few days before the fair requesting their attendance as judges and enclosing a free ticket of admission. The further allurements of a free lunch were sometimes temptingly held out, but it is needless to say that the men who were really wanted rarely responded to such inducements and the "picked-up" committee would again get in its work. Just when the sensible idea originated of making a definite contract with a thoroughly competent man for a stated consideration to come and pass on certain classes we do not know, but it is enough to say that nothing short of the adoption of this business-like plan will ever be accepted by our exhibitors as a satisfactory solution of this problem. Wherever fairly tried—that is, wherever a competent man has been secured—it has given the greatest possible satisfaction, and it is to-day the ideal method of show-yard judging. There are two things that stand in the way of its universal adoption throughout our Western fair circuit—the indifference of our fair managers and the expense.

It is with deepest regret that we note the unmistakable and inextinguishable indifference of many of our State Boards on this subject. We suggested last week a plan of bringing this matter to their attention in a way that would likely turn their indifference into interest, if not earnestness, and that is by a sharp correspondence from their constituents. There remains yet another way, which, as a last resort, may have to be adopted in order to secure this reform. If the present members of our State Boards will not heed this call of their constituents it may be necessary to replace a few old fossils who have served their day and generation with younger, fresher, and more progressive blood. Such things have happened, and may happen again.

The chief difficulty, however, in securing the one-judge-competent-and-well-paid plan will be the expense involved. Every breed demands a specialist, and ought to have it. This necessitates considerable outlay, it is true, but it is more than repaid in the satisfaction of the exhibitors and the respect shown the awards of the association that provides such judges. It is a fact that among the "knowing ones" but little confidence is placed in the decisions of a certain great fair, for the reputation of that fair-ground for "jobs" and farcical decisions is quite in keeping with the character of its opulent association, which is too stingy to pay \$3 a day and expense for a competent judge. Expert judges must be secured, and it cannot be expected that men will sacrifice comfort and business interests in order to assume the harassing duties of a judge at fairs without reasonable compensation. It is not just that they should, for the laborer is worthy of his hire in this no less than in other fields which must utilize talent of a high order. This, then, is the question. Will our State Boards provide a reasonable compensation for expert judges? If they will they can get them. If they will not—we will see what we will see. It is your battle, gentlemen exhibitors, we are fighting. We can not fight it alone. A letter right now to your member of the State Board is what is needed. Make it hot. Let this be the text "The picked-up committee must go!"—*Breeder's Gazette*.

Darebin as a Sire.

We take from the *Melbourne Sportsman*, two notes about the get of Mr. J. B. Haggin's great racing stallion Darebin. That paper says:

The most successful sires at the Victoria Racing Club's meeting were Darebin and Cheater, who were each represented by two winners and three wins. Darebin only had two representatives, and Maggie won one and Australian Peer two races. For Cheater, Carlyon won two races and Cranbrook one. Richmond was well represented by Venture, and Napoleon by Silvermine, who appropriated two races each, and the following sires had representatives who won one race each viz., Yattendon, First King, King Arthur, Tobal Cain, King of the Ring, Melbourne, Lookleys, Lepidist, Neckersgat, The Mute, St. Albans, Grand Fleneur, Grandmaster, Leolians.

Another of Darebin's get has come to the fore, Mr. W. H. Kent's Fine Lady, by Darebin—First Lady, winning the Spring Sapling Stakes on the Prince of Wales' birthday at the Queensland Turf Club meeting. There were ten starters, and the race was won easily. Fine Lady was bred by Mr. A. Gordon in Queensland, and is half-sister to Grand Fleneur, both being out of First Lady, who was bred in England in 1865, and is by St. Albans, from Lady Patroness by Orlando, from Lady Palmerston by Melbourne. Taking into consideration her breeding, and the successes of Grand Fleneur as a sire, and Australian Peer on the turf, Fine Lady should have a pretty big reserve on her. At the same meeting Touchstone, a three-year-old, by Vespasian—Grey Esperance, appropriated the Queensland Cup. Grey Esperance, by Yattendon, the sire of Grand Fleneur, Lord Headington, by Melbourne—Lady Headington, won the Derby. Lady Headington is by Attila, a son of Yattendon, so there is the same strain of blood running in the veins of the three winners.

Don't Fail to Write.

Should this paper be received by any subscriber who does not want it, or beyond the time he intends to pay for it, let him not fail to write us direct to stop it. A postal card (costing one cent only) will suffice. We will not knowingly send the paper to anyone who does not wish it, but if it is continued, through the failure of the subscriber to notify us to discontinue it, or some irresponsible party requested to stop it, we shall positively demand payment for the time it is sent. Look carefully at date on the label of your paper.

Complimentary Samples.

Persons receiving this paper marked are requested to examine its contents, terms of subscription, and give it their own patronage, and, as far as practicable, aid in circulating the journal, and making its value more widely known to others, and extending its influence in the cause it faithfully serves. Subscription rate, \$5 a year. Extra copies mailed for 10 cents if ordered soon enough. If already a subscriber, please show the paper to others.

Names Claimed.

By Col. Jas. McNasser, Sacramento.

STANFORD, for bay colt, left hind foot white to ankle, foaled April 18, 1887, by Joe Hooker, dam Ada C. by Revenue, from Sally Morgau by imp. Emancipation.

PARNELL, for bay colt, stripe in forehead, left forefoot and both hind feet white, foaled April 6, 1887, by Norfolk, dam Flora, by Joe Hooker, from Ilhaion by Alarm.

CANOEING.

Oakland Canoe Club.

There was considerable sailing done during the holidays, and most of the canoes were out one time or other. The Flirt, manned by Messrs. Harrison and Campbell, took a long and successful cruise, leaving the clubhouse at 3 p. m. Saturday before Christmas, in company with the Pirate, which went to the city. She arrived at Goat Island about 5 o'clock. Camp was made in the cove, and a pleasant evening enjoyed. At 9:15 Christmas morning, after a swim and hearty breakfast, the hardy canoeists re-embarked. There was a fresh south east breeze and a favorable tide which made fast running, so that in one hour and ten minutes the easterly end of Raccoon Straits was made. Down the straits the breeze was very light, owing to the shelter of Angel Island, but beyond it was picked up again and at noon Sausalito, their destination, was reached. There is fine sailing in Richardson's Bay, and during the afternoon the Flirt was in great demand to sail the ladies around. The ships were gaily decorated and the beautiful green on shore combined to make a lovely scene. The canoe was comfortably housed at Captain Johnson's hoathouse, and her crew left her to participate in Christmas festivities on shore. The outlook on Monday morning was not very encouraging. It was blowing stiff from the north-west, which would make a heavy sea with the ebb tide in the channel. However, everything being snugly stowed, the apron was hooked away aft, leaving only a foot of open cockpit, and the sails being closely reefed they started at 9:25. Everything was splendid till off the lighthouse on Angel Island, where there was a nasty chop sea from Raccoon Straits. The breeze kept increasing, with heavy squalls, and by the time they were abreast of Alcatraz the sea was terrific for a small craft. Dropping the driver into the lazy jacks, the canoe was run under a double reefed mainsail, which was more than she could carry, and it was very hard to keep her straight. Occasionally she would run her bow under till it looked as if she would turn a somersault, and it was with a big feeling of relief that the canoe made the island and ran round the west shore into comparatively smooth water. The month of the creek was reached just two minutes less than two hours from the time of leaving Sausalito, and this in a heavy sea against a strong ebb tide, with a double-reefed mainsail. The run down the creek to the bridge was made in twenty-five minutes. On the creek canoes Mystic, Pirate, Gypsy, Water Lily and Agnes were doing some tall sailing, and in a race round the course the Pirate beat the Mystic pretty badly. There was very low water, which made it unpleasant, the boats continually striking the mud. In a scrub race later on, in which the Mystic, Pirate and Gypsy took part, Mystic won, Gypsy second, but the Pirate was not sailed by her owner and consequently had not justice done her.

ROD.

January Outing will offer a rich feast to shooting, fishing and athletic readers. An article by Mr. Felton about tarpon fishing in Florida will be of especial value.

Mr. W. C. Harris proposes to issue, from the office of the *American Angler*, a series of plates of the fishes of North America, accompanied by proper text. Fish will be shown in an upright position, and care will be taken to give the coloration in life, with specific markings. The plates will be issued in monthly parts, each containing two portraits with descriptive matter. It is proposed to issue forty parts, beginning at an early date. Correspondence may be addressed to Mr. Harris, at 252 Broadway, N. Y.

Mr. Charles F. Murphy, a noted builder of split bamboo rods, at Newark, N. J., died on December 15th. Mr. Murphy was one of the first to lay up rods of bamboo splits, and was, beside, a famous angler and sportsman. He made good rods.

A Bit of Experience With Salmon.

On salmon rivers, in districts overcrowded with fishermen, strong and many are the claims made upon the angler, not infrequently resulting in his having, for ever afterwards, a kind of reverence for some particular cast. The love of locality—the charm and attraction which seemingly impregnable pools possess to one forced to master their intricacies—is a remarkable feature, not uncommonly met with in the man who can honestly lay claim to distinction.

In connection with fly work alone, such is the power of intuition as well as association, that often does the skillful dresser give evidence of an ability unsuspected amongst his artless companions. From the very fact of his having scientific acquaintance with objects unseen and uncared for by others, we are told that to be a model fisherman he must in himself be an optimist. His mind, over which few doubts cross, is bent upon one main object—the power of discerning

what is wanted. Having that power, like Carlyle's Carnot (the grandfather of the new President of the Republic), he is the "organizer of victory, with cold, mathematical head and silent stubbornness of will, far-planning, imperturbable, unconquerable," solving problems as if he were to the manner born. On such grounds no praise is too high for the common arguments he advances, or for the clear recognition of facts that have in recent years characterized the conduct of his efforts. Is it, then, from actual sight, or aught of faith, that such a man picks out for himself a certain line of action where the path is at once smooth and luxuriant? Be that, however, as it may, to give an apt illustration of these remarks I propose to unfold a tale, and presently, for the first time, throw some light upon an account which appeared in print not many years ago in connection with the singular success of a well-known sportsman.

Here is what was said of him: "I never saw anyone cast and catch in this pool before; perhaps the rod or the line had something to do with it."

The rod and the line had, indeed, very much to do with it, and in the estimation of the fisherman so had the "Fairy King."

If a fish is forty yards off, it is desirable to reach it somehow or other; but that is not always possible. Properly appointed, however, with rod and line, and given sufficient space, the angler may accomplish the feat even in the everyday fashion—overhand. But there are other ways of doing it, particularly with accommodating tackle that will respond to every legitimate call made upon it. Forty yards, or more than fifty, might be done with folded arms, for the matter of that, with almost any tackle, could one shape one's course so as to command within the radius of the rod a yard or two on each side of the catch completely hidden by foliage in the distance. In fact, I have seen much more than this done, and done well and effectively. People with limited experience and those who have a liking for light lines, with which they throw the fly as in trout-fishing, may well wonder. Here, however, is one authenticated instance which I have chosen from numerous others, some of my notes being rich in such reminiscences.

Fishing once on the river Don, with Mr. Marston, and Brown of Aberdeen, I had taken my turn down the best pool on the water, which was low, but fairly full of fish. Several opportunities had been afforded for rising fish for taking flies cast in the ordinary way; but no, they would look at nothing. Trusting to the flies of the river—which no one should make a practice of doing—I, for once, was without my fly-making materials, and had to do the best I could with what patterns I had by me. However, seeing the course, though shaped by natural agency, was not so very unfavorable, I determined to risk a ducking and wade into the middle of the rapid at the head of the pool. The water there was not deep—up to one's knees in depth enough in such a run as that. By hook or rather by crook—after a time, and after gathering way crab-like, or like a knight's move at chess—I safely reached the exact spot decided upon. My watch and cigar case I had left ashore, and I took with me no more in the shape of ammunition than was absolutely required. With all my care, more than once I felt the cold splashing of the water above my waders. But no matter. Having no "exaggeration" at hand, my only chance was to show the fish a monster fly, and that, too, in a fresh form. For this purpose I selected a "Jock Scott," more than double the size of any fly presented in the pool before. I never made a single cast. As the fly fished the water, so did I—not with folded arms, decidedly not—pay out line, now when the rod was well over my right side, and now, after it had gently see-sawed across, covering each catch, in the opposite direction. This, as we term it, was fishing "within the radius of the rod," the point of which the whole time was describing a semicircle in its transit. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* Thinking I had gone over the whole of the water, Mr. Marston resumed operations some sixty yards below me; but "time discloses all things," to use another Latin proverb. All of a sudden by his side there was a commotion, and as suddenly he exclaimed:

"You've got him!" I knew it. The fish was on; and on went the battle. And in the brief but busy period which elapsed before we parted company many interesting peeps did we get of his silvery sides. It was just when I was endeavoring to reach the land that he settled me, and well he might under the circumstances. Still, man never worked his passage back again more hopefully than did I. Of old I knew what to do. The fly had passed over several fish, and, for aught that was seen, might have moved many. In a little while it was again on its way, and again welcomed, though this time unadorned with its showy "sides." I had, as usual, under such circumstances, taken the precaution to nip off the Jungle. We soon had a fish on the bank, hooked in the self-same place as the one before. Nor was that the only one taken by surprise, and, as some would say, by sharp practice.

But to our other inquiry. For convenience sake, let us call the hero of our story the Colonel—every mortal soul on the Usk having been in the army. In private water this gentleman's attention was, as it appears, once directed to fish rising in a catch forty-seven to forty-eight yards from the bank. That was the nearest point from which he could by any ordinary method get to cast.

In order to condense my observations, I should briefly state that "the Colonel," known to be well up in all the details of salmon fishing, had been specially invited to see whether he could do anything with fish no one else could catch. There was a large party of his friends being entertained at the mansion adjoining the property. About seventeen rods, all told, in about as many days, had been trying all the schemes known there to beguile the few remaining fish, which, for the most part, had without doubt been pricked and interviewed. During that time there had been no run of fresh salmon, and the occupants of each of the few pools were intimately known by sight. The particular rising fish referred to were the only ones in the whole water that had not (it was thought) been interfered with. Taking extracts from his long and interesting letter to me at the time, this is what "the Colonel" goes on to say:—

"I knew I was going to meet novices who had certainly scared every fish they could reach; still I went. Passing down the water, I came at last to one place they could not reach—a place I fished when a mere lad. How it had changed! How its trees had grown and its rocks hidden from their yet increasing influence! What a secret love I had, and still have, for that very spot which, even with all its attractions, I thought so lightly of before I understood it! Just there I used to fish from the center channel, reaching it by first walking in up to my neck. I had no alternative, all other pools were everlastingly engaged, so I simply dressed in flannel and went at it, and was never the worse. But, as you know, another turn of Fortune's wheel has brought in a proper method to meet all men's needs. Of course I went prepared for every emergency. To my disgust I was told the center channel was now the deepest

part. However, I was determined to command the catch somehow, and now I had the means of doing it—frightful low range that it was! * * * I went in for the 'Governor's Cast,' and bit off the distance within a yard or two the first shot, covering every inch to my liking after only once resetting the stage. * * * Whether the fish had made up from the pool below I know not, but I had a rare job with them. After all, I took two, both with the 'Fairy King,' one of which led a fly (lost a week before) in its month. I did several little things which, I think, taught some of them, for the first time, to think.—Geo. M. Kelson.

HERD AND SWINE.

Care of the Brood-Sow.

The brood-sows having been selected the next step of importance is the selection of the boar, and the breeding of the sows and their care. It matters not whether you intend the produce for the slaughter-house or for breeding purposes, a thoroughbred male should be used. Use a thoroughbred by all means—one with a pedigree, and as good a one both individually and on paper as your means will permit you to secure. Any of some well-established breeder who has good stock and who is reliable. It is quite likely that you will be offered a male by some one that is claimed to be a thoroughbred, but cannot be pedigreed, for a great deal less money than a pure-bred will cost; yet our advice is to avoid purchasing anything excepting a pedigreed hog. Take a step. You will buy a better one next year, for the improvement will be so great this year that your ambition will hardly permit you to stop short of raising as good as anybody.

The boar having been secured, build a good house for him, with a half-acre lot etched, well set in grass for him to run in. Have it inclosed with a good, substantial fence, one that he cannot possibly get through, for if he learns the habit of breaking fence you will discover him to be as hard to stop as a mule. Don't think of confining him to anything like an 8x10 pen, for if you do you will soon have an impatient, stiff and cramped up hog. Use him as sparingly as possible. One service to each sow is sufficient, and two sows a week is enough for him. The less you tax him the better the offspring will be. The month of December is the one in which the most breeding is done. Sows bred the first week in December will be due to farrow the last week in March. Count sixteen weeks from the day the sow is served and you will know when to expect the youngsters. The sows having been bred should be provided with good, warm and dry quarters to sleep in, with not more than four or five to each run. Do not crowd them, and yet enough should be quartered together so that they may be able to keep warm in the coldest weather. The feed should consist of bren, shorts and ground oats mixed, with a little oil-meal and salt added. These articles of feed should be covered with enough water to thoroughly soak the mess by feeding time. In cold weather a little hot water may be added, which will put the food in a pleasant condition for the hogs. We like to feed warm food in cold weather. Nor is it much trouble to prepare to heat water and food. Most every man has an iron kettle of some fifteen or twenty gallons—if he hasn't he ought to have—under a pit dug in the ground in some old building, and the kettle put on will enable one to heat most anything as rapidly as can be done in any other manner. We cannot speak too highly of oil-meal as a food; it promotes digestion, keeps the bowels nicely open, hair soft and sleek, and, taken as a whole, is a most valuable food. Our English consine have found this out, it seems, before ourselves. They can feed it profitably after trying it in this country at our very doors, ship it home, paying the same for it that we would have to pay besides the freight over a much longer distance.

Endeavor to keep your sows in good condition. Don't adhere to the old method of keeping sows down to skin and bone and then expecting larger and better litters than if they were kept in a high state of flesh. It is all a mistaken idea. We have tried it, and the result is we have learned better. We do not mean that they shall be loaded with fat made by corn, but good solid flesh, so made by feeding bone and flesh-forming food. The condition a sow is in does not determine the number of pigs in a litter, but it does determine the quality. Some have said that they did their feeding after farrowing time. The fact is you can't feed enough to a sow to enable her to support her youngsters in good shape. That is she can't eat enough—that is if she has a large litter. It is natural for the female of every kind to accumulate flesh after impregnation. So it is with the hog. The sow shows a disposition to take on flesh then more rapidly than at any other period of her life. But do not confine her diet to corn. We grow corn, and for that reason feed it many times when we ought not to. Most farmers know that an exclusive corn diet soon gets a hog's system out of order and everything goes wrong. The animal becomes constipated and the system feverish, and when she farrows there will probably be something wrong—some had luck; either the pigs are dead, or she has to be relieved of them. If not she will probably eat them all by the time they are two weeks old. I believe that corn should not be more than one-third of the brood-sow's ration; let the balance of the rations be grass, bran, shorts, etc., as before stated. With such food the animal's system is kept in a proper condition, and there will seldom be trouble or bad luck.

We have endeavored in our preceding papers to give, in as plain and concise a manner as possible, the treatment the brood sow should have up to within a few weeks of her period of gestation; and the writer hopes that he has already proven of some benefit to some one if not to several. Two weeks before the sow is due to farrow she should be separated from others that she may have been keeping company with, and placed in an apartment or lot to herself, where she may be absolutely free from any molestation whatever by other stock. She should be provided with good warm and dry quarters, and an opportunity given her to take exercise daily. Exercise and proper feeding are the key-note to success.

Her house or sleeping quarters need not be expensive, but we have found it profitable to construct houses 8x8 ft. square on the inside, 3 ft. in the rear, and 5 or 6 ft. high in front; a good tight floor on 2x6's for sills—about three is really necessary. The 2x6's can be shaped like sled runners, and in case it is desirable to move the house, a stout rope can be thrown around it and a team can pull it like a sled anywhere. The roof should be of good plank, and all cracks covered with 1x2 inch strips. A top and lower door on the south, and you are well-prepared to welcome the little fellows. But some one says it is too costly to build a house like that. Well, it may cost at farthest \$6 or \$7, but remember you can raise many a litter of pigs in one, and it is quite a decided improvement over a straw cover in a fence corner. It will pay you handsomely to take unusual care of the pigs next spring, for, if we mistake not, hogs are going to be in greater

demand, and consequently better prices will prevail than has been known for many a day. Then serve the pigs. Give the sow nice clean material for bedding—timothy hay is the best. Feed her regularly, yet her food for at least six or seven days before she is due to farrow need not be rich, but should consist of something cooling and easy of digestion. She may be thirsty often than at any other time, so do not fail to supply her sufficiently with clear cool water. If permitted to consume as much water as she likes she is not so apt to become constipated, which often gives considerable trouble. Treat her kindly. Visit her occasionally, always giving her a kind rub or scratch. Endeavor to get her as gentle as possible—so gentle that she never becomes alarmed at your approach.

From twelve to eighteen hours before farrowing milk will accumulate in her teats, and will be easily observed. The time is near and you had better give her a change of bedding, letting her work it up herself and arrange it to her notion. If you think she is likely to overlay her pigs you had better watch for them, and after letting them draw a little milk, put them in a warm place out of her reach, although it is best to keep one at her side continually in order to encourage her. To save the pigs from a crash, the best plan we have found to be is to provide a box large enough to hold the little fellows, and not so large as to prevent handling conveniently. Put them in it and return them to her every hour and a half or two hours. Treat them thus until they are thought to be efficiently strong to take care of themselves. If the sow shows a disposition to eat the afterbirth, by all means let her do it. The best breeders in the country do so, and we always had ill-luck when we did not. Feed her lightly for a period of some five or six days on bran principally, giving her all the water she desires. Tincture of aconite should be given after pigs are delivered if she shows a disposition to be restless and not let them suck. We have given it so heavily that the sow would lie all night without rising, and the little fellows would progress nicely. But it is hardly necessary to administer it so heavily. About five or six drops is a good dose, though it is best to pour out more than enough if you think she will not drink all the water. If anyone is to be with a sow it is generally ourselves, and we have thus had opportunities of observing many peculiarities of nature. We could write pages of our experience in welcoming the little youngsters into this world, but space here forbids our being more explicit.

Many people will hoot at the idea of giving this little attention to a hog, yet if everything does not terminate satisfactorily they are ready to "cuss" the sow and their ill-luck. Often have we taken a blanket and curled up alongside a valuable sow and waited for our expectations to be realized. The fact is we would rather sleep with some of our hogs than some men we have met in this world. The treatment the piglets should have from this on until weaning time will be our topic next.—Jno. B. Thompson, in *Breeders' Gazette*.

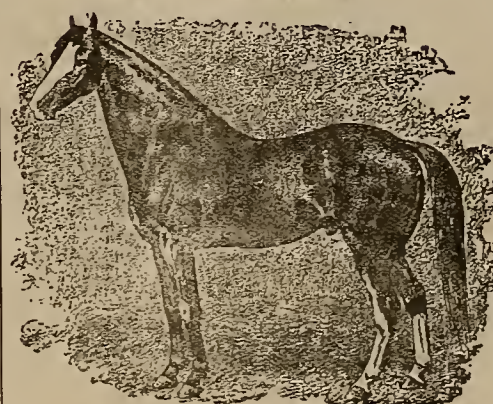
Pickling and Drying Beef.

In the first place get good beef. The part designed for drying is cut into uniform pieces which are packed into the bottom of a clean, sweet barrel, with the hoiling pieces on top.

To make the pickle take a thirty-quart kettle, put it over the fire and fill it to within two and one-half inches of top with water. When the water begins to get hot dissolve salt in it until it will bear a (clean) medium-sized potato on top, so as to show about one-fourth inch of it above the surface. Now add one quart New Orleans molasses, or two and one-half pounds clean brown sugar, dissolve one-fourth pound saltpetre in a basin of hot water and pour in. Stir well a few minutes and when near the boiling point remove all scum rising. As soon as it boils thoroughly, take off and set away to cool. When nearly cold pour it on your beef. If it covers it all right; if not, make enough more to cover the pieces; then place on a weight to keep the meat under the pickle. I have some inch-square bars so nailed as to form a sort of lattice cover to keep the entire beef under the liquid. Two or three large clean bricks should be laid on the lattice. In about six weeks take the meat all out of the barrel, rinse in clean water and let drain. Hang the pieces for drying in a room where the temperature is about 75 degs. Scald and skim the brine. Put the beef for boiling back into the barrel and when cool pour the pickle on the beef again. If kept until warm weather the meat must again be taken out, rinsed and put back in the barrel, the brine scalded and skimmed, a little fresh salt added, and when cool poured on the meat again.

1888. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1888.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday, dam Mayflower by imp. Eclipse from Hen-
nie Farrow by imp. Shamrock.

Will make the season of 1888 at Rancho del Rio, five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

Limited to twelve mares of approved breeding besides the owner's.

Terms \$100 the Season.

Good pasturage at reasonable rates. Every precaution taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Address H. B. BAGWILL,
Care of THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

A curious story comes from Bangor, Me. It appears that some time ago Swift opened a large refrigerator in that city which met with such success that Armour jumped right in with an opposition dressed beef depot. The result was such a sharp competition that beef can be bought at Bangor for 6¢ cents, the cost upon arrival being figured at from \$6.60 to \$8.55 per hundred. Each firm receives one car a week, there being about ten tons in a car. The car sometimes contains seventy sides, while the smaller ones hold fifty sides. In olden times when western cattle came to Bangor alive, the usual load was from fourteen to seventeen head. Now the cattlemen cannot compete with the Chicago men either in quality or price, and as Boston now takes no Bangor-dressed beef, they are holding on, hoping the competition will soon end.

TROTTING STALLION

WOODNUT,

Record 2:19½, and full brother to Manon, record 2:21, will make a season of 1888 at the Vallejo Fair Grounds.

Description.

Foaled in 1882. Dark chestnut, with star in forehead; 16 hands high, weight 1160 pounds.

Pedigree.

By Nantwood, Dam Addie by Hambletonian Chief; second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay, record 2:20.

Terms.

\$100 for the season, to close July 1st, 1888. Mares not proving in foal to have the privilege of returning free next year, providing the horse does not change hands in the meantime. Fee payable at time of service or before mares leave the premises. Mares from a distance will be kept at good pasture for \$3 per month; for stabling and hay \$10 per month will be charged. Every care taken but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars apply to

B. C. HOLLY, Vallejo, Cal.

ANTEVOLO.

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION WILL MAKE THE ensuing season from February 1st to June 1st, 1888.

Terms.

One hundred dollars the season for mares served before May 1st, and one hundred and fifty dollars the season after that date, and in those cases the season to run to July 1st and no longer. The object of this is to shorten the time in the stud so as to give a better opportunity for training before the Fall Circuit commences. Last year it was nearly the first of August before he was through, and consequently he could not be got into condition in time even for the State Fair. In this connection it will be well to state that there is no deviation from the price, and emphatically no freedom of price. The terms are certainly low for a horse of the class of Antevolo, and there were several applications where the applicants expected an increase of price.

Form and Color.

It is rare to find a horse of such high form, and I am not alone in considering him as being as nearly as perfect a type of equine form as was ever seen in a trotting-bred stallion. He is sixteen hands and half an inch in height, 69 inches from point of shoulder to point of hock, and weighs, in ordinary condition, over 1,100 pounds. He is very muscular, limbs as good as the most critical could desire, and as highly finished as a great majority of thoroughbreds. In color he is a rich seal brown, with lighter shading in flanks and muzzle, black legs, mane and tail, small star in forehead and off hind pastern white.

Performances.

He has been eminently of the improving kind. As a yearling he trotted in 3:02; two-year-old in 2:41; three years old 2:29½; four years old 2:19½, the fastest record for a stallion of that age, and in his five-year-old form he trotted in from 2:16½ to 2:17 in all of the four heats of the big trot which Harry Wilkes won. As he only made one break in that race, notwithstanding the great speed of the contestants, he must be credited as remarkably "steady," almost phenomenally so for a horse of his age. Had it not been for an accident which temporarily disabled him, it can be stated with confidence that he would have trotted in 2:15 or better while he still ranked as a five-year-old. His endurance was such that the intention to work him with the two-mile record, confident of lowering it, and also quite sanguine of him trotting in 4:40.

Progeny.

From a few mares served in 1885, his first season in the stud, six foals were dropped, two of which were killed. Their owners were so well pleased that large offers have been refused. One owned by G. R. Lewis of Oakland, is only a short distance from my stables, and which can be seen with a few minutes' loss of time; and D. T. Sexton of San Francisco has another. Every man who had an Antevolo bred to him again. As he served 65 mares last season, and, as nearly as can be told at present, a large proportion of them in foal, there must be a good chance to judge of his procreative qualities. Next to a horse's own colts the best proof is that of near relations. His "full brother," Antevolo, has already gained the reputation of being one of the best breeders, and for uniform excellence in his progeny cannot be surpassed.

Pedigree.

The most exacting critic, if moderately intelligent, cannot find fault with his blood lines. His sire Electioneer is, beyond question, the greatest trotting sire of any age when all things are considered. His dam Columbine is the only mare which has two entire sons which have beaten 2:20, 2:16½ by a six-year-old, 2:19½ by a four-year-old. Antevolo stands in the same relation to the thoroughbred as Mand S., Jay-Eye-See, Nantwood and many others of first celebrity. In Stud Book form the pedigree is as follows:

Antevolo, brown colt, foaled May 12, 1881, bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California, by Electioneer.

First dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam Fashion by imp. Lucretia.

Fifth dam Bonnets of Blue by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam Reality by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam by imp. Janna.

Eleventh dam by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam by Spunker.

I place Antevolo again before the public with the feeling that further recommendations are justified. Owing to a slight lameness in the left hind ankle he could not be put to work until so late in the season as to preclude the hope of getting him in proper condition. He did not leave the stud until the middle of August, and short brushes were all that could be given thereafter. He did not fully recover from the lameness until November, and then I was laid up until the 1st of December. I drove him through the stretch in 32 seconds, and on one occasion Matt Storn timed him a furlong in 15 seconds. This increase of speed over what he had shown the previous year warranted the belief that he would trot very fast. In the race with Harry Wilkes, Antevolo was the only horse to go with the best. There are only four of his get which were foaled in 1886 (these are his oldest). Three have been broken and show a promising gait. There are a number of foals of 1887, and of these enough in my vicinity to satisfy visitors of the character of his stock. William Bellingham has a colt foaled on the 1st of April, 1887, which, in October, was driven by the side of his dam a furlong in 27 seconds. As his "full brother" Antevolo has demonstrated his ability to speed, it is a justifiable inference that Antevolo will also do so.

The terms are certainly so reasonable that owners of good mares can afford to avail themselves of his services.

JOS. CAIRN SIV
Address Jos. Cairn Simpson, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN
Francisco, or 2111 Adeline Street, near 32d Street, Oakland,
address where the horse is kept.

Col. Valentine Baker.

Horses lose a good friend through the death of Col. Valentine Baker. No one gave better evidence than he did when examined before the Roseberry Commission, and there were fewer better horse regiments than the Tenth Hussars when he was at its head. It will be recollected that we gave an account about three years ago of the Colonel's Turcomen horse which he brought from Merv, and which is now the property of Lord Charlemont, and serving mares at Moy, in the County of Tyrone. The deceased's white charger, a great favorite, seems to be a Barb, like Napoleon's famous white steed which was exhibited sixty-one years ago—saddle, bridle, boots, and all—at the Waterloo rooms, 94 Pall Mall, and attracted much attention, the groom in charge giving interesting descriptions of the spirit displayed by the famous horse in battle. Gray horses have always been favorites as chargers, and the Scots Greys are still well mounted, though possibly not one single horse in the regiment is low bred in Scotland, where the color seems now to be in disrepute.—*London Live-Stock Journal.*

The celebrated race-horse Glenmore, by Glen Athol, out of Lotta, died of pneumonia, on the 3d inst., at the home of his owner, Mr. William Jennings, Glengar Stock Farm, Mount Washington, Md. Glenmore was bred by Mr. A. J. Alexander, at Woodburn, in 1875, and was sold at his yearling sale in 1876 for \$175. The wonderful performances of this turf hero are what laid the foundation and built the first story or two of Mr. Jennings' fortune. During five years of his turf career he won over \$100,000. On June 30, 1879, at the West Side Track, Chicago, with Shaner up, he beat Cheekmate two miles in 3:37½, the latter giving him five pounds—both of the same age. Probably his greatest race was when he won the Coney Island Cup against Monitor, Luke Blackhorn, Parole, Uncas and others. This was after Parole had beaten Ten Broeck. He had won the Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats, making the fastest three heats ever run. Willie D. in this race broke the first heat on Glenmore, winning the heat in 7:20½. His opportunities in the stand have been limited, and the oldest of his get are only three years old. Among those that have faced the starter are Strideaway, Glenbrook and Glenmound, the latter a good colt and stake winner.

A writer says the first horses landed in the United States for breeding purposes were shipped from England to Jamestown in 1609. The cargo consisted of six mares and one stallion, which laid the foundation of the first fine horses in Virginia. Some authorities have claimed that M. L. Escabot, a French lawyer, imported the Norman from France into Arcadia previous to this date. However these dates may conflict with the introduction of French horses into the United States, they were soon after introduced into Canada, and became the founders of the famous French ponies of that province.

There are probably very few owners of fine horses that would not consider it a great hardship if they had the same kind of food set before them at every meal for a month, no matter how fond they may have been of it at the outset. It is but natural to suppose, then, that the same rule will apply to the horse, and yet this noble animal is too frequently restricted to the same diet for months at a time. It is only sheer hunger that makes them eat their food with seeming relish. A good way to test this matter would be to place as many kinds of food as possible before a horse at one time, and see whether he would eat corn, oats or chop-feed three times a day without changing one to the other. This would illustrate the dictate of nature, which are usually for the best. An occasional change of food is very beneficial.

The *American Dairyman* says that there is one point that should be deeply impressed upon the dairyman's mind, and that is, if he wants to make a first-class article of butter he must churn often. Never let the cream get too old; cream after three days old will get flat and frisky; if sour, the lactic acid will eat up the most of the butter globules, thereby causing considerable loss. To avoid such disadvantages churn as often as you can. Cream will "ripen" in thirty-six hours as well as it will in a week.

LOST DOG!!

Wednesday night, a red setter bitch, from No. 14 Washington Street, had collar and tag. Answer to the name "Daisy" is yardbroken. \$10 reward for return to BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office, No. 213 Bush Street. 2ed13

Mr. Jerry Slattery,

Late of San Francisco, will please send his address to his sister. Important news for him. 31de2

Your Name on this Pencil Stamp, 25c.

With India Ink, agt's terms & outfit free. Agts. are selling hundreds of these stamps. Thalman Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A. Leading Importers & Wholesale Stamp Houses. 31de4

THE Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Announce the following stakes, to close January 15th, 1888, and to be run at their summer meeting of 1888, beginning Saturday, June 23d and ending Saturday, July 14th.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, \$50 each, b. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; \$1,000 added; the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1888. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of \$1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of \$1,500, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, \$50 each, b. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1888. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; \$800 added; the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1888. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of \$1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Boulevard Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, \$25 each, \$10 forfeit; \$750 added; the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1888 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), \$25 each, \$10 forfeit, \$750 added; the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

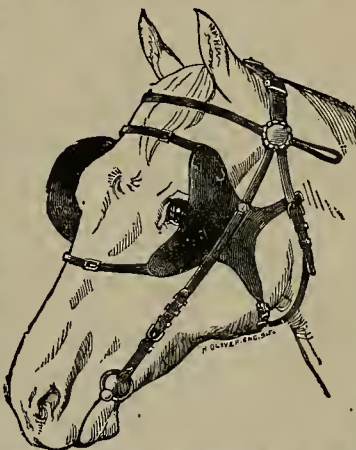
Please observe that in the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit. Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary, or at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill. A Programme will also be arranged for an Autumn meeting, beginning Sept. 1st, for which Seven Stakes will be advertised in due time, to close in March, 1888.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.

21de4

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is: 1. The part D supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described. 2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds E, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described. 3. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described. 4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-piece D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described. 5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front-strap or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridle of all descriptions apply to JOHN A. McKERRON, No. 23 and 22 Ellis St. San Francisco.

Harry E. Carpenter, M.O.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEON.

Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

23 Ridgings Castrated. Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St. Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco. 1ms42

The Dearborn Handicap.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1885), \$50 each, \$15 forfeit, with \$800 added; the second to receive \$150, and the third \$50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. One mile and a furlong.

The Maiden Stakes.

For three-year-olds, (foals of 1885), that have not won a race previous to January 1st, 1888; \$50 entrance, \$15 forfeit, with \$750 added, of which \$200 to the second horse. Maidens at time of starting allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a furlong.

The Lake View Handicap.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), \$50 each, \$15 forfeit, with \$800 added; the second to receive \$150, and the third \$50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced by 12 M., two days before the day appointed for the race. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Quickstep Stakes.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1886), \$25 each, \$10 forfeit, \$750 added; the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

STANFORD STAKES 1890.

A sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of 1887, \$175 each, \$25 payable on the 2d of January, 1888, at which time the stakes will close; \$25 on the 1st of January, 1889, \$25 on the 1st of January 1890, and \$100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be of the mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales, and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount, to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1890, not sooner than the 1st of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of April, 1890, or sooner.

On the 2d of January, 1888, there will be due the following payments in the Stanford Stakes, to wit: Second payment in Stanford Stakes for 1889, \$25. Third payment in Stanford Stakes for 1888, \$25. The stake for 1890 will close January 2d, 1888; \$25 entrance.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad Office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office, on or before the 2d day of January, 1888. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legally post-marked January 2d will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary. 10de4

Important SALE.

Mrs. Silas Skinner of Napa is compelled by business interests to return to Oregon, and has decided to sell the trotting stock now upon her ranch at Napa.

Several Hambletonian and Clay brood-mares, with crosses of Mambrino Chief and Pilot Jr., are to be sold at low prices.

Some young stock by Alcona 780, and Alcona Clay 2755, is offered, all of them being Standard bred.

Three yearlings by Alcona Clay, and one by Silka Fry, be by Alaska, he by Electioneer, are in the list. Also a yearling by a son of Inca 557.

Five yearlings and three yearlings are still unsold, all of them fillies.

Two three-year-olds and one four-year-old, all fillies, are offered. For particulars, either call at the ranch or address

MRS. SILAS SKINNER, NAPA, CAL. 17de4

The Occident Stake FOR 1890.

A Trotting Stake for Foals of 1887

To be trotted at the California State Fair of 1890. Entries to close January 1st, 1888, with Edwin F. Smith Secretary, at office in Sacramento. One hundred dollars entrance, of which \$10 must accompany nomination; \$15 to be paid January 1st, 1889; \$25 to be paid 1890; and \$50 thirty days before the race. The Occident Cup of the value of \$400 to be added by the Society. Mile heats, three in five, to harness. First colt to receive Cup and six-tenths; second colt three-tenths; and third colt one-tenth of stake. Five to enter, three to start, otherwise N. T. A. Rules to govern.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. 10de4

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred

—AND—

Trotting Stallions,



AT



BAY DISTRICT TRACK,

AT 11 A.M. ON

Thursday, Jan. 12, 1887.

—PROPERTY OF—

COL. CALEB DORSEY.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Birdcatcher, brown horse, 8 years, by Spectre—Pet by Melbourne.

Pickpocket, chestnut horse, 4 years, by Joe Daniels—Mattie C. by Spectre.

Trinkle, brown colt, 2 years, by imp. Partisan—Partisana.

Fred Archer, chestnut colt, 3 years, by Thad Stevens—Brown Bess.

Wheo Winters, chestnut colt, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Mattie C.

TROTting STALLIONS.

Crescent, sorrel horse, 5 years, by Nutwood—Pet by Melbourne.

Ebony, black colt, 3 years, by Revolution—Lady Early by imp. Nena Sabib. Revolution is an inbred Hambletonian.

Catalogue giving full pedigrees now ready.

KILLIP & CO.

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From three to five years old.

Our Annual Importation!

CONSIGNMENT OF

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Per Australian Steamer due about January 21, we will be in receipt of our Annual Consignment of Clydesdale and English Shire Stallions, selected with the greatest care by Mr. John Scott. The former importations of Messrs. Bookless & Scott were received with great favor by California Stock Breeders, and we are assured the animals to arrive are fully up to the high standard of those imported during the last five years.

Catalogues will be issued immediately upon arrival.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live-Stock Auctioneers,

19mo8

22 Montgomery St., S. F.

FOR SALE.

—:—

No. 1.—Bay Mare, foaled spring of 1881, by Terror. 1st dam by Little John; 2d dam Musidora's dam by son of Bertrand.

Terror by Woodburn, 1st dam by Owen ale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont, etc.

No. 2.—Chestnut Mare, foaled spring of 1882, by Ware's Bismarck. 1st dam by Owen Dale; 2d dam Musidora, by Belmont.

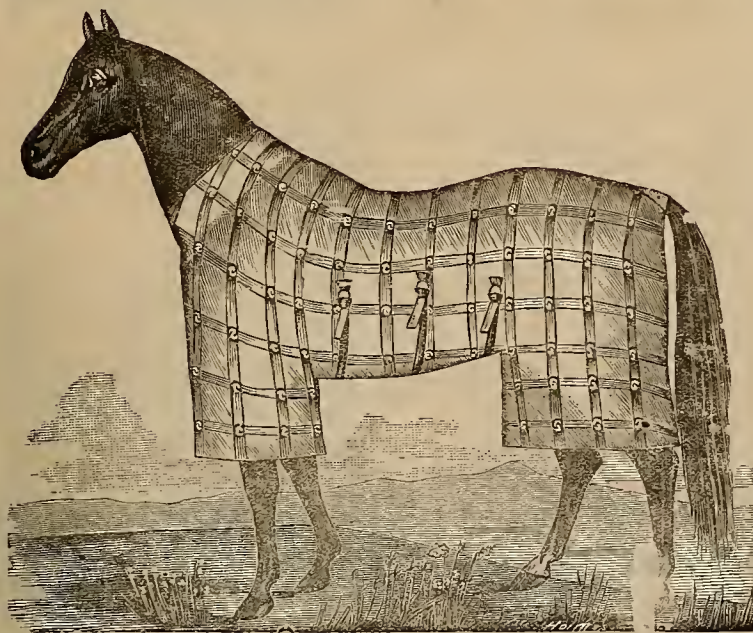
Ware's Bismarck, by "Jack Trimble" (Son of Belmont and mare by Limber John, son of Kosciuszko by Sir Archy) dam by Yorkshire Boy, son of imp. Poche.

These are extra fine young mares of superior trotting action and well in-bred to the blood of Belmont. No. 1 is foal to a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr.

For further information, address

W. M. WILLIAMSON, San Jose, Cal. no27tt

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C and the extension E, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extension E, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F, G, and the permanent straps or bands H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F, G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic cummerbund I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose strings is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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Being the oldest established firm in the live-stock business on this Coast, and having conducted the important auction sales in this line for the past fifteen years, amounting to one-half a million of dollars, we feel justified in claiming unequalled facilities for disposing of live stock of every description either at auction or private sale. Our list of correspondents embraces every breeder and dealer of prominence upon the Pacific Coast, thus enabling us to give full publicity to animals placed with us for sale. Private purchases and sales of live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission, and stock shipped with the utmost care. Purchases and sales made of land of every description. We are authorized to refer to the gentlemen whose names are appended.

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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of
Horse Shoeing.

...WITH AN APPENDIX

Regarding the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter and a
Simultaneous Photography.

By JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."

—Shakespeare.

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights, A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography. Toes and Side Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many horrible ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take \$50 for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies," he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsement from his famous colt Antee, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards the final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by the name of "Tips and Toe Weights," which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Antee he trotted when four years old in 2:20. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send \$1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Antee gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the goodness of the trials was his sale for \$10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antee, two years younger than Antee, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, \$1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29, last half in 1:13; first money in purse at Sacramento, \$700; second money at Stockton, \$300; the Stanford Stakes, \$1,672; and the Embury, \$870, making a cash return for the season of \$4,534. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antee, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame, I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

PRICE RETAIL: In Paper Covers, \$1.00. In Cloth, \$1.50

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SUPERB IN QUALITY,

Shoots Moist and Clean.

This powder has just been made specially by Dupont & Co. to suit the Pacific Coast Climate. It shoots moist, is high grade, and of superior excellence as to quality.

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